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History of Rutland County Vermont

Part One

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HISTORY

OF

RUTLAND COUNTY

VERMONT

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS

EDITED BY

H. P. SMITH AND W. S. RANN

MARGARET J. TRAVIS
CELINA, OHIO 45822

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS
1886

Copyright 1993
Heritage Books, Inc.

Facsimile Reprint

Published 1993 By

HERITAGE BOOKS, INC.
1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland 20716
(301) 390-7709

ISBN 1-55613-747-8

A Complete Catalog Listing Hundreds of Titles On
History, Genealogy, and
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INTRODUCTORY.

WHILE it may seem to the uninitiated a task involving but little difficulty to prepare for publication a work no more comprehensive in character than this volume, and containing merely the history of a single county, still it is not out of place here to assure all such readers that the work is one demanding a vast amount of labor and research, watchful care, untiring patience and fair discrimination. This need not be said to any person who has had experience in similar work. In attempting the production of a creditable history of Rutland county the publishers and the editor did not underestimate the difficulties of their task, and came to it fully imbued with a clear idea of its magnitude and determination to execute it in such a manner that it should receive the general commendation of all into whose hands it should fall. It is believed that this purpose has been substantially carried out, and that, while a perfect historical work has never yet been published, this one will be found to contain so few imperfections that the most critical readers will be satisfied.

It is a part of the plans of the publishers in the production of county histories to secure, as far as possible, local assistance, either as writers, or in the revision of all manuscripts; the consequence being that the work bears a local character which could not otherwise be secured, and, moreover, comes from the press far more complete and perfect than could possibly be the case were it entrusted wholly to the efforts of comparative strangers to the locality in hand. In carrying out this plan in this county the editor has been tendered such generous co-operation and assistance of various kinds that to merely mention all who have thus aided is impossible; the satisfaction of having assisted in the production of a commendable public enterprise must be their present reward. But there are some who have given so generously of their labor and time towards the consummation of this work, that to leave them unmentioned would be simple injustice. Among these should be mentioned the Hon. Henry Clark, of Rutland, for editorial assistance in the work, and the writing of a portion of the general history; the Hon. Barnes Frisbie, of Poultney, who generously contributed two important chapters to the volume and assisted the editor in various other directions; Mr. George J. Wardwell, for his very able chapter on the marble industry of the county; Mr. J. J. R. Randall, for contributing an account of the schools of Rutland; H. B. Spafford, for his history of the town of Clarendon; Dr. Currier, and other physicians of the county, for material aid in the preparation of the chapter on the medical profession; H. H. Smith, for valuable assistance to the editor in completing the chapter devoted to Free Masonry; and the entire press and clergy of the county, town clerks and other officials, for generous aid in various ways. To all these and to so many others that it is impossible to mention them in detail, the gratitude of editor, publishers and readers is alike due.

With this word of introduction the work is commended to its readers.

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HISTORY

OF

RUTLAND COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

SUMMARY OF EARLY HISTORY.

The Office of History — The Pioneers of New England — Discovery of the Territory of Rutland County — The Five Powers — County Formation — A Dark Period — Vermont's Policy — Annexation of Territory — Original Names of Rutland County Towns — Early Statistics — Military Posts — The First County Seat — County Boundaries and Area — Towns of the County — Statistics — Territorial Right of the Indians — Native Occupation — Causes of Delay in Settlement — Tide of Emigration — Settlements — The French and English War — Vermont Charters — Date of Settlement of Rutland County Towns — "Pitching" Before Purchasing — Pioneer Characteristics — The Land Claimants — Ethan Allen's Resolute Stand — Sympathy of the New Hampshire Grants Settlers and New York — General Early Condition of the County — Purpose of this Work.

TO trace the rise and progress of communities; to follow the fortunes and elucidate the character of those who have laid the foundations of commonwealths; to preserve from decay the memory of the men who have transferred from one generation to another the arts of peace, the blessings of liberty and the consolations of religion — these belong to the province of history. "It is not the least debt," says Sir Walter Raleigh, "we owe unto history, that it has made us acquainted with our dead ancestors and delivered us their memory and fame. Besides, we gather out of it a policy no less wise than eternal, by the comparison and application of other men's fore-passed mercies with our own like errors and ill-deservings."

The history of our ancestors is indeed of inestimable value to their descendants, though by it our "ill-deservings" may perhaps stand out in more prominent relief against their fore-passed mercies. But their example remains for all time to come. Simple, unpretending, high-minded and pure of purpose, the early men of New England had great objects in view.

The story of our origin, as the people of New England, is not obscure. It is not traced back to the dim uncertainty of tradition and fable. The foundations of society and the origin of institutions, both civil and religious, may be correctly ascertained. The first settlements of New England and Vermont came into being, as communities, with all the attributes of organized society and all the restraints of good government and subordination. If any feeling of which vanity forms a prominent part ever attains the dignity of a virtue, it is that which is felt in an honorable history. It is a prescriptive right to recite deeds and heroic acts of our ancestors. It is a high pleasure and a grateful duty. Whatever is noble, whatever is heroic, is only so by comparison, for the very terms themselves signify something above, beyond, higher than the ordinary measures of human thoughts and action. In love of country, in determined opposition to tyranny and oppression, in daring adventures, in fortitude under sufferings and steadiness of purpose, the early settlers of Rutland county will not suffer in comparison with any pioneers of New England. Since the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed no longer exist to call into exercise like virtues in their descendants, nothing else will so effectually stay the possibility of degeneracy in the latter as the remembrance and contemplation of the fathers' elevated patriotism and devotion to the service of the State.

The discovery of Lake Champlain by Samuel Champlain on the 4th of July, 1609, was without question the discovery of the territory now comprised in Rutland county. The county has been subject to the nominal jurisdiction of five different powers. The Indians; the French, by right of discovery in 1609; the English, by right of conquest and colonization; Vermont, as an independent republic, from her declaration of independence January 15, 1777, to her admission into the Union, March 4, 1791; and the United States for the last ninety-four years. Rutland county has been a portion, also, of five different counties. In 1683 Albany county was first founded, its southern boundary Sawyer's Creek, west of the Hudson, and Roeloffe Jansen's Creek on the east. These creeks are in about the same latitude as the northern line of the State of Connecticut, and Albany county included all Massachusetts west of the Connecticut River and the whole of Vermont. In 1772 Albany county was divided into three counties, one of which, Charlotte, extended over the territory of which this work treats. The early settlers, in their deeds, described themselves as being of the county of Albany, or Charlotte, according to dates. In March, 1778, at the first organization of the State government of Vermont, the State was divided into two counties, Unity on the east side, and Bennington on the west side of the Green Mountains. In 1780 the name of Washington was given to the territory north of the present Bennington county and west of the mountains; but this act of the General Assembly is reported to have been written only on a slip of paper and never recorded.

On the 13th of February, 1781, Rutland county was incorporated, embracing the same territory as Washington county, its first officers to be elected March 4, 1781. During the year 1781 Rutland county extended not only from Bennington county to Canada, but also from the Green Mountains to the Hudson River, including Lakes George and Champlain. The year of the organization of the county, the commencement, was darkest in her history. She was threatened with a sad fate by the neighboring commonwealths, with the invasion of a well-armed British army, more in numbers than her manhood population. Every continental soldier had been withdrawn; New York had withdrawn her last garrison. She had been solicited by British officers with bribes to return to her allegiance to the crown. A letter by Lord Germain had been published proclaiming that fact. Vermont at that period adopted a policy of her own, which made futile the action of the British army and protected her territory. Then it was she twofolded her territory, annexing thirty-five towns from New Hampshire. Her Legislature met in that State. She annexed all of New York farther north than Massachusetts, and east of the Hudson River and east of a line due north from the source of the Hudson River to Canada. Several towns in New York and New Hampshire were taxed in Vermont and were represented in her Legislature. At that time the towns of Brandon, West Haven, Middletown, Mount Tabor, Mount Holly, Mendon, Sherburne had not an organization under their present titles. Mount Tabor was "Harwich;" Mendon was "Medway;" Sherburne was "Killington;" Chittenden was "Philadelphia." Several of the towns were not inhabited. The population of the county was a little over four thousand, and the appraisal of property for taxation was considerably less than one hundred thousand dollars. There were several military forts scattered about the county, with a few hundred troops. Tinmouth was selected as the county seat and remained so until 1784, when the seat was removed to Rutland; the courts where held in the bar-room of a log hotel. In the formation of Addison county in 1785, Rutland county was brought to its present limits, with the exception of the town of Orwell, which was annexed to Addison county November 13, 1847.

The county lies between 43° 18′ and 40° 54′ north latitude, and between 3° 41′ and 4° 18′ longitude, east from Washington. Following are the present boundaries of the county: north by Addison county; east by Windsor; south by Bennington, and west by Washington county, N. Y., and Lake Champlain. It is forty miles long and thirty wide. The area is nine hundred square miles. It has twenty-five towns, one more than any other county in the State. The towns are Benson, Brandon, Castleton, Chittenden, Clarendon, Danby, Fair Haven, Hubbardton, Ira, Mendon, Middletown, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Pawlet, Pittsfield, Pittsford, Poultney, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Wells and West Haven. Thirteen towns in the county have an aggregate of less than twelve hundred inhabitants. Rutland has over fifteen thousand inhabitants. The population of the county falls little short of forty-five thousand, more than seven thousand greater than that of any other county in the State. The latest fixed valuation was over twelve million dollars, nearly two millions larger than any other county in Vermont.

The territory of Rutland was, beyond question, subject to the nominal jurisdiction of the Indians, by priority right of discovery. At the time when the French and English began to effect lodgments in Canada and the northern part of the present United States, they found the country in possession of two distinct and wide-spread native peoples, speaking two different languages, which were heard in the different dialects of the tribal divisions. These two peoples, or nations, were the Abenakis, a name signifying "the people of the east," or, "those first seeing the light of the rising sun," and the great western confederacy of the Five Nations (later the Six Nations), to whom the French gave the general name of the Iroquois. The Abenakis, under their various tribal names and organizations, were found in possession and undoubted ownership of the present New England States bordering on the Atlantic. It is not the purpose to give a connected history of this occupation, further than this general conclusion deduced from an investigation: it is beyond dispute at this period, that the Iroquois came into possession of the territory of which we are writing some short time previous to 1540, and held it and lived on it until the settlement of the State by our ancestors between 1740 and 1760.

During the colonial and Indian wars, the territory of Rutland county was a thoroughfare through which most of the hostile expeditions proceeded. The situation was such that it was exposed to the depredations of both English and French and was at times the lurking place of their Indian allies. From this cause settlements were regarded dangerous and impracticable, and it was not until after the complete conquest of Canada by the English in 1760 that any considerable settlements were made. Several points had however been previously occupied as military posts. Previous to that time the whole territory comprising the present county was substantially an uncultivated wilderness. The men of New England who had participated largely in the wars had frequently passed over it in their expeditions against the French and Indians, and becoming well acquainted with its soil and general aspects, had imbibed a strong desire to settle upon it; and no sooner was the territory opened for safe occupation, by the favorable results of war, than the tide of emigration set strongly toward it from the New England provinces. The settlement of towns in a wilderness region like that within the then limits of Rutland county is influenced in some measure by laws similar to those which govern the spread of epidemics. The proximity of neighbors and distance to other settlements are weighty considerations with him who seeks a home where "the war whoop of the savage might wake the sleep of the cradle," and where great care and vigilance would be necessary to guard his little flock from destruction by the wild beasts of the forest. Hence, the settlements on the west side of the Green Mountains, which began at the southern extremity of the State, progressed northward from town to town with considerable regularity, in the order of time. A similar order of time is noticeable in the issuing of patents, with the exception of the town of Bennington, which was chartered in 1749, when there occurred an interval of twelve years before any town north of it received a patent.

It was during this interval that the French war broke out (1755), which extended in its operations from Canada to the adjoining colonies of New England, New York and Pennsylvania and which finally terminated by the bloody battle on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, September 13, 1760, in which the British arms were victorious. The French, disheartened by their losses, were thrown into great confusion, and on the 13th of September the remainder of the troops and the city of Quebec were surrendered into the hands of the English. General Amherst, who had previously taken Ticonderoga and Crown Point, arrived before Montreal September 8, 1760, which place, with the whole province of Canada, was surrendered to the British.

The event at once attracted attention to the territory of Vermont, the adjoining province, which had been transformed from a hostile to a friendly neighbor. Applications for charters of towns were now made in rapid succession to Benning Wentworth, the colonial governor of New Hampshire, who was disposed to grant them on the most liberal terms; so that the principal towns in Rutland county were chartered in 1761. In most of these towns there was an interval, however, of several years between the time when the patents were granted and the commencement of settlements. By the terms of the charters an ear of Indian corn was required to be paid annually by the trustees of each town until December, 1772; after which, one shilling proclamation money was to be paid annually for each hundred acres.

In ten towns of Rutland county, whose charters were granted between the 26th of August and the 20th of October, 1761, settlements were made at the following periods; Pawlet, 1761; Clarendon and Rutland, 1768; Castleton and Pittsford, 1769; Poultney and Wells, 1771, and Brandon in 1772. In similar progression of settlement, the settlements north of this county, with very few exceptions, were commenced at a later period. But the settlers who came before the Revolutionary War all left immediately after its commencement, and did not return until it was over. While women and children, however, were thus compelled to abandon their new homes, and return for a season to whence they came, the men generally joined the army, substituting for a time the weapons of war for the implements of husbandry.

"Pitching" before purchasing was the common practice of the settlers for several years. Indeed, the purchase money, or consideration, was at that early day of such small amount as to deter no one from a settlement who had made up his mind to seek a home in the wilderness. Beside, the purchase of a proprietor's right, or any number of acres on such a right, gave to the purchaser no advantage over any one else who had not purchased of selecting any particular lot until surveys were authorized to be made. It will be observed from this statement of the customs obtaining in the early settlements of this part of Vermont that it was the policy of the proprietors to encourage settlements by the most liberal means. The general rule observed in all the towns was "that such man shall hold his lot by 'pitching' until he can have opportunity to survey it." Although many "pitches" were made before title could be obtained to any particular tract, or lot, the settlers had no fears of being ousted or disturbed in their possessions, as the whole country was open to newcomers, with the exception of a few spots here and there, which were indicated by the smoke issuing from log houses or the burning of a fallow. But few, if any, of the original proprietors made settlements.

Such, then, was the mode in which the pioneer settlers and those who came at a later period selected their homesteads, and this was the condition of affairs at the time of the first actual settlement of the territory covered by Rutland county. A hundred and twenty-five years had elapsed since the Puritan first placed his foot on Plymouth Rock, and the English colonies had extended along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia. More than a century had passed since the English had settled at Springfield on the Connecticut, the French at Montreal, the Dutch at Albany, and up to this time no white man had made his cabin in this local solitude. This was rather the hunting-ground of the fierce Pequods of the South, the warlike Iroquois of the West, and the bloodthirsty Algonquins and Coosucks of the Northwest. The bloody battles that may have been fought upon this soil between these warlike and hostile tribes can never be known, as no pen has ever described them. The thunder of the cannon from Forts William Henry, Crown Point and Ticonderoga announced that armies had met in deadly hostility in the solitude of the wilderness. The hunter-soldier, with his knapsack on his shoulder, had passed through the valleys and over the hills on the old Crown Point road to the fields of conquest, looking upon the fertile lands that bordered the Otter Creek; yet no settlement was made, for it remained disputed and dangerous ground until Wolfe scaled the rock at Quebec.

The early settlers brought their families and effects with them, mainly in midwinter, upon sleds drawn by their horses and oxen. They did not settle in neighborhoods, but frequently miles intervened between their cabins. The pioneers were energetic men, equal to the task before them; of athletic frames and rugged constitutions, they faced the dangers and hardships of a settlement in the wilderness and gained for themselves a home.

Soon after the War of the Revolution had ended, and the settlers had returned to their homes, flattering themselves that they might enjoy in peace and safety their possessions, at least what was left to them, and which they had secured only through the severest struggles and hardships, they were annoyed by a party of land claimants, who were nearly as destructive of the peace and happiness of the settlers as were the Indians and Tories in the time of war. Ejectments were served upon the settlers without discrimination; for years they were kept in an unsettled, agitated state, in embarrassment and suspense, spending their time and money examining titles, gathering evidence, employing attorneys, attending upon the courts, with the consequent costs, surrounding their claims with boundaries, and even often purchasing new titles to land which they had supposed their own; while all their earnings were demanded in making improvements and the support of their families. The embarrassments, losses and distresses of the first settlers and the confusion and contest of claims resulted in many selling out and abandoning their landed possessions and removing to other sections, mainly to the northward and to the more quiet possessions along the shores of Lake Champlain. The troubles in New York were another source of hindrance to settlements. As there were double claimants to the title to the soil in many towns, buyers hesitated to invest, and the progress of settlement was consequently slow, until Burgoyne was defeated at Saratoga, and what was left of the British forces were driven south of the Hudson. This, together with the resolute stand taken by Ethan Allen in withstanding the claims of New York, encouraged settlements, and the towns rapidly filled up. Many Revolutionary soldiers who, in the course of their service, had visited this section of country, were pleased with it, and on their release from the army became permanent settlers.

The settlers generally on the New Hampshire Grants sympathized with each other in the controversy with New York. They banded together, constituted committees of safety and prepared to resist with force the execution of New York writs of ejectment. When New York officials crossed the border to execute legal processes they were seized, and those who would not respect the great seal of New Hampshire were stamped with *beech seal*, impressed from the twigs of the woods, on their naked backs. Some of the land owners were arrested and sent to the jail at Albany.

These preliminary observations from the general history of the early settlement of Rutland county indicate that the period of settlement was one in which the elements were surcharged with contention. It was just preceding the War of the Revolution. The liberties of the State and nation were at stake. The territory was claimed by two rival States, New York and New Hampshire, with neither of which were the people willing to unite. The settlers were, however, equal to the situation. The spirit they exhibited in a threefold contest is the spirit which the people have continued to manifest; it is the spirit which now burns in the bosoms of their descendants.

People of this generation cannot have a very adequate idea of the situation of the country when Rutland county was organized. There was no means of travel but to walk or ride on horseback. There were a few sleighs and sleds, which served them well in winter, but there was not a wheel carriage in the limits of the county except ox carts or rough lumber wagons, and the condition of the roads was such that they could not be driven faster than a man could walk. Most of the way the trees were cut down and moved out of the path, leaving all the roots, stones and knots to be run over. It was a greater task to move a family hither from Connecticut or Rhode Island than it is now to move one to the Pacific coast.

A Puritan element settled Rutland county. From Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island they came here to seek their fortunes. Their virtues, their hardihood and their enterprise is to be recorded, as well as the growth and extent of these infant communities. The Christian home now stands where the wild beasts laid down a century and a quarter ago. Property is power and property is the daughter of industry. The people own the land in fee simple and till it with free labor. The county is made up of a cordon of similar towns. Each town is a little republic by itself, and the most perfect republic in the world. Public sentiment settles everything, and these sister towns act and react upon each other "as diamonds are polished by diamonds."

The purpose of this work is to seek out buried facts illustrating olden times; call up some forgotten life that is worthy of remembrance; identify places associated with important and stirring events; tell the story of some venerable house that has sheltered many generations and been the witness of a hundred years of human happiness and human sorrows; gather up the traditions which the old people still hold in memory, but which will soon be swept into oblivion unless caught from their trembling lips and put into permanent records, and to thus make a history worthy of a county that has done so much for the progress and glory of the commonwealth.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

General Character of the Surface of the Country — Geological Features — Description of "Sea Beaches," or Terraces, and their Location — Marine Fossils Discovered in the County — Unstratified Rocks — Other Interesting Deposits — List of Mineral Deposits in the County and their Location — The Marble Deposit — Clays and Pigments — Iron Ores — Copperas — Topography — Description of Prominent Mountains — Streams of the County — Mineral Springs — Lakes of the County.

IN advance of presenting the colonial history of the county, it is the purpose of this chapter to give in brief the topography of Rutland county, its geological formation, its rivers, lakes, mountains, mineral resources and general natural characteristics, with sketches of interesting phenomena.

The face of the county is generally uneven and the eastern portion mountainous. The range of the Green Mountains, which give name to Vermont, extends through the county from south to north and rises in several places to a height exceeding four thousand feet above the level of the sea; but they are not generally precipitous, and are most of them covered with timber to their summits. The loftiest of these summits are Killington, Shrewsbury and Pico. Among these mountains arise a number of streams which follow their declivities into the Connecticut River on the east, or Lake Champlain on the west. The general surface of the county is not unlike that of the main portion of western Vermont, while its natural capacities and resources far excel those of many other sections. The first range of townships bordering upon Lake Champlain and the State of New York is pleasantly diversified with ridges and valleys, having few elevations of considerable height worthy of notice. These isolated hills rise usually in spherical form, are easily ascended and from their summits afford fine views of the surrounding country; the cultivated fields, the flocks and herds, the farm-houses, orchards and groves; the dark forests rising upon the mountain side and the mountains themselves, the serrated peaks, all combine to form a picture not easily copied by human artist.

Beyond the first range of townships the country becomes more uneven and broken, yet it is valuable either for tillage or pasture, until the base of the Green Mountains is reached, which cover the extreme eastern part of the county and ascend to nearly the highest point of land in the State. Between the spurs of the mountains there are valuable tracts of land for timber and pasturage; far more valuable indeed for the dairy and the raising of neat stock than they have generally been reputed. As the ascent to the mountains begins, the timber begins to gradually diminish in height, and finally an altitude is reached where vegetable life does not receive sufficient heat and moisture to support it, except here and there a few starved and stunted lichens that find a dreary abode in some niche or crevice in the rocks.

When this section was first visited by the Europeans, it was covered by one unbroken forest. The lakes and rivers were shaded by a growth of pine and elm, while the uplands were heavily timbered with maple, beech, birch and spruce; these largely constitute the timber of to-day, except the pine, which is rare, even on the summits of the mountains, which were covered with a perpetual verdure of hardy evergreens. In those early days the forests and margins of the lakes and streams were well stored with deer, bears, wolves, otter, beaver and a variety of other animals, which undoubtedly made this region the favorable hunting-ground of the natives; but the pursuit of the chase by successive generations has left the woodlands with but a limited quantity of game.[1]

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[1] Five years ago an effort was made through the enactment of protecting laws to re-stock the mountains with deer, which has proved somewhat successful, and they are frequently seen out upon the cleared fields on the outskirts of the forests.

The geological formations as they exist in the county are peculiar and in some regards distinct from those of other sections. To give a full account of their characteristics would require far more elaboration of detail than can be compressed into a single chapter. The county excels many others in the agricultural capabilities of its soil, through the existence of lime in almost all her rocks in such a state that natural processes bring it out as needed for vegetation This is a characteristic which Providence has hidden in the earth and provided for its elimination, creating a great source of wealth to our agricultural population. Most of the valuable rocks and minerals run lengthwise across the country, and are thus made accessible to most of the inhabitants. This is the case with the marbles, the slates and the iron, and others of less value. The main mineral resources seem inexhaustible in quantity and are of such kinds as will be in perpetual and increasing demand, as the population of the county increases. Coming generations will, therefore, excel the present in the development of local mineral resources, and constant explorations bring to light new facts of much scientific interest. The elucidation of science up to this period leaves us the right to presume upon a future general increase of knowledge in the geology of Rutland county. For our present purpose, only the main features of this topic can be noted.

Perhaps to the general reader the terraces, or "sea beaches" as they are often called by the scientific geologist, present a subject of the greatest interest. They are objects of common observation in Rutland county, and remarkable for their number, form and symmetry. Though valleys are so common in Vermont, the people do not enquire in reference to their formation, nor why their sides are lined with the terraces; but they make practical use of these eligible situations furnished by nature, as sites for pleasure grounds, dwellings, villages and cemeteries. Many of our towns are chiefly indebted to these terraces for their beauty. In Rutland county Pawlet, Poultney, Brandon and Pittsford, are located along prominent rivers, and the beauty and attractiveness of their dwellings and public grounds arise substantially from their terraced sites. On Poultney River there are fine terraces for nearly five miles north of its junction with Lake Champlain at Whitehall. There are two terraces also on the Vermont side in West Haven; these are composed of clay of blue and reddish material and extend some eighteen feet in height above the river in terrace form. In the northern part of Fair Haven there is a terrace one hundred feet high, on the east side of the river. It is at a point where the river changed its course in 1783. At the village of Poultney there is a wide plain which is bounded by a terrace. Upon Lewis Brook in the north part of the town is a terrace more prominent than any other on the river. Hubbardton River has three terraces upon its banks in the town of West Haven; and there is a distinct basin of terraces on Castleton River, embracing the villages of Castleton and Castleton Corners. At these villages the terraces are broader than those of any other section, thus forming the village sites. Occasionally a third terrace is seen upon Castleton River before reaching West Rutland, where the river has cut through the Taconic range of mountains. In West Rutland, near the celebrated marble quarries, this stream runs through a low meadow; there are no other terraces upon it.

Otter Creek rises in Dorset, flows through Rutland and Addison counties, and discharges its waters into Lake Champlain at North Ferrisburgh. The lower part of its course is over Champlain clays, where the descent of its bed is slight, except an occasional fall over ledges of rocks. The upper part of its course is through an undulating country, near the western limit of the quartz formation and over calcareous rocks, except where it crosses a range of quartz rock in Rutland.

In the northeast part of Danby are well-developed terraces. Just above South Wallingford ledges of rocks form the banks of the creek, which may be considered the boundary between two basins of terraces. These terraces upon both sides of the creek extend from Wallingford to Clarendon village. Between East Wallingford and Cuttingsville are large terraces of sand and gravel. At Cuttingsville Mill River cuts through a high ridge of rocks, forming a deep gorge in plain sight of the Rutland railroad. In the town of Rutland are terraces of more than a mile in width, which are traversed by two railroads. The railroad in Rutland village is situated upon a terrace. Upon both sides of East Creek near the depot may be seen two terraces which extend to the northeast corner of the township. Very fine terraces are found in Mendon, but not equal to those in Chittenden and Pittsford. On Furnace Brook, in Pittsford, they are well developed; here is also a curious tower of limestone. About two miles north of Pittsford there is a fine basin of terraces; the scenery in the vicinity is quite picturesque. A very distinct beach continues to Brandon, upon which the village is situated; this extended terrace, like almost everything in Brandon, is well formed and attractive to the eye. The course of the Otter Creek from this point to Lake Champlain is serpentine, a feature due to the loamy character of the meadow lands through which it flows.

The location of these various terraces have been thus given because they are constantly attracting more attention, not only from the tourist, but the inhabitant who has heretofore little understood their locations. It may be added that throughout the State along the principal rivers are numerous terraces, presenting a feature of deep interest.

Marine fossils have been found at Rutland on the Otter Creek five hundred feet above the ocean, and on Castleton River four hundred and seventy-five feet; at West Haven, near Whitehall, N. Y., at one hundred feet. It is a remarkable fact that in the building of the Rutland railroad in 1848, one of the most interesting fossils ever found in New England was brought to light in the town of Mount Holly, comprising the remains of an elephant. The railroad crosses the mountain at this point, at an elevation of one thousand four hundred and fifteen feet above the level of the ocean, and the fossilized bones of the elephant were found at that height, in a peat bed east of what is now called the Summit Station. The basin in which the peat is located appears to have been originally filled with water. A large proportion of the material which formed the lower part of the peat consisted of billets of wood about eighteen inches long, which had been cut off at both ends, drawn into the water and divested of the bark. The peat was fifteen feet deep before the excavation was made for the railroad. In making this excavation the workmen found at the the bottom of the bed, resting upon the gravel which separated the peat from the rock below, a huge tooth. The depth of the peat at this point was eleven feet. Soon afterward one of the tusks was found about eighty feet from the location of the tooth. Subsequently the other tusk and several of the bones of the animal were found near the same place. Professor Agassiz, who visited the spot, pronounced them to be the bones of an extinct race of elephant. They were presented to the Museum of Natural History of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, for preservation and for an illustration of the fossil geology of the State. The grinder tooth weighed eight pounds, and the length of its grinding surface was about eight inches. The tusks were somewhat decayed and one was badly broken. The most perfect tusk measures about eighty inches in length and its greatest circumferance was twelve inches.

Other fossils have been discovered in the county, markedly in a cave in Chittenden, where the bones of small animals have been found, such as are now extinct.

Unstratified rocks occur at Mount Holly fourteen hundred feet above the ocean, or thirteen hundred feet above Lake Champlain, and there are other similar ones on Danby Mountain. At the latter point marble quarries are opened at various heights, one as high as fifteen hundred feet above the valley. Hematite, manganese, beds of ocher and pipe clay exist in several sections at Brandon, Chittenden and Wallingford. Brown iron ore, which is important in making steel, is found in Brandon, Chittenden, Pittsford, Tinmouth and Wallingford. Yellow ocher is found in immense quantities in Brandon.

Among the novel geological products is one kind of asbestos, or, as it is sometimes called, "mountain leather." It occurs in paper-like masses, lying between different portions of a rock, and the fibres are so small and closely interlaced that the whole bears the appearance of leather. Another name given to what is essentially the same thing is mountain or rock cork, from the fact that its specific gravity is so light that it will float in water.

Kaolin, or porcelain clay, is found in several places in the county. Trappean rocks are found nowhere in Vermont except in the form of dikes in the towns of Clarendon and Mount Holly. The rock appears to be a greenstone, constituting one of those freaks of nature found in all hilly and mountainous country. The dikes in this county are exceedingly numerous and vary much in their composition and character. Some of them consist of well-characterized greenstone; others consist almost entirely of white or yellowish feldspar. The greenstone, or trap dikes, are generally straight and of uniform width, and may be frequently traced through a considerable distance. The other class of dikes are often crooked in character. In West Rutland is a dike running nearly east and west, and another of the same character in Pittsford. There are others in Danby and Wallingford; the latter is the widest greenstone in Vermont. There are a few more important dikes, of which detailed description would be too lengthy for these pages.

Heretofore in this chapter an effort has been made to avoid technical and scientific expressions. In giving information, however, of the useful and valuable minerals found in the several towns, it becomes necessary in some instances to use scientific and unfamiliar names. The following list gives the localities of the minerals of value in Rutland county: —

Brandon.— Hematite, pipe clay, yellow ocher, braunite, marble, plumbago, galena, copper pyrites.

Castleton.— Roofing slate, slate pencils, jasper, manganese ore.

Chittenden.— Brown iron ore, specular and magnetic iron, galena, iolite.

Clarendon.— Iron ore, marble and asbestos, or "mountain leather."

Danby.— Marble, stalactites, galena.

Fair Haven.— Roofing slate, iron pyrites.

Mount Holly.— Asbestos, chlorite.

Pittsford.— Hematite, manganese ores, plumbago, marble.

Poultney.— Roofing slate, peat.

Rutland.— Gold, copperas, marble, brown iron ore, pipe clay.

Sherburne.—Limestone, brown iron ore.

Shrewsbury.— Magnetic iron, copper pyrites, iron pyrites, smoky and milky quartz.

Sunbury.— Statuary marble.

Tinmouth.— Hematite, iron pyrites, magnetic iron, marble.

Wallingford.— Marble, hematite, manganese ores.

Wells.— Roofing slate.

West Haven.— Roofing slate.

This list comprises the more valuable and commercial minerals. Galena and quartz crystals have, however, been found in Mount Tabor and calcite at West Rutland and Danby. Galena is found in several towns of the county. A portion of the lead reduced from this ore gives a small quantity of silver. Professor Charles B. Adams said of a quantity found at Brandon, which he analyzed: "It was equal to one-fifth of one percentum, which is four pounds of silver to the ton of metal. This quantity will be well worth working, provided the lead is abundant. Probably one pound of silver in a ton of lead would more than repay the cost of extraction, as lead yielding only four ounces to the ton is said to be profitably cupelled in Great Britain."

Quick lime, a valuable product, is scattered with beneficent profusion throughout the county, there being scarcely a town in which it is not found, either in a state of comparative purity or in combination with other rocks. Except upon rich cultivated meadows no portion of the State is so fertile as that upon the limestone of this section. Perpetual kilns are erected, and the business of manufacture is extensively carried on during all seasons of the year. The purest limestone is selected and the product of the kilns is as white as chalk. Most of the perpetual kilns are built contiguous to railroads, and thus the expense incident to transportation by team is avoided. At Brandon about 25,000 barrels of lime are obtained per annum by one company. Its purity renders it very valuable for bleaching and other similar purposes to which it is applied.

As the marble quarries and industries are to be considered in another chapter, only brief reference will be made to the subject here. Marble is a name applied to those varieties of carbonate of lime that can be quarried in large blocks destitute of fissures and sufficiently compact and uniform in structure to receive a good polish. The value of marble, when found in workable quantity, depends upon the purity of its whiteness, or upon the beauty or agreeable association of color in the variegated kinds. Many varieties are often found in the same quarries — the white and gray, the mottled and striped; but each is restricted to certain "tiers," "layers," or "beds," and generally continues with them sometimes several hundred feet. The variety of marble most extensively worked in Rutland county is the white granular variety, in structure and color similar to the Carrara marble of Italy. The translucent white marble, so highly held in regard by the ancients, has its equivalent in small quantities in the fine translucent marbles of Brandon. Quarries of the white marble are found in Rutland, Sudbury, Brandon, Pittsford, Clarendon, Wallingford, Tinmouth and Danby. It may be proper to here remark that until 1804 marble was not sawed in New England, but quarries were selected where "sheets" could be split off, which afterward were worked smooth and to the desired shape with chisels in the hands of workmen. Then the plan of the marble workers who lived in the time of Pliny was adopted, and the first marble in this section was sawed with a smooth strip of soft iron, with the help of sand and water—the plan now universally adopted. There have been many improvements, however, both in sawing and cutting marble that will be described in the chapter before alluded to, and sketches of the various enterprises in quarrying and working marble will be given in the history of the towns in which they exist.

The roofing slate of Vermont exists in three distinct divisions, the largest and most valuable being confined to Rutland county. The western division extends through the towns of Castleton, Fair Haven, Poultney, Wells and Pawlet, and passes into the State of New York at Granville. The color resembles that of Wales, being of a dark purple with occasional layers of green intermixed. There are also strata in which pea green is the prevailing color, from which large quantities of that shade are obtained. Slate of a red color is also found. It now forms one of the leading industries of the county and proves remunerative to those who have embarked in the enterprise of working the quarries. In 1845 Hon. Alanson Allen, of Fair Haven, began the working of slate, and for several years limited his business exclusively to manufacturing school slates, turning out one hundred per day. In 1847 he began the manufacture of roofing slate. In 1850 a new vigor was given to the slate business. Intelligent Welshmen, accustomed to working slate, emigrated to Fair Haven, Castleton and Poultney, made purchases of slate lands and opened quarries, and such was the character of the slate produced that the prejudice which had existed in various localities against the Vermont product disappeared. Improved machinery was introduced and the price of roofing slate in the market was so materially reduced as to seriously affect those who did not rely upon the cheap labor of Europe. At the present time the production per annum exceeds three times the whole amount of slate imported from all foreign countries. Sawing and planing slate for black boards, billiard tables and tile have also been introduced. In 1855 the process of enameling slate was begun and now mantelpieces, bracket shelves, tables and other articles are largely manufactured. They excel in beauty or finish the finest marbles and sell at about one-fourth the price of the marble which they quite faithfully represent. A description of the different slate industries will be given elsewhere.

Kaolin, or porcelain clay, commonly known as "pipe clay," "paper clay" and "putty," is found in several places, associated with ochers of iron and manganese. Unlike most clays, it is of snowy whiteness, slightly coherent and does not change color upon being burned; it is extensively used in the manufacture of stone ware, fire-bricks, white earthen ware, paper, vulcanized India rubber, porcelain and other like articles. The largest and best deposit in this county is at Brandon, where fire-bricks are made, and large quantities of it are sold under the name of paper clay and used in paper-making. The bed at Brandon has the greatest thickness of any in the State. It is also found in small quantities in Chittenden and Wallingford. Clay for bricks is found in nearly every town of the county.

Pigments of various kinds are found in different parts of the county, and in such quantity as to be profitably worked. Paints have been extensively manufactured in Brandon, and in this town there is found a greater variety of materials suitable for pigments than in any other in the State; possibly greater than in any other in New England. The several colors of paints produced are yellow, brown, red, roofing paint, and raw and burnt umber. The Brandon paints have been thoroughly tested and approved and they are recognized as among the best in the market. There are other points where manganese is found in isolated beds, independent of iron ore. Ocher beds often exist where workable ore is not found. Manganese is found in Brandon, Chittenden, Pittsford and Wallingford, and probably at other places.

The rocks of Rutland county, whose ages are determined by their imbedded fossils, are too old to contain workable beds of coal; but persons unacquainted with geology, and perhaps regarding the occurrence of coal as accidental and governed by no fixed laws, have vainly sought for it among the silurian rocks of the Otter Creek valley, confiding more in the evidence upon the glazed surface of the black slate than in well-settled facts of science. Brown coal, composed of carbonaceous matter capable of sustaining combustion and emitting heat, is sometimes found. At Brandon it has been discovered in a bed having an area of twenty-five feet square, which has been penetrated to the depth of eighty feet perpendicularly and the coal removed and used as fuel in driving an engine.

Many of the iron ores are found in this county, of which the hematite is the most abundant and valuable for smelting. We cannot attempt more than a brief description of the principal beds and veins in the county. At South Wallingford iron ore is found, and has been worked, but the beds are now abandoned. In Tinmouth the Chipman Bed was successfully worked more than thirty years, but this is also now abandoned. Another bed known as the Phillip Iron Mine, was opened and worked fifty years ago, and was not abandoned until a few years since. It is favorably situated for working and the ore obtained of good quality, but the ore has probably been mostly removed. In Pittsford and Chittenden beds of ore are still worked and considerable commercial value is put upon them. Iron ore was first discovered in Brandon in 1810, and soon afterward a forge was built and bar iron of a superior quality was manufactured for several years. In 1820 a furnace was built for reducing the ore, which met with success; it is to this furnace that Brandon is indebted for an impetus then given to its business growth and prosperity, the influence of which is still felt. The Blake Ore Bed, near Forestdale, was successfully worked for many years, but is not now in operation. To describe minutely the numerous beds of bog ore found would be a difficult task, for they exist in every town, but not one would, as far as known, produce iron enough to pay the expense, nor of a quality valuable for smelting.

At Cuttingsville is found a deposit of copperas ore, a name given to pyrites of iron and copperas. The beds have been worked, but were abandoned many years ago, although favorably situated, being upon a hillside and within a few rods of the railroad. Veins of tin exist in this belt where it has been explored at sufficient depth. No silver has been found in the county, except as before stated, although fabulous stories have been told of its existence and some explorations have been made in past years in Wallingford. Native gold has been found in small quantities in the beds or on the beaches of some of the smaller streams.

No county of the same extent in Vermont equals Rutland in the amount of its agricultural productions. The soils, although varying materially in their construction and composition, are invariably such as are favorable to the growth of grass, and the rocky hillsides, which would fail to remunerate those who would attempt their cultivation, afford excellent pasturage, and, unlike some others, the very hill tops as well as the valleys beneath, have in midsummer a greenness which makes the name *vert mont* appropriate.

It has been our intention to briefly present the geological features of the county in such a manner as to be understood by the unscientific reader, and hence we have avoided as far as possible all technical terms. It will have been seen that this subject is one of interest and importance in this locality, and the same may be said of the mineralogy of the county. Therein lies largely the source of future wealth and prosperity, and, therefore, if for no other reason, it is a subject to be studied by all into whose hands this work shall fall.

Topography. — Upon the nature of the geological formations of a country depend, in a great measure, the salubrity of the atmosphere and its temperature, the purity of the water, the fertility of the soil, and the aspect of its natural scenery. A brief outline only can be attempted of the topography of the county, its mountains, streams and lakes, or ponds, and a few of the more interesting views and objects, which aid to form the beautiful and charming scenery for which Rutland county is so generally distinguished.

The county is situated between the parallels 43° 18′ and 43° 54′ north latitude, and between 3° 41′ and 4° 19′ longitude east from Washington. The mean temperature of the climate is about 43°, while the rain fall averages forty to forty-three inches a year.

The most striking and characteristic feature in the scenery of Rutland county is the range of Green Mountains that extends through its entire length, in which tower heavenward peaks of great altitude and grandeur. The range is unbroken and forms a water-shed from which flow eastward some of the tributaries of the Connecticut and those of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain to the westward. There are no rivers breaking through the mountains, as in the more northerly parts of the range, affording good opportunities for roads, but occasional small streams merely indicate a passageway ; the roads are consequently laid over the rugged mountains, not unfrequently passing across the range at an altitude of two thousand feet above the ocean. The pass at Mount Holly, one of the most favorable in the south part of the range, was selected for the course of the Rutland Railroad, and is one thousand, four hundred and fifteen feet above tide water at the "Summit" Station.

The highest elevation in the county is Killington Mountain, or Peak, which latter is its popular name. It is situated in the towns of Sherburne and Mendon and about ten miles distant from Rutland, and has within the last few years become a place of popular resort. The admeasurement of the distinguished Professor Guyot makes its height 4,221 feet above the ocean.

Shrewsbury Peak, which lies south of it, is 3,845 feet in height. Pico Peak lies to the north, is cone-shaped, and 3,954 feet in height. Although much difference of opinion existed at a former day as to which was the highest of these mountains, Professor Guyot conclusively settled the question, and a person standing on the highest point of Killington will be easily convinced that its altitude is much greater than that of the surrounding peaks, upon which he can look down. Shrewsbury at the southeast lifts its wooded sides, while, crowding close on Killington, towers Pico, the dense forests of which have never been broken by the woodman's ax. The scenery is grand and impressive. The view from the summit is as extensive as that at Mount Mansfield in the northern part of the State, the height of which is 4,430 feet above tide water, and exhibits a landscape of far greater diversity. Instead of Lake Champlain with its numerous bays and verdant islands and the intervening cultivated farms, there is spread out before the beholder a scene more wild, solitary and rural. To the west thriving villages are in full view even to the banks of the Hudson and a portion of Lake Champlain, while to the north can be traced the serpentine windings of the Otter Creek, with numerous prosperous villages and substantial farm-houses upon its fertile banks. Turning the gaze to the eastward the view of the wild surroundings of the mountain is quite as extensive. A hotel has been erected near the summit and a good road constructed ; in the seasons stages run daily from Rutland and many persons visit the mountain top in their own conveyances. Within eight rods of the summit are three springs of water, such as are found on nearly all the peaks of the Green Mountains, cool, pure and limpid and well calculated to refresh and invigorate the traveler.

Among the most interesting natural curiosities of this section are the Calico or White Rocks in Wallingford, where the water-worn quartz pebbles are piled and cemented together. In a ravine opening to the southwest ice exists during the entire year. These White Rocks are 2,532 feet in elevation and, although not so high as some other points, afford a view of great beauty. There are rugged precipices, and rocks piled on rocks, presenting a scene of wild grandeur. This is sometimes called the home of eagles, on account of the weird ruggedness of the beetling cliffs and dizzy heights. Mount Tabor is an elevated point of this range, but it has no especial attractions except some natural ponds. Nearly two-thirds of the mountain are still in a primeval state, and upon its heights are some of the largest charcoal kilns in the country.

West of the Green Mountains and nearly parallel with them is a range known as the Taconic Mountains, which extend from Massachusetts and enter the county at Danby, continuing as far north as Brandon. In this range are numerous passes affording opportunity for roads, notably in the valleys of the Pawlet, Poultney and Castleton Rivers. So numerous are these gaps that the range is given the appearance of a series of isolated mountains wholly independent of each other. The measurement of several peaks in this range shows that they rise to the height of 3,000 feet or more above tide water. The tops and sides are often clothed with variegated verdure, scarcely ever seen on the western slopes of the Green Mountains. The most important peak in the Taconic range is Bird Mountain, in the town of Ira, a distance of a few miles from Castleton and some six miles from Rutland. Its elevation above the ocean is nearly 2,500 feet.[1] The sides of this mountain are so precipitous as to render ascent difficult, except on the northeast side; at this point, even, the ascent is so steep as to preclude the possibility of going on horseback the entire distance; foot-paths, however, lead to the top, which is not more than a mile distant from the wagon road. The summit consists of rock and is nearly destitute of soil and vegetation. In this respect it differs from other mountains of the range. The prospect is not as extensive as from many other summits, yet it embraces many interesting scenes. There is on every hand an agreeable diversity of landscape — hills and valleys, woods and cultivated fields.

Herrick Mountain, also in the town of Ira, about two miles eastward from Bird Mountain, is 2,661 feet in height. This peak forms a prominent feature of the landscape and presents an outline the peculiarity of which is well calculated to arrest the attention; it has the appearance of two mountains with a chasm between. There are other mountains in this range worthy of notice, although less prominent than these noted. Danby Mountain, lying mainly in that township, is one celebrated for its quarries of marble, situated twelve hundred feet above the valley, to which the product is transported by a railroad down the mountain. The view from this peak is somewhat limited, but quite picturesque. Haystack Mountain, in the town of Pawlet, is a notable eminence in the southwest part of the town. It rises to a height of about 2,000 feet and the sides are so steep as to form an angle in many places of at least sixty degrees. Its summit is sharp and rugged, while other peaks more rounded in contour are thrown around it, producing a scene of rare beauty.

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[1] The tradition concerning the name of this mountain is to the effect that in the spring of 1767 Colonel Amos Bird and others visited this region, before unknown to them. They journeyed from Connecticut to Bennington and Manchester by well-known paths; thence all was a wilderness and they sought their way by marked trees, following the Battenkill and Otter Creek until Clarendon was reached. They soon came upon the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point, N. Y., and passed along the northern border of the town of Castleton and so on to Ticonderoga. There they replenished their stock of provisions and went down Lake Champlain to Whitehall. In their travels they had passed by Castleton, the point for which they set out. The tradition says that in surveying the town Colonel Bird lost his way and in wandering about reached the top of a high mountain, where he passed the night. From this circumstance the mountain took its name — "Bird Mountain." There are other traditions upon this question, but this one is believed to be most authentic.

Moose Horn Mountain, in Wells, on the banks of Lake St. Cathrine, is among the most peculiar of the Taconic group. The eastern side slopes gradually from the summit to the valley beneath; the western face presents a bold and almost startling aspect, from its abruptness. A barren rock, with its front cut straight in the direction of its length and nearly perpendicular from foot to crown, adds beauty, even to the lake lying at its foot. There are many other elevations in the county that lend beauty and grandeur to the locality, but further detailed descriptions of their characteristics would far exceed the space allotted here to the landscape scenery that has given the county a wide fame.

Streams. — With the somewhat severe climate of Rutland county and her rugged surface, her general agricultural prosperity must be attributed more to the skill and industry of her husbandmen than to any native generosity of Mother Earth. Her geographical inland position offers little opportunity for a great commercial center. Though her quarries of marble and slate are unsurpassed, her mineral resources dwindle into insignificance when compared with those of other counties of equal extent in the Middle and Western States. Wanting in those elements that form a foundation for the prosperity of the State, nature, as if mindful of her neglect, has placed at our disposal one of the mightiest of visible motors, a gift too precious to be carelessly squandered.

To the many visitors who annually seek this region to recuperate health and pass the season in idleness it scarcely occurs that from these hills and valleys flow scores of streams, furnishing along their course the foundation and source of wealth. Nature, at best, makes but few spontaneous contributions to the wealth and prosperity of nations. The amount of property possessed by a people will always depend greatly upon the skill and labor they apply in developing natural resources. Rutland county has not to any considerable extent improved the advantages at her command; but as they have been improved, so has she prospered. More than three-fourths of the water power of the county is still undeveloped.

The Otter Creek is the longest stream in Vermont, extending ninety-one miles and watering about 900 square miles. It originates in Mount Tabor, Peru and Dorset, within a few rods of the head of the Battenkill, and runs through the entire length of the county. The curious fact exists that these two rivers, which rise within a few rods of each other, are of about equal length; the Battenkill running south to the Hudson River and the Otter Creek north into Lake Champlain. The latter offers along its course important and valuable water power. At Sutherland Falls, Middlebury and Weybridge are valuable falls which would afford power for the use of millions of dollars in manufactures. There are already located upon its banks some of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State. In the lower part of its course its rate of descent is very small, except an occasional fall over ledges of rocks; the upper part of its course is over an undulating country. There are moraine or glacier terraces on both sides of the creek from Danby to Clarendon. In Wallingford the valley is narrow and quite deep, but is much wider at Clarendon. At Sutherland Falls the creek passes over rocks, finally tumbling down a precipice. These falls afford one of the most valuable mill privileges in the State, and the surroundings are picturesque and beautiful. The spot is well worthy of a visit from those who justly appreciate attractive scenery. A widespread and beautiful valley opens to the north, thickly studded with comfortable and ofttimes elegant farm-houses, with well-fenced and highly-cultivated fields, beyond which and still farther northward the landscape presents a panorama of rare beauty. From this point commences a meadow often over two miles wide and extending to Middlebury. Here it begins to narrow and in this condition extends to Vergennes, where it is interrupted by a ledge of rocks, after which it continues uninterrupted to Lake Champlain.

There are numerous tributaries to Otter Creek, of which the following are the more important: Mill River, which rises in Mount Holly, following the route of the Rutland Railroad to Cuttingsville where it turns west to Otter Creek. At this point it cuts through a high ridge of rock, forming a deep gorge. East Creek joins the Otter Creek in the village of Rutland, having its rise in Chittenden; just below South Chittenden on the creek is a fine moraine terrace of considerable breadth. Furnace Brook rises in Chittenden and joins the creek in Pittsford. The village of North Chittenden is located in fine basin hollowed out of the highest terrace. Between these and Pittsford the stream passes through a rocky gorge and the scenery in the vicinity is quite picturesque. Tinmouth River empties into the Otter Creek near Center Rutland. Its source is in Danby and it flows through a narrow valley which, after reaching Rutland, begins to expand. Poultney River rises in Tinmouth and traverses Middletown, Poultney, Fairhaven and Westhaven and falls into East Bay, an arm of Lake Champlain; its length is about twenty-five miles. It affords many valuable mill sites. At Carver's a peculiar change in the channel took place in 1783; the stream cut a gorge at that point one hundred feet deep, lowering the bed of the river for some distance above and carrying immense quantities of earth into East Bay. The meadows upon this stream are extensive and fertile. Among its tributaries are Codman's Creek in Westhaven, Hubbardton River and Castleton River. Upon the latter there is a distinct basin of moraine terraces, embracing the villages of Castleton and Castleton Corners. On this river, before it reaches Ira, where the stream has cut through the Taconic range of mountains in West Rutland, is a terrace. Near the celebrated marble quarries the stream runs through a meadow, quite low and marshy, forming an extended terrace. It is remarkable that so limited a stream should rise east of a range of mountains one thousand feet high, and, after flowing to the south seven miles, suddenly bend its course at right angles and cut through the mountain; especially is this true when an obstruction of a few feet in the gorge would divert the stream southeast to the Otter Creek. This gorge runs east and west, contrary to the usual direction of excavated valleys in Vermont, and as it is in the region of curious and gigantic disturbances of the underlying strata, it is probable that the valley of the stream through Ira was formed in some other way than by erosion. Pawlet River in the southwestern part of the county is the only other important stream to be named; it affords many excellent mill sites which were useful in the olden times. It rises in Dorset Mountain and passes through that township and Pawlet to Whitehall, N. Y. At West Dorset the meadows along its banks expand and are especially fertile. At the village of Pawlet, where Flower Creek joins Pawlet River, the view of terraces is unusually instructive and adds beauty to the scenery.

There are several other minor streams which will find mention in subsequent town histories.

Mineral Springs. — There are many mineral springs of various qualities and characteristics scattered through the county. The most famous are the Clarendon Springs, which are doubtless among the finest ever visited for their medicinal virtues, and about a quarter of a century ago were probably more resorted to than any others in the State. A tradition exists that their medicinal character was first discovered in 1776 by Asa Smith, who resided in the eastern part of the township. As report has it, he dreamed of a spring in the western part of the town, and, full of faith, started through the wilderness and over the high hills in search of the fount to furnish the water that should restore him to health. Arriving at this point he recognized it as the spring that was the object of his dream, and from the use of its waters regained his health. This is the narration of the discovery as it has come down through the generations. The first current use of the waters began in 1794; in 1798 a frame hotel was built, and since 1800 the spring has been constantly visited by many persons suffering from cutaneous diseases, and large quantities of the water have been conveyed away in jugs and barrels by people of the surrounding country. From fifteen hundred to two thousand persons have in some years visited these springs for health and recreation. Through the discovery of other mineral springs of similar medicinal qualities the number of visitors has fallen off in the past twenty years. An excellent hotel and several boarding houses now afford accommodations for visitors. The waters resemble the springs of Germany, and their curative qualities result more from gaseous than mineral characteristics.

The Middletown Springs, that for a time gained celebrity for curative properties, were first made use of in 1862, although it is claimed that their mineral qualities were known to physicians prior to 1811. They are located on the north bank of Poultney River. In 1868 several parties reported cases that had been benefited by the use of the water for various disorders. Their fame spread rapidly and many wanted their waters at all seasons of the year. A large bottling establishment was erected and the water was shipped to all sections of the country. That the waters possess mineral and curative qualities there is no doubt and in some cases are valuable as a remedial agent; but exaggerated statements on this point have been made. In 1870 the Mont Vert Hotel was erected, which annually accommodates several hundred guests who come to the springs for rest, recuperation or pleasure.

Lakes of Rutland County.[1] — Lake Bombazine lies in a basin of Georgia, or argillaceous slate. It is eight miles long form north to south, and two and one-half miles wide at its widest part. Three-fourths lie in the town of Castleton, and one fourth in Hubbardton. That portion in Hubbardton is very marshy and muddy, while that in Castleton, in some places, is very deep and the shores are rocky, or gravelly. It receives its waters from the slopes of the adjacent country through Hopkins, Beaver Meadow, and Sucker Brooks on the east side; Johnston's Brook and the outlet of Screw-driver Pond on the west side; Jelliff's and Rumsey's Brooks in the town of Hubbardton; and other rills without names along the shores. The waters flow southward and empty through the creek into Castleton River at Hydeville.

The lake has long been called "Bombazine." It is uncertain when or how it received this name, but tradition says that when the country was new the lake was surrounded by a heavy growth of green forest trees, which reflected upon the surface of the water a green shade resembling the cloth called bombazine, and by common consent it thus came into general use.

Another tradition says that soon after the town commenced to be settled a peddler crossed the lake on the ice having several webs of bombazine on his sled; one web was unrolled and trailed on the ice nearly the whole distance across the lake, which ruined the piece. The peddler then named the lake Bombazine. Whichever explanation is the correct one, it evidently is derived from the name of the cloth then known as bombazine. The name is spelled on William Blodgett's map of Vermont Bombazon. But the first time it is mentioned as Bombazine is in a deed from Samuel Moulton July 23, 1804, in the Castleton land records. From that period up to the present the word occurs occasionally. In some of the deeds it is spelled "Bombazine," in others "Bombazeen." In the earliest Castleton land records, and even up to quite recently, the lake has been called "The Pond," "Castleton Pond," "The Great Pond," "The Grate Pond."

About 1867, or a little later, Mr. R. M. Copeland, who had purchased considerable land property at West Castleton, and who was somewhat identified with the slate interests there, and who was a great admirer of the scenery of that region, claimed that the name was taken from the famous Norridgewock chief, Bomazeen, who was killed in 1724, and in some way the lake in Castleton was named after him, and had been misspelled "Bombazine." Through his influence, no one interposing an objection to his authority, the word "Bomoseen," instead of "Bomazeen," came into general use. But there was not the least foundation for his assertion as to the relationship of the Norridgewock chief to the lake in Castleton. Bombazine is the name given that body of water when mentioned as a lake by the early settlers of the town, and the one that has been generally adopted by common usage, and the one which should be now used.

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[1] Prepared and contributed by Dr. John M. Currier, of Castleton.

The east side of the lake is skirted with fertile and slightly elevated slate ridges. On the west side parallel with the lake runs the West Castleton range of mountains, which affords an inexhaustible supply of roofing slate. In many places the waters of the lake wash the foot of the mountain, making it impracticable building a road along its shore.

Commencing on the east side of the outlet of the lake, following the shore around, the various points of interest are as follows: The "Indian Fields" is a plateau of over twenty acres of sandy land, about ten feet above the level of the lake, on which many Indian relics have been found. This was the site of an Indian village, of which tribe we have no authentic record, yet some of the older settlers remember seeing Indian families return in the summer season to visit the homes of their childhood. The specimens were all upon the surface.

Green Bay is north of the "Indian Fields," and was so called from the evergreens growing upon the shore.

Hopkins Brook is a small stream that empties into the lake north of Green Bay. It is named after an early proprietor of the farm through which it runs.

Mason's Point is a rocky ledge that runs into the lake still farther to the north. It was named after Robert Mason, a native of Simsbury, Conn., who bought the land in 1782.

Shaw's Bay lies to the east of Mason's Point. It derives its name from Dr. Samuel Shaw, one of the early physicians of Castleton, who owned the adjoining property.

"Josh Billings's Pulpit" is a round knob of slate ledge a few rods south of Shaw's Bay. It was so named by the Rutland County Historical Society in 1882, by the consent of Henry Shaw (Josh Billings), who is a grandson of Dr. Samuel Shaw.

Birch Point is so named from the white birch that grew upon it.

Bishop's Bay lies to the east of Birch Point. It received its name from Joseph Bishop, who moved on to the adjoining farm in 1843, and was instrumental in developing boating on the lake. Beaver Meadow Brook empties into this bay. It receives its name from its source being in the large Beaver Meadow about one-half mile east.

Town Farm Bay is about one mile farther to the north. It receives its name from the town farm situated in the immediate vicinity. Sucker Creek empties into this bay. Diamond Ledge and the famous Slate Pencil Quarry are also in the immediate vicinity.

Goodwin's Bay sets into the land about one-half mile north of the town farm. It is named after the owner of the adjoining land.

Diamond Point separates Goodwin's Bay from the main channel of the lake. It is named from the character of the point, which is an angular ledge of slate.

The Johnson Bridge spans the narrow channel of the lake between the Goodwin farm on the east and Johnson farm on the west. The marshy portion of the lake lies north of this bridge. Stannard's Cove is about one-half mile south of the the bridge on the west side of the lake. It received its name from the owner of the farm in the vicinity. Stannard's Point is south of the cove.

Watch Point is still farther south; it is a point of ledge about fifteen feet above the surface of the lake, and covered with a growth of small trees. It received its name from the custom of the early settlers concealing themselves in the evergreens on the point and watching for the deer when they came down to drink, or to cross the lake.

Johnson's Brook empties into the lake west of Watch Point. It rises among the hills to the northwest.

Eagle's Bay is situated between Watch Point and Cedar Mountain. It is about one mile in length, and is so called because of the eagles that have built their nests on the cliffs of Cedar Mountain from time immemorial, and have been observed to hover over this portion of the lake during the summer and autumn, watching the fish-hawk and robbing it of its prey.

Cedar Mountain rises abruptly about three hundred feet above the surface of the lake. It is one mass of slate rock and a conspicuous object from nearly all points on the lake. It has borne this name for over one hundred years, which it received from the abundance of cedar growing upon it. Slate is quarried at the foot of the mountain.

West Castleton Bay is situated between Cedar Mountain and Rocky Point. Here is the widest part of the lake. Williams's Brook and the outlet of Screwdriver Pond empty into this bay.

Rocky Point is south of West Castleton Bay. Its name indicates its physical features. It is a rocky bend into the lake, though covered with a dense forest.

Cookville Bay extends from Rocky Point southward. The lake is about two miles wide at this place.

There are two islands in Lake Bombazine: Rabbit and Neshobe. Rabbit island is situated in the north end of Eagle's Bay, containing an area of about three acres. It is a ledge of slate rock, lightly covered with soil, on which is a delightful grove of shrubbery and trees. It takes its name from the fact that rabbits collect on the island to feed upon its foliage in the winter season and get imprisoned there when the ice melts out of the lake in the spring. The island is long and narrow. It never was used for any other purpose than as a temporary resort for fishing and camping parties. It is very probable that it was a favorite resort for the Indians in prehistoric times, as a great variety of implements have been found upon the southern extremity.

Neshobe Island is situated about in the center of the lake, and contains an area of about ten acres. This, too, is a solid mass of slate rock, but its surface is covered with a deeper soil than Rabbit Island, and has a heavier growth of trees. It was named by the Rutland County Historical Society on July 4, 1881, after the Indian scout, Neshobe, mentioned in Thompson's novel *The Green Mountain Boys.*

Neshobe Island was first cleared about 1790, by Robert Mason, and planted to corn; but was allowed to grow up to bushes until 1810 when it was again cleared by the Shaws, who then lived upon Mason's Point east of the Island. After three or four years it was again allowed to grow up to bushes, some of which still stand as ornamental shade trees to a summer resort. From the first settlement of the town of Castleton this island has been a favorite resort for fishing parties. In 1835 a rough board house thirteen feet square was erected on the southern extremity of the island by S. H. Langdon, who also put in cooking utensils, and had an ice-house built and filled every winter for summer use, which was free to all parties who might desire to sojourn there. For several years these accommodations were amply sufficient to supply the wants of those who went to that enchanted island grove to revel in fish-chowders, St. Croix, and other favorite brands of choice liquors. This was the first boat-house on the lake. This building was burned by incendiary fire several years afterwards. In about 1840 a party of revelers who visited the island christened it "Chowder Island," when they served a chowder and had other festivities. But the name was mentioned only by the members of the party or their immediate friends, and it soon fell into disuse.

In 1877 John A. Leggett bought the island of Mr. S. H. Langdon who owned it and had kept it fitted many years for festive occasions, and the next year erected a two story hotel of wood. Mr. Leggett became insolvent and in 1880 the premises went into the possession of Jane Barker; since which time the island has been very much beautified and the buildings much improved. The place is now one of the most delightful summer resorts in New England. In 1884 the Rutland county historical society adopted for the island a coat-of-arms[1] which is described as follows: Dexter chief, ermine; sinister base, argent. On ermine an annulet gules, in which is Neshobe Island vert, above waves azure. On argent is a deer purpure, at gaze, between a flock of wild geese or, and a brace of arrow-heads gules. On a bend sinister sable, a fish or, natant between a pond-lily bud argent, and the American eagle or, perching.

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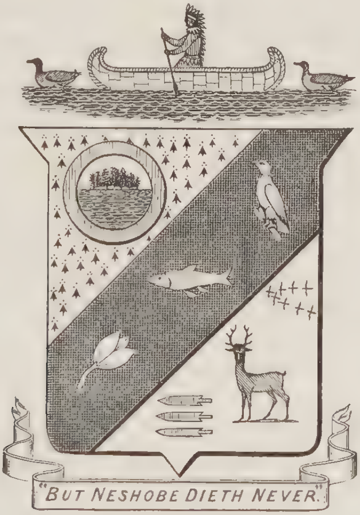
[1] *Proceedings of Rutland County Historical Society*, Vol. 2, page 69.

Crest: Indian gules, paddling a birchen canoe or, between two drakes vert, natant, on waves azure.

Motto: "But Neshobe dieth never."


"BUT NESHOBE DIETH NEVER."

COAT-OF-ARMS OF NESHOBE ISLAND.

Screw-driver Pond lies west of West Castleton and the village of West Castleton. It was so called from its resemblance in shape to the screw-driver that was used with the flint lock guns. The name has been in use for this body of water more than one hundred years, as it appears in the land records of the town of Castleton as early as 1785. It is scarcely more than one-fourth of a mile in length and much less than that wide. It is surrounded by scraggy slate rock and forest groves, with clean shores, making it a lovely gem. It empties into Lake Bombazine. In about 1867 Mr. R. M. Copeland, referred to in connection with the re-naming of Lake Bombazine, gave to this little pond the name of Glen Lake. Both names, however, are in common use at the present time. There are several small ponds to the northwest of Lake Bombazine, which act as feeders to the latter.

There are three villages on the shores of Lake Bombazine, viz.: Hydeville, Cookville and West Castleton. Hydeville is situated at the falls on the outlet of the lake. It was formerly called Castleton Mills. Cookville is situated on Cookville Bay or the west shore of the lake. It is a village built up by those working in the slate quarries in that vicinity. It derives its name from Mr. Cook who was largely concerned in the development of the slate interest there. West Castleton is situated between Screw-driver Pond and Lake Bombazine. Its principal business is quarrying slate.

Up to 1878 there were no hotels along the shores of the lake to accommodate tourists, who might wish to stop for any length of time. Travelers had to be entertained at the farm-houses bordering on the lake. There were several small buildings, called "boat-houses," along the shore of rude construction, which served as shelters in case of storm. The owner kept several boats to let for fishing, sailing or rowing. Visitors to the lake were usually picnic parties for one day only, or family parties who furnished their own tent and provisions, and who came in from the surrounding country.

Since 1878 five hotels have been erected and several farm-houses have been enlarged and fitted up for the accommodation of travelers and summer boarders, since which time several hundred regular boarders stop every summer at the various houses.

In 1878 a small steamer was put upon the lake, which makes regular trips from Hydeville through the lake and return, stopping at the various places of resort.

Lake Champlain should not be omitted in a sketch of the waters of Rutland county, as the southern portion skirts the western boundary of the county from Whitehall, forming the west line of the towns of Westhaven and Benson, a distance of sixteen miles to Orwell; the latter was, until twenty-five years ago, one of the towns of Rutland county. The lake is quite narrow at this point and resembles a river in appearance. Its width varies from one to three-fourths of a mile until it reaches Crown Point. It is one of the most interesting and attractive bodies of water in this country. An account of its discovery by Champlain has been given in a preliminary chapter. The beautiful scenery and the historic associations on the Vermont shore opposite Ticonderoga make that point one of interest to visitors. Mount Independence, in Orwell, is a small elevation formerly included in the limits of Rutland county, opposite Fort Ticonderoga, upon which St. Clair erected fortifications which were connected with the fort by a floating bridge across the lake, twelve feet wide and more than a thousand feet in length. This bridge had twenty-two sunken piers to give it strength and durability, remains of which are occasionally found at low water.

Lake St. Cathrine, lying in the towns of Poultney and Wells is five miles in length and one mile wide in its greatest breadth. Recent authorities account for the name St. Cathrine as being given to this body of water by a party of Jesuit fathers who, at an early date, had a mission among the Indians and were stationed upon the shore of this lake. This statement is well authenticated by Catholic authority. The lake is called "St. Augustine" in Thompson's history. It is authenticated by record that it bore this name as early as 1767. Governor Hall, in speaking of the name, says: "It appears from the New York land papers in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, that on the 27th of April, 1767, a survey was returned of five thousand acres of land for Colonel Maunsell, in the county of Albany, on the west side of 'Lake Cathrine' and that the same land was granted to him, March 7, 1771. On a map published in London in 1779, on which are located the several grants made by the governors of New York up to the time of the Revolution, Maunsell's tract is marked as lying on the west side of a body of water designated as 'St. Cathrine.'" The present name was undoubtedly the original one; although it has been called at various periods by different names, among them being "Lake Austin," or "Wells Pond." It covers an area of about two thousand acres, lying in two parts which are connected by a channel about three-fourths of a mile in length and from three to eight rods in width; the lower portion is called the Little Lake, and is about three-fourths of a mile in length by one-half in breadth. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by mountains; the water is clear, abounds in fish, and it has become a favorite resort for visitors in summer. Several hotels have been erected for their accommodation and a small steamer plies its waters.

There are many lesser bodies of water that should be mentioned, some of which are even designated as lakes, and the majority as ponds, and many are i remote and unfrequented parts of the county. Among them are Martin's Pond in Benson, two miles long and the same in width. Inman Pond, a romantic body of water in the north part of Fairhaven, deriving its name from Isaiah Inman, who settled near it. In Hubbardton there are twelve ponds wholly or in part within the limits of the township, some with and others without names. Beebe's Pond is one mile long and three-fourths of a mile wide. Lake Hortensia, which is three miles long and a half mile wide; its original name was "Gregory's Pond," and afterwards "Horton's Pond." It is near the village of Hortonville. Jackson Pond, near Mechanicsville in Mount Holly, is a mile long and half a mile wide; it was first occupied by Abram Jackson, one of the first settlers, as a mill site, but is now utilized by a large manufacturing establishment. There is a natural pond on the height of the mountain on the line between Mount Tabor and Peru. From this pond flows a stream called Big Branch, which enters into the Otter Creek at Danby; the whole distance traversed by it is about seven miles. The town of Rutland has several small bodies of water, but none that have assumed any importance or value. There are two considerable ponds in the south part of the town of Shrewsbury, one of which is now known as Shrewsbury Pond; it is a romantic spot and is used for the cultivation of fish. Chapman Pond, in Tinmouth, is a mile and a half long and half a mile wide; has some celebrity as a fishing resort. There are three considerable ponds in the town of Wallingford, the longest of which is called Spectacle Pond, and sometimes "Lake Hiram;" it is two miles long and a mile wide. Another pond covers about fifty acres and is not far from the one just mentioned. West of the Otter Creek, about a mile from the village, is Fox Pond, which is three-fourths of a mile in length and half a mile in width. These three bodies of water are beautifully located and picturesque in all of their surroundings. These lakes and ponds, surrounded by the mountains, their placid surfaces in attractive contrast with the rugged steeps, add materially to the beauty of the landscapes of Rutland county.

CHAPTER III.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

Indian Occupation — The Iroquois and Abenakis — Claims of the Indians to Lands — Evidences of Iroquois Occupation — Rutland County Before the Revolution — First Records of Exploration — Cross and Melvin's Expeditions — Vermont Debatable Ground in the French War — Military Roads — The Road from Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point — Elias Hall's Statement.

IN the preliminary chapter of this work considerable allusion has been made to the colonial history of this region; this fact, and the no less important one that the details of that period have passed into general history and are inscribed in hundreds of brilliant pages, must be an excuse for the comparatively brief space which we here devote to the subject.

The rich alluvial lands along the Otter Creek and other streams of this region offered the most favorable fields for hunting and fishing, and some of the Indian tribes doubtless made this country a place of residence or resort. At the time of the first discovery of Vermont by the French nobleman, Samuel Champlain, in 1609, the powerful Iroquois were its nominal possessors; they were probably trespassers on the territory of the Abenakis, or Canadian Indians, by whom they were eventually expelled. Evidence of its original populousness does not rest entirely on tradition. Indian mounds, tombstones and various memorials of aboriginal life and death were found on the territory occupied by them. Along the valleys and over the mountains doubtless passed successive generations of aboriginal inhabitants, with no chronicler to note their comings and goings. In this district of the country they planted their corn, hunted, lighted their council fires, planned their tribal wars, wooed, wed and wasted away in age and death, as much unheeded and unknown by the civilized world as the successive growths of the dark and gloomy forests they inhabited.

Frequent petitions have been made to the Legislature by the descendants of the Iroquois asking remuneration for lands once owned by their nation. The first petition was presented in 1798, a second in 1812, and renewed in 1853. A commissioner was appointed who made a full report upon the Indian claims, and they were registered. This territory has also been claimed by the Caughnawagas, a branch of the Mohawks, whose principal seat was at Albany, though they had temporary residences here, to which they annually repaired for the purpose of hunting and fishing. Their descendants now exist in tribes at St. Regis, in Franklin county, N. Y., and at Sault St. Louis, near Montreal. They claimed a conveyance of a tract of territory, the boundaries of which are thus described: " Beginning on the east side of Ticonderoga, from thence to the great falls on the Otter Creek, and continues the same course to the height of land that divides the streams between Lake Champlain and the River Connecticut, from thence along the height of land opposite Missique, and thence to the bay."

There are evidences that every year large numbers of these tribes were seen in their canoes ascending the Otter Creek to their favorite hunting grounds, wherein they constructed small huts and there took up their abode during the season favorable for the prosecution of their usual employment. The question what Indian nation first occupied and owned western Vermont has not to this day been fully settled, and still remains an historical problem.

Notwithstanding the patient investigation of the subject of the original Indian occupation, much that is unreliable has doubtless been handed down in tradition from generation to generation, especially in respect to the earlier dates; but in regard to the origin of the Iroquois, the localities of their residence, and their principal wars and conquests, the successive transmitters of their history could hardly fail of being essentially correct. We may, therefore, confirmed as it is by many circumstances found to exist on the advent of the Europeans, set it down as an established fact that the Iroquois originated in the northwest and gradually extended themselves over the southeastern portions of New York to the upper parts of the Hudson and finally to Lake Champlain, and some distance at least into the country east of it. The conclusion is also established that they could not have reached and become possessed of western Vermont much before the French found their way into the St. Lawrence in 1535, since their conquest of the Mohegans did not take place till about the time North America was discovered by the whites, and it may be reasonably supposed that many years elapsed after their conquest and possession of the rich and extensive Mohegan territory southeast of the upper Hudson before they pushed northerly on to Lake Champlain to engage in a new war with the Abenakis, which should wrest from them their territory in the Champlain and Otter Creek valleys. It is equally evident they relinquished their possessions between 1740 and 1760 or about the period of the settlement of the State.

Rutland county prior to the Revolution was unsettled and was predatory ground. Up to 1760 the territory was almost an unbroken wilderness. A few men from Massachusetts had located at "Dummer's Meadows," on the Connecticut River, near Brattleboro; others had built a few block-houses and commenced clearings at several points farther north. Some French Canadians had built temporary residences at Chimney Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain, in the present town of Addison. But till the commencement of the French War a large proportion of this region was little known to civilized men, few of whom had ever penetrated its mountain fastnesses. Such was the condition of this section of the country and such were its inhabitants at the first approaches of civilization. The only known and authentic records of the explorations of the territory embraced in this county were the diaries kept by James Cross and Eleazer Melvin. The former made his journey in April and May, 1730, and the latter in May, 1748, but this region of country did not begin to be generally known till 1754, when a series of operations began which eventually changed its whole physical aspect and brought a hardy race of civilized men to settle and open the territory.

Mr. Cross made his tour of observation, starting from Fort Dummer, April 27, 1730; he traveled up the banks of the Connecticut to Bellow's Falls, to the falls in the Black River at Springfield, and thence by Ludlow and Plymouth Ponds, until Arthur's Creek—Otter Creek—was reached, on Sunday, the 30th. The party then made canoes and sailed down the creek to Gookin's Falls, at Center Rutland, and thence to Sutherland Falls and onward down the creek until Lake Champlain was reached. The canoes were carried around all the falls.

The Melvin expedition, composed of eighteen men, passed through this territory eighteen years afterward, and followed nearly the same route; he started on a military expedition May 13, 1748, from Fort Dummer, continued up the Connecticut to Number Four (Charlestown), and then followed the Black River. On the 19th the party "crossed several large streams, being branches of the Otter Creek." Saw many signs of the enemy, both old and new, such as camps, trees girdled, etc. On the 20th they marched over the Otter Creek and around the Sutherland Falls. Further along they found several camps of the previous winter and beaten paths made by the enemy. On the 24th they came upon a camp fenced in with a very thick fence, where was found a keg of about four gallons which appeared to be newly emptied of wine, as plainly appeared by the smell, and about twelve pounds of good French bread. They reached Lake Champlain and this point on the 28th, and had a skirmish with a party of Indians. They then began a retreat, being pursued by about one hundred and fifty of the enemy. They again came to the banks of the Otter Creek, in Pittsford, about a mile below Sutherland Falls and marched to Center Rutland where they camped. Thence they followed up the Otter Creek to the head of one of its branches. Before arriving at Fort Dummer Captain Melvin's party had another skirmish with the enemy, and his party was scattered and four men killed, one wounded and one taken prisoner.

During the struggle between France and England for territorial possession the settlements of the French were separated from the colonies of New York and New England; Vermont only separated them. Its territory was, therefore, frequently passed over by military expeditions to Canada, the American soldiers traveling the wilderness by means of paths indicated by marked trees. Army supplies could only be transported in packs on horseback, and even this was accomplished with much difficulty. The route from Canada to the Connecticut was by the way of Lake Champlain and Black River. There was an old path which was called Indian Road. Massachusetts, feeling the necessity of a road for facilitating the military operations of the government, in 1756 considered the feasibility of constructing a military road between the Connecticut River and Lake Champlain opposite Crown Point, and the Legislature of that State made provision for a survey to ascertain "the distance and practicability of a communication between Number Four, on the Connecticut River, and Crown Point by the way of Otter Creek," and that the course of the creek, its depth of water, its falls, the nature of the soil and the growth of woods near it, should be reported. A fort was also projected on the height of land between the Black River and the Otter Creek, the surveys were made to the top of the Green Mountains, but there was no attempt to build either the road or the fort, the pending hostilities rendering it hazardous. In 1759, however, a military road was laid out by General Amherst, from what is now Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point. The enlisted men of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were quartered at Crown Point, and the object of building the road was for transporting troops and baggage between the two localities named. Two hundred men, under the command of Captain John Stark, entered upon the construction of the road. The work began at Crown Point and a good wagon road was first constructed to the Otter Creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Hawks then cut a bridle path over the mountain, but did not complete the work; the reason for his abandoning his purpose has never been explained. In 1760 New Hampshire soldiers constructed a new road from Number Four to Ludlow where the bridle path of Colonel Hawks ended. They followed the bridle path to Otter Creek and thence on to Crown Point. They could transport the military stores in wagons to Ludlow and thence by bridle on horses. There were two branches, and the first branch was only in use prior to 1759, passing through Rutland, from what was called the Little Falls, and Center Rutland. The second branch ran north from what is now Main street in Rutland, going north and intersecting the first branch in Pittsford.

Mr. Elias Hall, whose father was in the army of General Amherst, made some years ago substantially the following statement: When nineteen years of age he accompanied his father to look over the scenes of his father's military service. Crown Point and Chimney Point being only half a mile apart, the old French road starting on the Vermont shore of the lake, his father traveled the route on his way home from the fort in 1759, and passed through East Shoreham and Whiting. Fort Mott, at Pittsford, was on the line of his route and near the road from Pittsford to the corner of Main and West streets in Rutland, where another fort is understood to have been located; thence the route ran through Clarendon, Shrewsbury, and Mount Holly, Ludlow, Cavendish and on to Number Four, (or Charlestown, N. H.) This is a description in brief of the route of the old French or military road connecting Crown Point with the Connecticut River. The details of this route along the various points it passed and its boundaries will receive further attention in subsequent pages. Many towns, however, have claimed to have been on the line through which it did not go, especially in the western section of the county.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEW YORK CONTROVERSY.

The Grounds of the Controversy — Issue of Conflicting Patents—Schedule of Patents and Date of Issue—Difficulties Engendered in Attempts to Eject Settlers—A Military Organization under Ethan Allen—Lydius's Claim and Grants under it—The First Arrest and Trial—Other Incidents—Benjamin Hough's Offense and Punishment — Proclamations and Counter-Proclamations — The Controversy Quieted by the Opening of the Revolutionary Struggle.

BUT a brief reference can be made to the long and bitter controversy with the authorities of New York, which caused so much annoyance and trouble to the early settlers on the New Hampshire Grants. It was a controversy which was to decide the strength of New York laws and the fate of the settlers on the territory now constituting the county of Rutland, as well as the surrounding vicinity. The situation of affairs that led to this historical controversy may be briefly stated as follows: —

On the 10th of April, 1765, a proclamation was issued by Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of New York, giving a copy of an order of the king in council of the 20th of July preceding, declaring the boundary line between New Hampshire and New York to be the Connecticut River, and notifying his majesty's subjects to govern themselves accordingly.

That a twenty mile line from the Hudson, extending northerly to Lake Champlain, was the eastern boundary of New York, is proven by the charter title of the Duke of York upon his accession to the throne in 1685, making New York a royal province. The disputed territory had been repeatedly and uniformly recognized by the king's government as belonging to the Province of New Hampshire, and never to that of New York.

The king, in 1741, commissioned Benning Wentworth governor of New Hampshire, describing his province as reaching westward "*until it met his other governments*," thus bounding it westerly by New York. Governor Wentworth, with authority from the king to grant his lands, issued charters of over one hundred townships, each of six miles square, within such territory. Among these charters nearly all the land in the present Rutland county had been granted in sixteen different townships, viz.: Brandon (by the name of Neshobe), Castleton (by the name of Harwich), Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Sudbury, Tinmouth, Wallingford and Wells.

Meanwhile, and soon after the issue of the proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Colden, he began the issue of patents in the present territory of Rutland county, and by the following November had granted about twelve hundred acres under what were termed military patents, chiefly in Benson, Fairhaven and Pawlet. The military patents entire that were granted in the county embraced more than 26,000 acres, all of which patents, except one thousand acres, were made in direct contravention of the order of the king, of July 24, 1767, forbidding the New York governors from making such grants. The last patents embraced lands in Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, Castleton, Fairhaven and Benson. Although these military patents were ostensibly a reward for military service, they were in reality made for the benefit of land speculators. The grants made for purposes of settlement were not to exceed one thousand acres each, and to only one individual; these were termed civil grants. The following compilation from the records of New York patents shows the date of each patent, the name of the leading patentee, the location of the tract and the number of acres as far as relates to Rutland county: —

1770, May 20, Kelso, Tinmouth, 21,500 acres; August 1, Hutton, Shrewsbury, 12,000 acres; September 8, Wm. Faquar, Benson, 5,000 acres.

1771, February 28, Adam Gilchrist, Poultney, 12,000 acres; April 3, Socialborough, Rutland, Pittsford and Clarendon, 48,000 acres; June 12, Halesborough, Brandon, 23,000 acres; June 24, Newry, Shrewsbury, Sherburne and Mendon, 37,000 acres; June 28, Richmond, Wells and vicinity, 24,000 acres.

1772, January 7, Durham, Clarendon and Wallingford, 32,000 acres; February 20, John Tudor, Danby, 1,000 acres; November 6, Henry Van Vleck, Ira, 5,000 acres; June 19, John Thompson, Pawlet, 2,000 acres. Making in all 222,500 acres.

The patent of Socialborough bore date April 3, 1771, and the grant covered about 48,000 acres, as stated, forming a tract thirteen miles in length and six in width, and was nearly identical with the New Hampshire townships of Rutland and Pittsford. The patent of Durham, which was issued by Governor Tryon, bore date January 7, 1772, and included most, if not all, of the land in the township of Clarendon, which had been chartered by New Hampshire September 5, 1761.

It was well known in New York that these lands had long been granted by New Hampshire, and were actually occupied under such grants, and the new patents were procured in utter disregard of the rights and claims of the settlers. So all attempts to survey the new patents, or to eject the present holders, were met with sturdy resistance on the part of the settlers, and thus it came about that those who opposed the authority of New York were stigmatized as "rioters," "conspirators," and "wanton disturbers of the public peace," while the "Yorkers" were in turn called "land jobbers," "land pirates," etc.

Of the many personal collisions that grew out of this state of affairs, we can refer to only a few; others will be found described in the various town histories. Committees were appointed for local protection from the operations of the New York speculators, and towards the latter part of the year 1771 a military organization was instituted with Ethan Allen in command. The duties of this body were to watch for and report in their several neighborhoods any hostile movements of their adversaries, and to hold themselves in readiness to move to any part of the threatened territory whither they were directed for the defense of the interests of the settlers.

The first settlement was made in Clarendon about 1768, under a lease from one John Henry Lydius, an Indian trader and native of Albany. He claimed title to a very large tract of land on Otter Creek, by virtue of a deed from some Mohawk Indians, dated in 1732, and a pretended confirmation by the king through Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, in 1744. This claim aroused the "Green Mountain Boys," who at once determined to put a stop to this encroachment. They determined that none of the New York officers living in the disputed territory should be permitted to perform any official acts, and that in order to separate the interests of the inhabitants of Durham from those of their New York associates, the latter should be required to acknowledge the validity of the New Hampshire title by purchasing and holding under it; and that if mild measures should not be found sufficient to carry into effect these resolutions, forcible means should be resorted to.

This soon led to open hostilities against the New York adherents, and especially Benjamin Spencer, of Clarendon. Under the lead of Ethan Allen and Remember Baker, on Sunday night, the 20th of November, a party of twenty or thirty men took Spencer into custody and kept him until Monday morning, by which time the number of Green Mountain Boys had increased to over one hundred. Before beginning Spencer's trial, Allen addressed the people, informing them that he and others had been appointed "to inspect and set things in order, and to see that there should be no intruders on the grants, and declaring that Clarendon [then Durham] had become a hornet's nest that must be broken up." The trial then began, Spencer being accused of "cuddling with the land-jobbers of New York to prevent claimants of the New Hampshire rights from holding the lands which they claimed, and with issuing a warrant as justice of the peace contrary to orders ; and with endeavoring to seduce and inviegle the people to be subject to the laws and government of the colony of New York."

Spencer was found guilty and his house declared to be a nuisance, and sentence was passed that it should be burned to the ground, and that he should promise that he would not in the future act as a justice of the peace under authority from New York. On an appeal from Spencer the sentence was reconsidered, and it was decided that the house should not be wholly destroyed, but only the roof should be taken off and might be put on again, provided Spencer should declare that it was so put on under the New Hampshire title, and should purchase a right under the charter of that province. Spencer, promising compliance with these terms, the Green Mountain Boys proceeded to remove the roof "with great shouting, much noise and tumult." On a further promise that he would not act again as magistrate, Spencer was discharged from custody. A part of the company then visited the house of the New York coroner, named Jenny, and finding him absent and his house deserted, set it on fire and it was burned to the ground. Most of the inhabitants of Clarendon who held under the New York patents were also visited, and, upon their being threatened, agreed to purchase under the New Hampshire title. The New York narrative of this invasion of Clarendon said : "The men composing the mob conducted themselves in a coarse, boisterous and blustering manner, using very violent as well as profane language, threatening destruction and death to those who should fail to acknowledge the New Hampshire title and become its advocates."

These incidents serve to illustrate the measures of the Green Mountain Boys during those troubled times, as well as the spirit of the people and the temper of the period of the long and bitter controversy. Many manifestoes, appeals and other documents were issued and negotiations attempted, and violent measures adopted against the New York claimants, until they, in general, became unwilling to further incur the displeasure of the Vermonters.

One notable instance, which occurred in Rutland county, will serve to illustrate the punishments inflicted at times on the interlopers and sympathizers with the hated authority. Benjamin Hough not only occupied land in Clarendon under a New York patent, but during his residence, from 1773, had been an odious advocate of that title, although he claimed to have agreed for that of New Hampshire. In 1774, after a visit to New York, he returned with a commission as justice of the peace, and was loud in his denunciations of rioters and active in the exercise of his office as a magistrate. He was warned verbally and in writing to desist from the further exercise of his official authority, and threatened with punishment if he persisted. He set these warnings at defiance and the indignation against him became very great, and it was determined to make an example of him such as would silence him and deter others from a similar course. He was accordingly seized by a party of his neighbors in Clarendon, placed in a sleigh and taken thirty miles to Sunderland, where he was kept for three days under strict guard, until Monday, the 30th day of January, 1775, when he was tried. He was found guilty and sentenced "to be tied to a tree and receive two hundred lashes on the naked back, and then, as soon as he should be able, should depart the New Hampshire Grants and not return again until his majesty's pleasure should be known in the premises, on pain of receiving five hundred lashes." This sentence was read to him by Ethan Allen and immediately put into execution. He was then given a pass couched in the following terms: "This may certify to the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants that Benjamin Hough hath this day received a full punishment for his crimes committed heretofore against this country, and our inhabitants are ordered to give the said Hough free and unmolested passport toward the city of New York, or to the westward of our grants, he behaving as becometh."

This chastisement of Hough seems to have been the last act of personal violence to which the claimants under New York, as such, were subjected by the Green Mountain Boys in this county during the colonial period, and open resistance ceased from that time.

Another prominent feature of the controversy was the issuing of proclamations by the New York authorities, which only served to increase the antipathy of the settlers. The proclamation for the arrest of Allen and his associates was treated by them with defiant contempt, and in return they issued and extensively circulated in this county a burlesque proclamation over their own signatures, of which the following is the text:—

"25 *Pounds Reward.*

"Whereas, James Duane and John Kempe, of New York, have by their menaces and threats, greatly disturbed the public peace and repose of the honest peasants of Bennington, and the settlements to the northward, which peasants are now and ever have been in the peace of God and the king and are patriotic and liege subjects of George III, any person will apprehend those common disturbers, viz., James Duane and John Kempe, and bring them to Landlord Fay's at Bennington, shall receive £15 reward for James Duane and £10 for John Kempe, Paid by

"ETHAN ALLEN,
"REMEMBER BAKER,
"ROBERT COCKRAN.

"Dated Poultney, Feb'y 5, 1772."

Many of the most stirring events of this bitter controversy occurred in this county, the records of which have passed into general history, and aroused the people of the New Hampshire Grants to put forth their highest efforts for the protection of their homes and their rights. The intellectual, as well as the physical, nature and strength of the leaders was developed. In perusing the records of those transactions the living expression of the times is caught. The actors therein were men of courage and intellect; they were a plain, industrious, hardy race of men, who emigrated hither to cultivate the soil and secure a competency for themselves and their children. They cared not under what government they came, if permitted to enjoy unmolested the hard-earned fruits of their industry.

The opening of the Revolutionary War found the inhabitants of this section thus engaged in the controversy for the title to their lands and the government which they chose, and it is difficult to conceive what would have been the issue of the controversy had not its progress been arrested by the great struggle for freedom, which dwarfed all minor troubles. The inhabitants hereabouts soon began to feel their importance in the oncoming contest; and their own immediate safety, as well as a strong sympathy with the general hostility to the mother country, led them to take an early and prominent part in the common cause.

CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

Inherent Patriotism of the People — Prepared for the First Call — Capture of Ticonderoga — Different Sentiments Existing Among and Actuating the Inhabitants — Effect of the Approach of Burgoyne's Army — Mercilessness Shown to Tories — Results in Vermont of Burgoyne's Surrender — Faithfulness of Vermonters to the Cause of Patriotism.

THE opening of the Revolutionary War found the people of Rutland county substantially independent, obeying only the orders and decrees of committees, conventions and town meetings. The inhabitants of this region took an active and patriotic part in the war. The leaders had been well prepared to enter with enthusiasm and vigor into the contest for American liberty, by sharing in the general hostility to the arbitrary measures of the British crown and ministry, and by sympathy with their friends in Massachusetts and Connecticut, whence they had emigrated.

The people were well aware of the great importance of the posts on their frontier in the approaching conflict. When, therefore, a few days after the battle of Lexington, messengers arrived from Connecticut for the purpose of collecting forces to make an attack on Ticonderoga, they found a body of men with their spirits and minds already prepared for the expedition. The old military corps which had done effective service in guarding the territory from the intrusions of the emissaries of the New York government was speedily mustered and on the march. The immediate result of this expedition was the well-known surrender of the fortress, the importance of which at that critical time can scarcely be over-estimated; its details and an account of the battle of Hubbardton are given a little farther on.

The prescribed limits of this work will not admit of an extended account of the part taken by the people of this county, as individuals, in the great struggle that gave the country its liberty. Their deeds, and those of their compatriots, are written in ever-living lines on the pages of general history. Some of the more prominent features of the contest, bearing a local character, may, however, be alluded to.

. There were, perhaps, at the opening of the Revolution, one-half of the people to whom the coming contest was grateful. There were those, too, who in the troublous times had neglected their own private affairs and were now in embarrassed circumstances. Habits in a measure forced upon them, had unfitted some for a quiet occupation. These were, of course, ready for any change by which something might possibly "turn up." There were a few who took a comprehensive view of the whole subject and, from truly patriotic motives, were ready to risk everything for the great principles of political freedom. Unfortunately these were not generally men of influence and property. But when a British army of more than seven thousand men came marching from the North, the leading men of the county were filled with indignation, to say nothing of other feelings that animated them. The progress of that army was slow, but so much the better calculated to spread alarm. Tories began to declare themselves in proportion to the nearness of its approach. Names of men suspected or known as Tories, who lived in all parts of this region, were spoken, the Council of Safety met often and the several towns in this county received especial attention, as well as those surrounding.

As Burgoyne's army approached, the excitement increased. Companies of men on both sides were scouring the country in search of recruits and provisions. The houses and fields of suspected Tories were mercilessly plundered. Clothing and other necessary articles of furniture were carried off. Every contrivance was resorted to for concealment. Cattle were driven to the mountains. The family supplies of beef and pork were buried in the earth. Even the less perishable articles of furniture were disposed of in the same manner. It was a period of great anxiety and alarm. The settlers along Lake Champlain and as far south as Manchester, had either submitted to Burgoyne and taken his protection, or were abandoning their positions and removing to the southward. When it became known that an army of Hessians and Indians were approaching, the people flocked towards Bennington, taking with them such of their most valuable property as could be hastily collected and transported. The more timid and prudent passed on beyond, while others made such preparations as they could for a sudden removal and waited further developments. Any attempt to describe the painful anxiety that prevailed during that period as to the result of the near contest would be vain. That, as well as the rush of overwhelming joy and exultation which followed the victory, can only be imagined. The victory was a proud one for the people of the country, and an ominous presage of the later overthrow of Burgoyne.

Although the capture of Burgoyne and his army in the fall of 1777 was a most fortunate event in the Revolutionary struggle, it left Lake Champlain and the strong fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in the possession of the enemy, and Vermont, during the remaining five years of the war, constantly exposed to their incursions. The occupation of those forts by a strong British force also gave countenance and encouragement to the loyalists in northern New York and Vermont and kept the inhabitants of Rutland county in a state of almost continual apprehension and alarm.

During the remaining period of the war the State was under the necessity of maintaining a permanent guard on the borders of her territory, to which the people of Rutland county contributed their full proportion of men and means. They were also subject to orders to march in a body to the frontier on many occasions of apprehended or actual invasion by the enemy. Vermont at that period was weak in numbers, but she was strong in the justice of her cause, in nerve and in patriotism. From the morning of May 10th, 1775, when the dawn found Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, until the evening of the last day of the Revolution, the men of Rutland county were found, whenever and where ever the enemy appeared, foremost in attack and last in retreat. In 1775 a regiment was sent to Canada; its brilliant exploits at Longuiel form a page of heroic history. In 1776, when the Continental army was formed under Colonel Warner, they served with honor throughout the war. The men of the county were in constant service, and when their own territory was invaded, the whole population was under arms. Ticonderoga, Longuiel, Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga, bear testimony of the patriotism and valor of the people of Rutland county.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

Effects of the Battle — Condition of the People Immediately Preceding the Affair — Colonel Warner's Appeal to the Vermont Convention — General St. Clair's Appreciation — Effects of the Abandonment of Ticonderoga — The Retreat — The Attack — Allen's Detailed Description of the Battle — Incidents.

THE events at Hubbardton in July, and Bennington in August, 1777, caused the flood tide of invasion from the North to ebb. They led immediately to the important results at Saratoga in October; also the appreciation by the courts of Europe of the powers of the American soldiery and the ability of the colonists to maintain the cause of independence. It led to an open treaty of alliance between the United States and France just seven months after the battle of Hubbardton. It was the prophecy of the surrender of Yorktown.

A brief statement of the condition of the people just preceding this engagement will be of interest as preliminary to an account of the battle. The people of Western Vermont were in much alarm from the apprehension of an invasion by the British army from Canada, under General Burgoyne, for which preparations had been made under the direction of the English ministry. An army of ten thousand veterans, one-half of them German hirelings, equipped and furnished with every warlike material that wealth and skill could supply, had been collected in that province and attended by a formidable body of savages, and a corps of Tories, was approaching the American post at Ticonderoga. Its commanding general confidently expected, after an easy conquest of that post, to march triumphantly through the country to the seaboard, crushing all opposition to British rule. General St. Clair, who commanded at Ticonderoga, had sent Colonel Seth Warner to gather reinforcements from the militia; Colonel Moses Robinson's regiment was already at Hubbardton, and others were on their way.

On the second of July Colonel Warner wrote the State Convention, then in session at Windsor, that he had just received an express from General St. Clair, who expected an attack at any hour and who had ordered him to call out the militia of this State, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and join him as soon as possible. This letter also asked all the men that could possibly be enlisted, saying that the safety of the post depended on the exertions of the country; that their lines were extensive and but partially manned for want of men. Warner, in the same communication, makes this graphic appeal: "I should be glad if a few hills of corn unhoed should not be a motive sufficient to detain men at home, considering that the loss of such an important post can hardly be remedied." On the receipt of this letter by the convention, a communication was sent to the General Assembly of New Hampshire, then in session at Exeter, enclosing Warner's appeal for help, and adding that the militia from this State were principally with the officer commanding the Continental army at Ticonderoga, the remainder on their march for the relief of that distressed post, and requesting further aid from that State. Colonel Joseph Bowker, of Rutland, president of the convention, immediately wrote General St. Clair, giving information of what had been done and the exertions being made to aid him.

The efforts of the Vermont Convention for the relief of Ticonderga were duly appreciated by General St. Clair. He wrote a letter from Colonel Mead's in Rutland, dated July 7, giving a brief explanation of the necessity he was under to evacuate the post at Ticonderoga, in which he remarks: "The exertions of the convention to re-enforce us at Ticonderoga merit my warmest thanks, though they have been too late to answer the good purpose for which they were intended." In another letter General St. Clair says: "I have just now received a letter from General Schuyler, directing that Colonel Warner's regiment, of your State, should be left for the protection of the people." He gave information to the Vermont Convention that he was proceeding to join General Schuyler as fast as possible, and hoped that there would be sufficient force called to check the force of the enemy, and added that "your conventions have given such proofs of their readiness to concur in any measure for the public safety, that it would be impertinent to press them now."

By the retreat of the American army from Ticonderoga, the whole western frontier of the State north of Massachusetts, comprising more than half of the inhabitants residing west of the Green Mountains, was left wholly unprotected and exposed to the immediate ravages of the enemy. General Burgoyne had issued a boastful proclamation threatening ruin and destruction to all who should oppose him, but offering protection and security to those who should remain peaceably at their homes, and payment in gold for any provisions they might furnish. Many who were not his well-wishers, in the distressed and apparently desperate condition in which they suddenly found themselves, felt it necessary to accept his written proclamation, while others, more patriotic or in a better situation to remove, fled to the southward with such of their effects as they were able to take with them. Some of these fugitives stopped with their friends in the south part of the State, while others passed further on. No part of the territory could be considered safe against any rapid incursion of the enemy, especially as a considerable number in their midst were believed to be friendly to the invaders, and alarm and confusion everywhere prevailed.

By the 5th of July Colonel Seth Warner had reached Ticonderoga with nine hundred militia, mostly from Vermont, but the fort even after this re-enforcement was altogether untenable against the well-appointed army of Burgoyne. On the evening of that day a council of war dictated that the fort should be abandoned before daylight the next morning, which was done. All the cannon and most of the provisions and military stores fell into the hands of the enemy, and the army retreated rapidly toward Castleton.

The retreat began about two o'clock in the morning of the 6th, when St. Clair and the garrison left the fort, and about three o'clock the troops on Mount Independence were put in motion and a part were conveyed to Skenesboro (now Whitehall) in bateaux, while the main body of the army proceeded by land on the old military road, which had been cut during the preceding war from Number Four, now Charlestown, N. H., to Ticonderoga. The retreat was conducted in silence, unobserved by the enemy, until a fire by accident was set which illuminated the whole of Mount Independence, and at once revealed their movements to the enemy. At about four o'clock the rear guard of the American army left Mount Independence and were brought off by Colonel Francis in good order. When the troops reached this place they were halted about two hours. Here the rear guard was placed under the command of Colonel Seth Warner, with orders to follow as soon as those behind came up. General St. Clair, with the main body, reached Castleton on the 6th of July.

The retreat from Ticonderoga was no sooner discovered by the British than a pursuit was made by General Fraser, who was soon followed by General Reidsel with a greater part of the British forces. Fraser continued the pursuit during the day, and having learned that the Americans were not far off, he ordered an encampment for the night. Early on the morning of the 7th he renewed the pursuit and at seven o'clock the engagement commenced. General Fraser made an attack upon the Americans while they were at breakfast. The force under Warner's command consisted of Green Mountain Boys, Colonel Haile's regiment of Connecticut River men, with a Massachusetts regment under Colonel Francis, amounting to nearly 1,000 men. Those under General Fraser were 2,000 strong, according to the account given by Ethan Allen in his narrative Much reliance is to be placed on Allen's statements, as he undoubtedly had it from Warner himself as well as from the confessions made to him while a prisoner in England by officers of the English army.

The following description of the battle is in Allen's peculiarly graphic and descriptive language.

He says: "The 6th day of July, 1777, General St. Clair and the army under his command evacuated Ticonderoga and returned with the main body to Hubbardton into Castleton, which was six miles distant, when his rear guard, commanded by Colonel Seth Warner, was attacked at Hubbardton by a body of the enemy about 2,000 strong, commanded by General Fraser. Warner's command consisted of his own and two other regiments, viz., Francis and

Haile, and some scattered and enfeebled soldiers. His whole number, according to information, was near or quite 1,000 men, part of which were Green Mountain Boys. About 700 were brought into action. The enemy advanced boldly and the two bodies formed within about sixty yards of each other. Colonel Warner, having formed his own regiment and that of Colonel Francis, did not wait for the enemy, but gave them a heavy fire from his whole line, and they returned it with great bravery. *It was by this time dangerous for those of both parties who were not prepared for the world to come.* But Colonel Haile, being apprized of the danger, never brought his regiment to the charge, but left Warner and his men *to stand the blowing of it* and fled, but luckily fell in with an inconsiderable number of the enemy, and to his eternal shame, surrendered himself a prisoner. An English account gives their loss in killed and wounded at 183 including among the former twenty officers. The American loss is estimated at about 324 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The conflict was very bloody. Colonel Francis fell in the battle, but Colonel Warner and the officers under his command, as also the soldiery, behaved with great resolution. The enemy broke and gave way on the right and left, but formed again and renewed the attack. In the mean time the British grenadiers in the center of the enemy's line maintained the ground, and finally carried it with the point of the bayonet, and Warner retreated with reluctance. Our loss was about thirty men killed, and that of the enemy amounting to three hundred killed, including a Major Grant.

After Warner's men had thrown them into disorder, they formed and again advanced upon the Americans, who in their turn fell back. At this critical moment General Reidsel arrived with a reinforcement, and led them immediately into action, and decided the fortunes of the day.

The battle of Hubbardton, although the number engaged was comparatively small, was one of the most determined and severe on record. If it was a British victory it was dearly purchased. But had it been an American victory it would not have lessened the sorrow for the fall of the gallant Colonel Francis.

The general account of this engagement has passed into the history of the county and more of the details and documentary evidence need not be given. A few personal incidents, however, will be of interest to illustrate the character and sufferings of the people of this section in the few days of terror before and after the battle.

About half a mile east of Castleton village on the northwest corner of the east and west road and the Hubbardton road, stood the house of George Foote, where religious worship was held on the Sabbath. Upon the corner opposite was a school-house. A mile and a half north of this, on the Hubbardton road, lived Captain John Hall. Still further north, on what is known as the Ransom farm, was a building appropriated to recruits. On the Sabbath, July 6, while the people were gathered for religious worship, the alarm is given that the enemy is approaching. At the same time the recruits come flying down the road and take shelter in the school-house and in the house of Mr. Foote. Women and children take shelter in the cellar. There is brisk firing from both sides for a considerable time, but the casualties are few, the one party covered by the trees of the forest. There is a closer conflict. Captain Williams, a volunteer from Guilford, Vt., is wounded in the groin, but will not yield ; and in a hand to hand fight, deals a heavy blow upon a British lieutenant. He is then bayoneted through the body, and expires in a few moments. Captain John Hall receives a shot in the leg, and as he lies profusely bleeding calls for water. As his wife is bringing it to him, a Tory named Jones kicks the dish from her hands. Captain Hall died of his wounds not long after. One of the British infantry was mortally wounded and another shot through the body ; but recovered through the kind attention of Mrs. Hall—rendering good for evil. One of Captain Williams's sons was wounded in the heel in the early part of the engagement and fled to the woods. He finally reached Rutland in a famishing condition. Two sons of Captain Hall, Elias and Alpheus, George Foot and others, were taken prisoners and carried to Ticonderoga, but made their escape after a few weeks. The body of Captain Williams, wrapped in a blanket, without a coffin, was rudely buried at the foot of a tree near by. Forty-four years after his remains were disinterred and the bones carefully gathered and laid together in exact order by Luther Deming—a man perfectly blind—and reburied in the village graveyard with appropriate ceremonies. Captain Williams had been at Ticonderoga during the French War, and was anxious to go there again.

After this most unequal conflict, in which the British, Tories and Indians outnumbered nearly ten to one, the victorious party returned to Hubbardton, rifling houses and gathering plunder on their way. It was on this same day that General St. Clair evacuated Ticonderoga, and marched his forces to Castleton. His route was by the old military road to Hubbardton, thence south by the Hubbardton road. The van of St. Clair's army encamped that night near the place where Williams and Hall had just fallen. One division of the army under Colonol Bellows encamped about two miles south of Hubbardton. The foraging party engaged in the skirmish at Castleton came near falling into the hands of St. Clair's army on their return ; but meeting some of his soldiers who were straying in advance, they learned of the approach of the army, and, taking these prisoners, they turned into the woods, and so escaped. They encamped that night within a short distance of Colonel Warner's command — so near, says Mr. Hall, one of the prisoners, that the noise of the battle was distinctly heard, and great anxiety was felt as to who were the combatants and what the result. The same party commanded by Captain Sherwood took several more prisoners in Hubbardton, all of whom they carried to Ticonderoga.

There is a question who was the commander of this foraging party. Lieutenant Hall, a prisoner with the party, says it was commanded by Captain Fraser. Thompson's history says the same. Other authorities say that Captain Fraser was certainly on the west side of the lake, a few days before, leading the attack on the American lines.

Besides, Captain Sherwood is said to have been the commander of the foraging party in Hubbardton which was probably the same as that at Castleton.

A single incident may here be stated. Sometime in 1828 Rev. Joseph Steele, pastor of of the Congregational Church at Castleton, met an aged man in Kingsboro, N. Y., a worthy deacon in the Congregational Church, who was in the battle, and who gave him the following particulars. He stated that his mess were just making their breakfast, when they were saluted by a volley of musketry. That the nemy came up over a rise of ground on the west, and rushed down upon their encampment. The Americans were soon formed, and the battle raged fiercely. Compelled to retreat, they fled eastward down through the valley and then up a steep hill; halting occasionally and firing upon their pursuers — and that passing over the hill or mountain, they made their way to Rutland. "When climbing the hill," he added, "my coat collar was cut away by a musket ball." He had not visited the place since, but his description of the ground was perfect. After this battle, St. Clair proceeded to Fort Edward and joined General Schuyler. The British forces advanced to Castleton, where they remained for several weeks — one regiment, under General Fraser, encamping in the west side of the town, the other, under General Riedsel, a little to the east of the village, where the skirmish had been. During the events above described there were times of great excitement, and some families fled in alarm; but the greater part remained. The year following the battle of Hubbardton a fort was built near the spot where the first blood had been spilled in Castleton, furnished with two cannon, and garrisoned under different commanders till the close of the war. All able-bodied men in the settlement were enrolled as minute-men, ready to repair to the fort at the call of the signal gun. "Many soldiers' graves, whose names have long since been forgotten, a few years ago were visible near the site of the fort."

The following incident will illustrate the trials of those trying days: Very early one morning the alarm gun is heard and Mr. Lake, living a mile and a half from the fort, shoulders his gun and obeys the summons, leaving his wife and two children unprotected in their log cabin, remote from any neighbor. Soon a Mrs. Eaton who lived one-fourth of a mile distant, came flying in with her two children hurried from their bed, greatly alarmed. In her haste she had left her bread in the oven and her children without anything to eat. What can these mothers do? Terrified and alarmed they resolved to flee for safety, although it was still dark and raining fast. With all possiblle haste they make their way over hills through the woods, quite to the southern border of the township to the house of a Mr. Richmond. It was a difficult and fatiguing tramp, wet and weary, the children crying from hunger and cold; they rejoice at the sight of a habitation, and hope for shelter and warmth. As they approach the door, the voice of prayer from within fills them with joy. They listen — but what is their dismay when they hear loud and earnest petitions for the triumph of the British arms, and the overthrow and destruction of all who oppose. It is the prayer of a Tory. Wet and weary as they are — and the children crying for bread, they turn away with indignation to look for some more kindly shelter. Many other incidents equally touching there were, no doubt, which have not been preserved, but from this we get a glimpse of those trying times.

It should be remembered the battle of Hubbardton occurred at a dark period of the Revolution. When General Burgoyne commenced his campaign Washington had been driven from New York and the American forces from Canada.

Colonel Warner ordered his men to meet him at Manchester, when the remnant of the regiment, mustering about one hundred and fifty effective men, assembled a few days afterward. General St. Clair, with the main body of his army, took a circuitous route to the Hudson River by way of Rutland, Dorset and Arlington, and joined General Schuyler at Fort Edward on the 12th.

Colonel Seth Warner was a prominent figure in this battle; he was a Connecticut man whose life is so interwoven with the early history of this section, that history almost accords him a residence here. As a military leader he was honored and confided in by the people above all others, and his bravery and military capacity appear to have always been appreciated by intelligent officers of both armies.

In the evacuation of Ticonderoga he was in command of the rear guard, by which he was involved in the action at Hubbardton. This description of him has been given: "Colonel Warner was of noble personal appearance, very tall, not less than six feet two inches; large frame but thin in flesh and apparently of great bodily strength. His features were regular, strongly marked and indicative of mental strength, a fixedness of purpose, and yet of much benevolent good nature." Colonel Moses Robinson, Bennington, who, with his regiment, participated in the battle, was one of the famons Council of Safety that carried Vermont successfully through the bloody campaign of 1777. He was chief justice of the Supreme Court and governor.

After the battle the bones of those who fell were all buried in one grave, which remained until the last half of the century unmarked. Money was subscribed in 1858 for the erection of a monument, which was unveiled July 7, 1859, with appropriate ceremonies. On the base is the following inscription:

"Hubbardton battle fought on this ground July 7, 1777." On the north side, "Colonel Warner commanded, Colonel Francis killed, Colonel Hale captured. The Green Mountain boys fought bravely." On the south side, "This monument was erected by the citizens of Hubbardton and vicinity." On the west side, "The only battle fought in Vermont during the Revolution." The centennial was observed with commemorative services July 7, 1877.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—WAR OF 1812.

Vermont's Record in the Revolution — Bennington County and its Extent — Formation of Rutland County — First County Officers — Addison County Taken From Rutland — Courts — War of 1812 — Vermont's Active Measures — Minority Oppositon — The War Productive of Internal Dissensions in Rutland County — Hearty Response to Call for Men at the Battle of Plattsburg — Peace and Prosperity.

THE great events with which the closing years of the Revolutionary struggle were filled did not so nearly approach the locality of which this work treats, although the settlers of Vermont continued to perform their share of the work which was to secure freedom to the nation. Their valorous deeds and those of the colonies at large, are recorded on many a historic page of general history and need not be traced in detail here.

It was while the people of the county were still oppressed by the war which had overwhelmed the country for six years, that the organization of Rutland county was effected. On the 13th of February, 1781, Bennington county, then comprising the entire territory west of the Green Mountains, was given its present boundaries, while all the region northward and west of the mountains was given the name of Rutland county. The first officers of this county were as follows: Increase Moseley, of Clarendon, chief judge; Thomas Porter, of Tinmouth, Joseph Bowker and Benjamin Whipple, of Rutland, side judges; Obadiah Noble, of Tinmouth, clerk; Abraham Ives, of Wallingford, sheriff; Nathaniel Chipman, of Tinmouth, State's attorney; Joseph Bowker, of Rutland, judge of probate.

Rutland county retained its original boundaries until 1787, when Addison county was formed, reducing it to its present limits, with the exception of the transfer of the town of Orwell to Addison county in 1847. The county is about fifty-five miles centrally distant from Montpelier, the State capital; is forty-two miles long from north to south and thirty-four wide from east to west and contains 958 square miles of territory.

After the organization of the county its courts were held in Tinmouth until 1784, that town having been selected as the county seat; that town was then about the center of population in the county and the home of many of the prominent men. The early courts were held and public business transacted in the public house of Solomon Bingham, on the "Tinmouth Flats," where the family lived in one part of the log building and the other part sufficed for the court-room. Here the first jail was also located and built of logs. In 1784 Rutland was made the shire town and the courts were transferred thither. Details of these matters will appear in subsequent chapters.

As the reader will learn from a perusal of the various town histories herein and the chapters treating upon other topics, the people of the county pursued their vocations in peace and in a fair degree of prosperity until the mutterings that presaged another war with England were heard in unmistakable tones. Of this prominent event in the history of the country, a short account must be given.

War of 1812–14.—The causes which led to the second war with Great Britain are well understood, and a brief reference to them and to the events which transpired in this immediate vicinity, will serve the purpose of these pages. Causes of complaint against the mother country had existed for several years, and as early as 1809 led to the passage by Congress of a law interdicting all commercial intercourse with Great Britain. On the 3d of April, 1812, Congress laid an embargo on all shipping within the jurisdiction of the United States for ninety days, and on the 18th of June following an act was passed declaring war with Great Britain. The principal causes which led to the adoption of this measure were declared to be the impressment of American seamen by the British, and the plundering of American commerce.

On the assembling of the Vermont Legislature in October, the governor, Jonas Galusha, in his message urged the members to second the measure of the general government, and provide means for defending the borders and for sustaining the national rights and honor. The Assembly majority concurred in the sentiments thus expressed, while a minority entered a protest. A law was passed prohibiting all intercouse between the people of Vermont and Canada, without a permit from the governor, under a penalty of $1,000 fine and seven years' confinement at hard labor in the State prison. A tax of one cent per acre was laid on the lands of the State, in addition to the usual assessments, and other acts were passed relating to the payment of the militia.

These regulations proving oppressive to the people, many of the supporters of the war went over to the opposition. As the election of 1813 approached, both parties exerted their utmost endeavor to preserve their ascendency. No governor was elected by the people. The Legislature elected a governor whose opinions were in direct opposition to the war. The laws relating to the support of, and providing ways and means for, the war were repealed. The party spirit ran so high that opponents branded each other with opprobious epithets. The impartial administration of justice was endangered. Opposition to the measures of the government became so strong that the laws of Congress, especially the act relating to customs duties, were treated as a nullity, and so general became the practice of smuggling cattle and other supplies into Canada and bringing out goods of English manufacture in return, that it was regarded less as a crime than as a justifiable act.

The people of Rutland county were in no degree behind those of other sections of the State, nearer to the scenes of actual hostility, in the virulence and bitterness of their political animosities. So far was the question of peace or war with England carried into the political contests between the rival parties, that it became the chief topic of contention and the source of the bitterest enmity. Families and friends were separated and stood in hostile array against each other; a man's politics constituted his passport or his mark of rejection at his neighbor's door, and matters reached such a pitch that the dread of civil commotion hung heavily on the minds of the more considerate portion of the community.

On this question, which seemed to both parties to involve the greater question of our independence, we find on one hand in Rutland county such men as Nathaniel Chipman, Chauncey Langdon, Charles K. Williams and their political friends. On the other, Moses Strong, Robert Temple, Jonas Clark and Rollin C. Mallary, and their associates; these men arrayed against each other, and with leaders of such marked ability and influence, it is no matter of surprise that the feelings of the people of the county should have been worked up with increasing intensity, as the decision in Congress on the question of peace or war culminated; and when war was actually declared, on the 18th of June, 1812, the excitement was intense. Rumors of every nature were abroad. The news was disseminated with almost telegraphic rapidity, flying from town to town by express riders and speeding from one scattered settlement to another throughout Western Vermont.

Notwithstanding this hostility, even up to the brink of civil war, the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Union burned in every soul with its accustomed fervor. All were ready, when the hour of trial came, to defend the country with their lives, if necessary, from external foes; and when the British army and fleet moved out of Canada to Plattsburg, to crush our defenses there and invade the soil of a sister State, that moment the bitterness and clamor of party were hushed and, so far as the grounds of contention were concerned, hushed forever.

On that occasion the people of Rutland county, without distinction of party, and in common with the people of adjacent counties, volunteered their services to repel the common enemy. With such weapons as they had at command, they hurried from their homes and within a few days after the first alarm were on their way to join their New York friends on the banks of the Saranac. But few of the volunteers from this county reached Plattsburg, as the news of the battle and the decisive American victory met them on their way, and they quietly returned to their homes and disbanded. Companies of volunteers were formed in Benson, Brandon, Castleton, Danby, Fairhaven, Hubbardton, Middletown, Orwell, Pawlet, Pittsford, Poultney, Rutland, Tinmouth, Wallingford, Wells, and portions of companies in other towns. They were on the march in two days after the first call, and a few of them reached Middlebury; but the majority received intelligence that their services were not needed on reaching Sudbury, Whiting and Salisbury.

After the battle of Plattsburg nothing further occurred in this vicinity worthy of particular mention during the war. In October the Legislature assembled. No governor had been elected by the people; Martin Chittenden was accordingly again elected by a small majority. Many accusations were made against the governor, a number of which were presented from Rutland county, because the militia was not ordered out for the defense of Plattsburg, instead of being called out as volunteers. He replied that a call upon our patriotic citizens for their voluntary services was, in this case, considered to be the only method by which timely and efficient aid could be afforded.

The war had ceased; the gloom which had hung over the people disappeared, and a general congratulation prevailed, as the soldiery returned to their homes as citizens, and again turned the implements of war into the instruments of husbandry. The violence of party spirit declined; the sentiment of the people became united and the peaceful pursuits of business were renewed.

Peace and Prosperity. — Peace again spread her beneficent wings over the country and every hamlet in the land felt its benign influence. The inhabitants of Rutland county again gave their undivided attention to the cultivation of their farms and building up the early industries. This reign of peace and general prosperity has not been interrupted since in any manner worthy of particular mention here (except as will appear in the details given in subsequent pages), until the breaking out of the great Rebellion, which plunged the country into a monstrous civil war. The inhabitants have wisely administered their public affairs, and by their energy have made the most of their private industries. Schools, churches and benevolent institutions have not been neglected in the often more absorbing pursuit of wealth; and the result is a community which, for general intelligence and morality, will favorably compare with any in the country.

CHAPTER VIII.

SOCIAL HISTORY.[1]

Philosophy of Social History — Natural Desire of Humanity for Association — Social Intercourse in its Early Development — Real Social Character of "the Good Old Times," as Compared with Present Customs — The Old Fire-Place — Corn Huskings — Amusements Therewith Connected — "Kitchen Digs" — Other Amusements.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, long the eminent jurist of Vermont in our early history, published a work on *The Principles of Government.* In that work first principles are elaborately and philosophically investigated. In his second chapter he says: "The first thing which strikes the mind in the course of our inquiry, is an appetite for society. Man desires to associate with man, and feels a pleasure at the approach of his kind. The appetite is so universally prevalent it cannot be denied that it originates in his nature." The next step of Judge Chipman seems to be to show that "mutual wants" and "mutual defense" create a necessity for organization. Hence come our civil institutions —government and the varied associations of civilized life, all showing that man in his nature was fitted for society.

The first settlers of our county and State had this social nature. We have a tradition that Ethan Allen and his compatriots, prior to the Revolutionary War, as they traveled on foot from Bennington to Burlington through the forest, had places on their route for social intercourse with the settlers. One of those places was at the log-house of Heber Allen (a brother of Ethan, then living in Poultney), where the patriots who had settled in the vicinity assembled and held social interviews, intense in their character, noisy, demonstrative and determined, and, in effect, fired the hearts and nerves of those old patriots to their strongest tension.

The early settlers of Vermont were very friendly with each other; they had no "poor-house"; they raised no tax to support the poor, but the few unfortunate persons of that class were cared for by neighborhood comity.

Horace Greeley, in his opening chapter on the American conflict, says relative to the early history of our country: "Social intercourse was more general, less formal, more hearty, more valued than at present. Friendships were warmer and deeper. Relationship by blood or marriage was more profoundly regarded. Men were not ashamed to own that they loved their cousins better than their other neighbors and their neighbors better than the rest of mankind."

The old folks almost universally say: "When I was young, people were more friendly than now; neighbors were more intimate, more ready to help each other; visited each other more from house to house," and they all end with a sigh for "the good old times." But the modern philosopher has it that there has been social progress, as well as progress in the material world, progress in everything which pertains to civilization. Is not this so? I think it is and that history conclusively proves it. Now can we reconcile this with the language quoted from Greeley and the theory of the old folks? Greeley, in the same chapter, gives us the key: "Our fathers moved in a narrower round than we do." One readily ought to see that two, three, or a half dozen families in log-houses in the forest, and comprising the entire population of a newly-settled town, would naturally have more intimate and friendly relations with the few neighbors they had, than families who live in an older and more densely populated town would have with their neighbors. Secluded as the former would be, the social propensity must be gratified by intercourse with a few. Not so with the latter, as perhaps an hundred avenues would be open to them for the exercise of their social natures, where there would be one with the former.

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[1] Prepared and contributed to this work by Hon. Barnes Frisbie, of Poultney.

Our space will not permit us to elaborate upon this thought and, while we concede that social intercourse was more general, less formal, more hearty, more valued than at present in olden times, we shall assume that we have at least indicated the reason for this and that it does not necessarily follow that the people have degenerated in their social virtues. "Now the means of communication are such and the business of modern life so changed that our thoughts, affections and aspirations take a wider range." Of course, when the social affections of our fathers and mothers were centered upon a few objects, so far they would be more intense than could ordinarily be now entertained in the best of society.

It is the purpose of the writer to bring out in this chapter some portion of our history bearing upon the social element, so that the reader may peruse the same with a view to cause and effect, in other words, to the philosophy of history, the foregoing has been written as preliminary.

The writer has already in another historical work, expressed himself as follows: "Many now living have not forgotten the 'old-fashioned fire-place;' this was the fire-side, indeed, with all that the term implies in prose, poetry or song. At the bottom of the flue which led up through a large chimney to the open air, was this fire-place. The bottom was on a level with the kitchen floor, and spacious enough to take in a back log of four feet in length and two feet in diameter, with another stick top of that half or two-thirds its size; and in front of these a fore-stick eight inches, or a foot, in diameter resting upon a pair of andirons made when iron was plenty and cheap, with space enough between the forestick and backlog for the kindling and small wood. At the bottom and in front of the fire-place, reaching out from two to four feet into the room, was a hearth made of flat stones as smooth and regular in form as could be obtained from the fields. With all the wood, large sticks and small well on, the fire so lighting up the room that the tallow candle could be dispensed with, a mug of cider at one corner of the fire-place, and a large dish of apple at the other corner, with the family and perhaps a few neighbors or visitors, all animated and cheerful under the influence of the blazing fire and social chat and forming a semicircle in front of and facing the bright and glowing fire, and we have a view of the farmers' kitchen sixty years ago." Here they spent their evenings, instead of going to the lecture-room, the concert, or to some place of amusement so common in these days. Then there were no such public entertainments.

Corn-Huskings.—These were very common in the first half century of our existence as a State and were resorted to for two purposes: first, to get the work done; and, second, for a neighborhood visit, and "a good time." It appears elsewhere in this work that corn grew and yielded heavily on our lands during this period of our history. The farmers then all raised an abundance of this crop. After it was cut up, put into "stooks" and stood a few days in the field, it was drawn to the barn and husked. It was a sort of common law, or rather a common custom, that every farmer should have a "husking." When his "stooks" were sufficiently dried (cured) in the field, he would go about among his neighbors and invite all, old and young, to attend a husking at his place on an evening named. During the day preceding the appointed evening, he, with his help and team, would be engaged in hauling the corn to his barn, barn-yard or some other place on his premises, setting it up and arranging it for the husking in the evening. At the same time his "women folks" would be making the pumpkin pies, indispensable at corn-huskings, and putting the house in order for the evening entertainment. Those corn-huskings came down to a period within the recollection of the writer. Speaking in the first person, I can distinctly recollect five or six of them which I attended, and if I describe those, or a part of them, it may answer for a description of the whole; they were all of the same general character in this county. Not long after 1820 my father, who lived in Middletown and was a farmer, had a husking. I was not old enough to give much attention to it, but well remember that my mother kept the old brick oven hot for two or three days and turned out, among other eatables, a large number of pumpkin pies. The evening came; a crowd of men and boys collected at the barn and began husking, their work lighted only by a tin lantern in which was a tallow candle. As I was but a child my father soon drove me to the house, which seemed filled with females of all ages and all talking at the same time, each one without regard to what the others were saying. I was put to bed at once and told to "go to sleep." I went to sleep, but when the men and boys came in from the barn I was awakened, and, despite of parental orders, got out of my bed in time to see the pumpkin pies disappear down the throats of a jolly company. This repast taken, it was proposed by some of the company to "run 'round the chimney."

This was a very common play by the young people in our early history, and quite often followed corn-huskings the same evening. The construction of the dwelling-house, which followed the temporary log cabins, has been described elsewhere — a house of one story, a huge chimney in the middle, surrounded by a kitchen, two "square rooms" off the kitchen and an entry way between the latter rooms, and with the doors all open formed a passage way for the boys and girls to chase each other round the chimney in this play. "Running 'round chimney" had been for thirty years a very frequent occurrence with the young at the time, and was a very common pastime with them for ten years or more after. I was present on several of those occasions after the one at my father's. The play began something in this wise: A young man would say, "I have an action against Susan, or Harriet," or whoever she might be. The girl thus accused, under the code of the play, was required to choose some one to judge between them, and the sentence of the judge would be that the accuser run after the accused around the chimney until he caught her. The two would then start, the girl a few steps in advance, and after a few rounds he would catch her and kiss her. This would settle that action. This couple would retire and another would be introduced in the same way. I do not remember all of the technicalities that governed this play, but I do remember that often a female ran after a male, and I remember that the pursued, whether male or female, was always caught and kissed after a few rounds.

This play was coarse and rude in its nature, but the society of that time approved, adopted and practiced it for thirty or forty years and until the old houses with the big chimneys in the middle were superseded by those of modern style, and society substituted more refined amusements for the young.

In connection with the corn-huskings, other amusements often followed. I was present at one husking where a dance was held in the house after the corn was husked at the barn. The services of a noted fiddler of those days, Jerud Ives, of Tinmouth, had been secured. Mr. Ives was present with "the fiddle and the bow," and organized for a dance as soon as the pumpkin pies had been disposed of. The dances in those days have been known as "kitchen digs." "What the white men call cotillon" had not then come into use in this county. Mr. Ives was full of music and had advanced as far as his contemporaries in the science as a conductor of dances. He was a large muscular man and drew the bow with uncommon vigor; he indicated the emphatic parts of his music by a stamp of the foot and a motion of his head; indeed, his countenance and his every motion indicated great enthusiasm and spirit, which seemed to give him perfect control of the parties on the floor. Jig dances required more of muscular power and endurance than the modern dance, but there has been nothing like the former to stimulate physical action. The dancers would hop, and jump, and skip, exerting every nerve to the utmost, being sure to always strike the floor in the right time.

The social amusements of a former generation were not as numerous as they are now, but they were of a positive character, what there were, and they drew more upon the physical powers than do the modern amusements. Ball-playing, pitching quoits, apple-parings and quiltings were very common, and it is to the credit of our fathers and mothers that their amusements were in the main productive in effecting the performance of necessary labor, and let it here be remembered that the kind and character of those amusements were simply the offspring of society as it then was.

Let it not be inferred here that plays, sports and amusements made up the lives of our ancestors. There was much of domestic life, much in their social relations and habits that we can but admire, and from which we may, if we will, find potent causes of our remarkable progress in the last half century. Emerson well said: "If a man wishes to acquaint himself with the real history of the world, with the spirit of the age, he must not first go to the state-house or the court-room; the subtle spirit of life must be sought in facts nearer." Customs, habits, anecdotes, facts, all which go to show the social status of the common people, unmistakably indicate their true character as a whole, and to form a just estimate of their history these must be consulted.

Our early history, more than that of any other period, emphasizes "Home, Sweet Home." There their affections were then centered. As a rule they made home happy, and they made it so by promptly and faithfully attending to their work, in-doors and out, and keeping up a social, friendly intercourse in the family. An old friend of mine, whose father and mother were early emigrants from Canterbury, Connecticut, once said to me that his mother would keep that old wheel of hers whirling all day and tell Canterbury stories from morning till night. And often, more often than now, subjects of conversation took a serious and practical turn in the families and with visitors when present. A larger proportion of the inhabitants were then professors of religion and members of churches than now. The Sabbath-day was more strictly kept, and the Sunday services attended largely in excess of the present time in proportion to population. An afternoon visit was almost a weekly occurrence, at which all the ladies of a given neighborhood would assemble and "take tea" with one of their neighbors. The next week, or as soon as convenient, they would assemble at some other neighbor's, and thus keep up that friendly, neighborhood intercourse which so marked our people in the long time ago. Husbands sometimes accompanied their wives, and clergymen, deacons and their wives were in the habit of visiting the several families in their congregations, and at those visits the subject of religion would be a leading topic of conversation. There was very little of class or caste in the society of those early years. The mode of dress was simple and plain, and for the most part homespun. There was very little of formality; it was not considered an intrusion to call on a neighbor without an invitation. If a half dozen, more or less, should call on a neighbor for a visit, it was not then a "surprise party"—there was no surprise about it; it was an every-day occurrence, and was expected. The good lady of the house could cheerfully receive company in her washing-dress. My grandmother, who lived in Brandon during her married life, once said to me that she once called on a lady of her acquaintance and found her making soap — that she sat about helping at once. "We got out a barrel of soap," she said, "and I never had a better visit in my life."

In our early history Rutland county had abler men in the professions; biographical sketches of many of them will appear elsewhere, and allusions to some of them will be made here only to bring out their social characteristics. Nathaniel Chipman was hardly less distinguished as a conversationalist and wit than as a jurist. General Jonas Clark, for half a century a leading member of the Rutland county bar, had no superior, if an equal, in his time for genuine social qualities and ready wit. In his practice at the bar, he often had to meet sallies from opposing counsel, but seldom failed in a response which left him the better man in the encounter. Moses Strong, Robert Temple, Gordon Newell and Edgar L. Ormsbee were also noted examples of the early Rutland county bar, for their wit and repartee, and their social faculties.

Among the clergymen who possessed social qualifications of a high order we can call to mind Lemuel Haynes, Henry Bigelow and Stephen Martindale. Some are now living who remember those noted clergymen of Rutland county in a former day and generation. They were men of great power in the pulpit, strictly orthodox, intensely devoted to their calling, but woe to the man who crossed swords with them in sallies of wit or in repartee.

If space could be allowed many anecdotes might be given of those early professional men, lawyers and clergymen, which might be entertaining if not instructive. It is the opinion of the writer that the real wit and humor of those times were superior to that of the present; but it was the offspring of that age — of the society which then existed. This opinion of the writer might be sound and at the same time concede progress in civilization. No such poetry as Milton, Pope, Dryden or Goldsmith wrote an hundred years ago and more, has been written in this age, nor could it be. The works of the poets named were the products of that age; they could have been produced in no other. Yet, what a change, what a wonderful advance has been since made in civilization.

It has already appeared in this chapter as the opinion of the writer that society is capable of improvement — that it has improved and advanced as material interests have advanced. Judge Chapman, in his work alluded to in the opening of this chapter, lays down the fundamental principle that the propensity to Society is not limited to the number of its objects, but "is adapted to the occasions, the powers and faculties of men, and admits of general extension by improvement." We cannot go back to the "good old times," as the old folks understand it; that is impossible. To illustrate this: We can never again have an "old-fashioned thanksgiving." We can make chicken pies, roast turkeys, and call the family together from far and near. But this would now be mechanical — it would be mere imitation. The social element which gave character to the thanksgiving of olden time is not with us now, and no art or device can make it. It is possible to get up a military drill and parade on the first Tuesday of June; but the "June trainings" of yore will never be witnessed again. We may celebrate our nation's birthday for all time to come, and I hope we shall, but "the spirit of '76," as exhibited during the first half century of our existence as a nation, will never be thus exhibited again.

As we progress changes occur — social changes as well as others, and the social element must adapt itself "to the occasion." It must adapt itself to the much wider and extended range which modern life has given it. But it "admits of improvement." Society is a vital element in nations and states, and he who neglects the study of it can have but a partial knowledge of our history, and but an imperfect idea of what holds our republic together.

CHAPTER IX.

RUTLAND COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.[1]

Patriotism of Vermont — Honorable Services of the Troops — Action at the First Call for Volunteers —Company C (Rutland Light Guards) of the First Regiment — Its Re-enlistment in the Twelfth Regiment — Career of the Regiment — The Fifth and Eleventh Regiments, Vermont Brigade — Career of the Brigade — The Seventh Regiment — The Tenth Regiment and its Career — The Ninth Regiment — First Regiment Vermont Sharpshooters — Career of Company F, First Vermont Cavalry — Nine-Months Volunteers — The Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments — Second Battery Light Artillery — Roster of Officers from Rutland County.

NO State in the Union came out of the great struggle for the preservation of our national government with greater glory and a more honorable record than Vermont. With almost unexampled promptitude and unselfish prodigality she sent her best blood to baptize the southern fields and languish in deadly prisons, and lavished her treasure in support of the noble cause, and to-day no one can do the memory of her heroes, dead and living, too much honor. The sharp anguish of sudden loss of father, husband or brother may have become softened by the kindly hand of time; but the vacant places around thousands of hearthstones are still there and must for many more years awaken mournful memories in innumerable hearts and bring the occasional tear to many an eye.

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[1] In the very limited space allotted us in this work for this subject, we can attempt little more than the gathering into condensed and convenient form of the military statistics of Rutland county, as preserved in the remarkably complete records preserved in the reports of the adjutant and inspector-general of the State. The subject merits, perhaps more than any other, the fullest and ablest treatment by the historian, with such facilities at his command that the work may reach the masses of the people; and it is a pleasure to know that there is now in course of preparation by G. G. Benedict, esq., of Burlington, a work on the subject which will, without doubt, bear the most critical examination and justify the anticipations of all who feel an interest in it.

Rutland county, being the largest in respect of population in the State, felt the awful ravages of the war with greater severity than any other. No sooner did the first traitorous gun send its fateful shot upon Fort Sumter than her citizens aroused themselves to action for that energetic support of the government which never flagged until the last shot was fired against the old flag. Of the 34,238 patriotic men who went to the front from this State, her quota was promptly and freely contributed, almost without a semblance of compulsion through conscription, and the most liberal measures were successively adopted for the payment of bounties and the aid of soldiers in the field and their families at home.

When the first call of the president was issued for 75,000 men to serve three months, immediate steps were taken in Rutland county towards the organization of a regiment; and so energetically was the work prosecuted that a regiment was recruited, organized and mustered into the service on the 2d day of May, 1861 — less than a month after the first gun of the Rebellion was fired. In this regiment one company (K) was recruited entirely in Rutland county, and another (G) contained sixty volunteers from here. The commissioned officers of the latter company were Joseph Bush, captain; William Cronan, first lieutenant, and Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, second lieutenant, all of Brandon. Company K retained its old name of "Rutland Light Guard," and was officered as follows: William Y. W. Ripley, captain; George T. Roberts, first lieutenant; Levi G. Kingsley, second lieutenant; William G. Edgerton, John A. Sheldon, Walter C. Landon and Truman B. Lamson, sergeants; Stephen G. Staley, William B. Thrall, Edgar M. Rounds and Edward Coppins, corporals. The field and staff officers of the First Regiment were as follows: J. Wolcott Phelps, Brattleboro, colonel; Peter T. Washburn, Woodstock, lieutenant-colonel; Harry N. Worthen, Bradford, major; Hiram Stevens, Enosburgh, adjutant; Edmund A. Morse, Rutland, quartermaster; E. K. Sanborn, Rutland, surgeon; Willard A. Child, Pittsford, assistant surgeon; Levi H. Stone, Northfield, chaplain; Charles G. Chandler, St. Albans, sergeant-major (captain of Company C from May 24); Thomas R. Clark, Chester, drum-major; Martin McManus, Rutland, quartermaster-sergeant; J. C. Stearns, Bradford, sergeant-major (from May 24); Ransom Clark, Rutland, hospital steward.

Company K of this regiment, to which allusion has been made, was made up almost entirely of the old Rutland Light Guard, of the State uniformed militia, which was organized November 13, 1858, and long bore the reputation of being one of the finest and best disciplined companies of the militia. The late General H. H. Baxter was the first captain, and in 1861, at the time of its

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enlistment in the volunteer service, the company was in command of Captain Wm. Y. W. Ripley. At a meeting held February 9, 1861, all of the company who were present but one expressed themselves ready to volunteer in aid of the government; nine who were absent were vouched for for the same purpose, and thirteen others were absent. Fifty-two responded as ready for enlistment. This being the first company that enlisted in the town of Rutland we will give their names here, although they will appear elsewhere in this chapter in the general lists: H. J. Bradford, A. C. Blaisdell, C. Barrett, S. T. Buel, G. E. Croft, C. Claghorn, S. M. Clark, R. Clark, W. H. Davis, G. E. Davis, C. P. Dudley, W. J. Dorrance, J. Donnelly, G. J. Everson, J. Everson, jr., F. Fenn, J. C. Gaines, W. R. Gilmore, G. H. Griggs, N. J. Green, F. Gee, G. M. Gleason, D. M. Gleason, Z. Geru, M. Goslin, I. S. Hall, F. T. Huntoon, C. F. Huntoon, E. B. Hicks, J. N. Howard, C. K. Hills, G. P. Hills, L. D. Kenney, S. H. Kelley, M. Lyman, G. A. Lee, M. W. Leach, R. Moulthrop, J. G. Moore, W. T. Nichols, P. R. Newman, G. W. Newcomb, A. Parker, H. D. Rouse, R. Rounds, J. W. Ross, E. Reynolds, J. E. Post, J. F. E. Smith, A. D. Smith, A. Spencer, A. W. Spaun, T. Southard, H. G. Sheldon, W. B. Thompson, G. F. Thayer, W. H. Thayer, D. B. Thrall, R. R. Thrall, S. Turrell, G. W. Warren, H. Webb, A. W. White, E. Whitney, M. V. B. Bronson.

On the 13th of May the regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe from New York, at which city they arrived on the 10th. On the 23d of May the regiment encamped at Hampton and on the 25th received orders to embark the following morning on the gunboat *Monticello* for the James River Landing was made the same day at Newport News and the regiment began work on fortifications at that point, continuing two weeks. On the 10th of June occurred the battle of Big Bethel, in which five companies of the regiment, including the Light Guards, were engaged. This was the first of the many occasions when Vermont troops were under fire. The losses in killed and wounded in the First Regiment were forty-five. The regiment remained at Newport News until the expiration of its term, when it returned home and was mustered out at Brattleboro on the 15th of August, 1861.

In this immediate connection it will be proper to finish what needs to be said of the Rutland Light Guard. Under the call of the president for nine-months volunteers in 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was recruited in this State. Down to this period the organization of the Light Guard had been kept alive, an election of officers on August 11, 1862, resulting as follows: L. G. Kingsley, captain; W. C. Landon, first lieutenant; S. G. Staley, second lieutenant, and subsequently large numbers of members were elected to fill the ranks of the company in the vacancies caused by repeated enlistments. On the 19th of August the company voted to offer its services again to the State, and they were accepted. Meanwhile the deaths of Captain Edward Reynolds, of the Sixth Vermont Regiment, who fell at Lee's Mills on the 17th of April, and of

Colonel George T. Roberts, of the Seventh Vermont, who died of wounds received at Baton Rouge, were appropriately noticed by the company, of which they had been officers during the term of service of the First Regiment.

The Light Guards were assigned to the Twelfth Regiment and arrived in Brattleboro and went into camp on the 26th of September; it was given its old letter (K). After arriving at Brattleboro Captain Kingsley was elected major of the regiment; Lieutenant W. C. Landon was promoted to captain; Second lieutenant S. G. Staley was promoted to first, and Sergeant E. M. Rounds to second lieutenant. (Other promotions of Rutland county men are noticed a little further on). The composition of the company when the regiment left for the front was as follows: sergeants, M. W. Leach, Ed. Coppins, W. H. Davis and Milo Lyman; corporals, Martin Goslin, R. R. Thrall, Theo. Southard, George E. Davis, Charles Claghorn, George H. Griggs, D. M. Gleason and Ruel Rounds; drummer, Charles Mason; fifer, W. M. Smith. The records show that the enlistments in Company K were seventy-three in Rutland, six in Clarendon, three each in Ira, Mendon and Pittsford and one in Wallingford. The names of the rank and file when the company left for the South were as follows: J. Hardy, H. Barney, C. Barrett, C. P. Bateman, N. T. Birdsall, A. B. Bissell, J. M. Bixby, N. Bourasso, J. D. Bradley, A. B. Burnett, W. H. Button, F. F. Cady, W. Campbell, H. L. Capron, H. W. Cheney, D. Chittenden, E. Clark, M. C. Clark, S. H. Clifford, T. Clifford, W. Connors, J. Constantine, J. H. Davis, J. H. Dyer, A. W. Edson, M. C. Edson, W. W. Felt, A. W. Field, R. A. Field, J. Fridett, J. S. Frink, A. Fuller, J. Fuller, F. Gee, W. H. Gleason, D. L. Gould, H. L. Gould, C. H. Granger, W. E. Harkness, C. A. Hathorn, D. B. Haynes, L. H. Hemenway, E. C. Jackson, W. C. Jackson, W. H. Jackson, M. Kennedy, H. H. Lee, P. Loesel, E. Lyston, J. D. Lyston, J. P. Mailhoit, L. A. McClure, J. A. Mead, J. G. Moore, T. A. E. Moore, W. A. Mussey, E. S. Nelson, W. Oney, A. Parker, J. H. Patch, L. L. Persons, J. Phalen, C. Plumer, C. J. Powers, G. H. Ray, T. E. Reynolds, C. H. Ripley, W. Rock, A. D. Ross, W. B. Shaw, M. Sherry, S. Sherry, M. Slatterly, C. R. Spaulding, A. W. Spaun, E. M. Tower, H. C. Tower, M. C. Wardwell, C. Waterhouse, G. A. Wilkins, J. Wilson, P. Winter.

It will be seen that a large majority of these men were members of Company K of the First Regiment. The other enlistments in this regiment from Rutland county comprised forty-one in Company G, of whom three were from Chittenden, one from Hubbardton, twenty-five from Pittsford, one from Rutland and eleven from Sudbury.

The recruits for the regiment from Rutland county were distributed among the various towns about as follows: Brandon, Co. G, 41; Chittenden, Co. G, 6; Clarendon, Co. K, 7; Hubbardton, Co. G, 1; Ira, Co. K, 3; Mendon, Co. K, 5; Middletown, Company K, 2; Pawlet, Co. K, 1; Pittsford, Co. G, 25; Co. K, 3; Rutland, Co. K, 77; Co. I, 1; Co. G, 1; Sudbury, Co. G. 11; Wallingford, Co. K, 1.

The following brief record of the career of the Twelfth Regiment is condensed from a historical article printed in the Burlington *Review* of September 13th, 1879: —

"October 7, 1862, left for Washington and arrived on the 9th. On the 29th the Second Vermont Brigade, then comprising the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments,[1] all nine-months men, broke camp at East Capitol Hill and crossing the Potomac encamped on the Lee farm beyond Arlington Heights. November 9 they changed camp, locating near Fort Lyon, two miles from Alexandria, and went into winter quarters, General Stoughton taking command of the brigade. December 12 they left their comfortable shanties and marched to Fairfax Court-House. From the 17th to and including the 20th the Twelfth Regiment did picket duty at Centerville. December 21 General Stoughton encamped the brigade in a pine grove near Fairfax Court-House. On the night of December 28, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was under arms all night, and the next morning a body of rebel cavalry attempted unsuccessfully to break through the line. January 21, 1863, the Twelfth and Thirteenth marched to Wolf Run Shoals, arriving the next day. The first snow storm, which was a severe one, occurred January 28. February 15 Captain W. C. Landon resigned; First Lieutenant Staley was appointed captain; Second Lieutenant Rounds was made first lieutenant, and Orderly Sergeant Leach second lieutenant. On March 9 the commander of the brigade was captured. Sunday, May 3, the regiment took the cars at Union Mills and rode to Catlett's Station, where Companies K and G were left; the remainder of the regiment went to Bealton. There was a cavalry fight at Warrenton Junction near Catlett's Station. May 26 all engaged in entrenching, Hooker in command, and June 15 the army was in motion; on the 17th the last train passed of Hooker's army and the regiment moved back to Wolf Run Shoals and encamped near Mrs. Wilcoxen's. On the 25th broke and began a march, no one knowing where the brigade is bound. That night encamped beyond Centerville. This was the commencement of the march into Maryland and Pennsylvania, after Lee, who had evaded Hooker. It rained all day. June 26 rain also continued and so did the march, march, march of the brigade. Encamped at Hamden Station for the night. On Saturday, the 27th, crossed the Potomac River, leaving camp at 5 A. M., and camped at Pottsville for the night Sunday the brigade was still engaged in its tramp, tramp, tramp, stopping near Adamstown. Monday marching all day in the rain; men dropping by the wayside, footsore and weary. Passed through Frederick, Md., at noon and camped two miles north for rest. Tuesday, June 30, up early but found the heavens still weeping, and all day the brigade tramped on in a drenching rain through muddy roads, many of the men leaving blood in their tracks. At night encamped near Evansburgh, Md.

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[1] See also in later pages of this chapter further details of the career of this brigade.

"The tramp, tramp, tramp of the Union armies had now brought them near the rebels and on the memorable 1st of July the Second Vermont Brigade broke camp at 10 A. M., and the Twelfth Regiment, together with the Fifteenth, was ordered by Sickles to guard the First Corps train, the brigade being a part of the First Division, First Corps. It rained hard all day and in the middle of the afternoon they arrived within three miles of Gettysburg. We drop the record. On the 5th (Sunday) the regiment started for Baltimore as escort of two thousand prisoners, which they handed over to the authorities there. On the 9th they arrived at Brattleboro, and were mustered out July 14, 1863, Company K reaching Rutland on the 16th. During the march after Lee, after breaking camp in Virginia, the regiment marched one hundred and twenty-five miles in eight days, during every one of which it rained." Of Company K Charles Barrett, corporal, and privates J. H. Bradley, Augustus Fuller and H. L. Gould died in service.

While we cannot in any sense attempt to give biographical notices of those who honorably performed their part in the great drama of the war, and earned promotion or fell in the line of duty, it may not be out of place to briefly mention some of the more deserving of Company K. William Y. W. Ripley, who went out as captain of Company K, First Regiment, was subsequently appointed lieutenant-colonel of the First Sharpshooters, and was in command of the regiment in nearly all of the battles of the peninsula, often distinguishing himself by acts of bravery. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was severely wounded in the leg and was discharged in August, 1862, for promotion to the colonelcy of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, an office which he was forced by his disability to resign. (See history of the Sharpshooters).

Lieutenant George T. Roberts went out as first lieutenant of Company K, First Regiment, and was appointed colonel of the Seventh Regiment. He was killed in the battle of Batôn Rouge, August 5, 1862. In Colonel Holbrook's history of the Seventh Regiment he reports Colonel Fullam as saying, in connection with the circumstances surrounding the death of Colonel Roberts: "As soon as I had executed this order (referring to his instructions to go back to the officer in charge of the guns) I attempted to rejoin the regiment. On the way I met and caught the horse of Colonel Roberts, and was leading him up the road when I was assailed by a shower of bullets. The horse was frightened and broke away from me, while my own was seriously wounded." The writer then adds: "During the absence of Colonel Fullam, our heroic and ever-to-be lamented colonel was borne from the field in the thickest of the fight, mortally wounded." Colonel Roberts was first wounded in the neck, and while being carried to the rear was again struck by a minnie ball in the thigh; this proved a mortal wound. The history says: "Dr. Blanchard soon reached the spot to which the colonel had been removed and gave him all the medical aid possible. Having no ambulance, a one-horse cart or dray was obtained, in which uncomfortable conveyance, on a thin litter of hay, he was taken to the hospital. I met him on the way, as I was returning from the picket line on the right flank. He was cheerful and bright, although seemingly suffering some pain. I expressed much sorrow that he, of all others, should have been stricken. He replied that he did not consider his wounds serious, and hoped to soon be on duty again. The wound in the thigh proved fatal, the ball having glanced upward, penetrating the vital organs. Two days afterward he quietly, and apparently painlessly, passed from among the living." (See biography in this work.)

Edwin F. Reynolds was commissioned captain of Company F, Sixth Vermont Regiment, having served as a private in Company K, of the First Regiment. He fell at the battle of Lee's Mills, at the head of his company. He was a true soldier, a brave and capable officer, and won the respect of all who knew him.

Charles P. Dudley was a private in Company K, First Regiment, and was commissioned captain of Company E, Fifth Vermont, and promoted to major October 6, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel May 6, 1864. He died May 21, 1864, of wounds, having lost an arm while cutting his way through the rebel lines at the battle of the Wilderness; he died a few days afterward.

Among others who went out at the first call for volunteers, and were afterward honorably promoted, may be mentioned Levi G. Kingsley, second lieutenant Company K, First Regiment, who re-enlisted and was commissioned major of the Twelfth and was mustered out with the regiment; W. C. Landon, sergeant in the First Regiment, was elected first lieutenant of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, and promoted to captain; Corporal Stephen G. Staley, of Company K, First Regiment, was first sergeant in the Twelfth, promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain; he died in 1875; and many others, whose names will further appear in the course of this record.

The reader is referred to the subsequent brief account of the Second Vermont Brigade for further details of the history of the Twelfth Regiment.

The Fifth and Eleventh Regiments, Vermont Brigade.—The Fifth Vermont Regiment was mustered into the service September 16, 1861. Nearly 350 of its members were from Rutland county, distributed about as follows: Benson, Co. B, 9; Co. H, 8; Co. K, 1. Brandon, Co. A, 1; Co. H, 66; Co. G, 3. Castleton, Co. G, 3; Co. I, 2. Chittenden, Co. B, 1; Co. G, 4; Co. H, 3. Clarendon, Co. B, 1; Co. G, 8. Danby, Co. E, 2; Co. F, 1. Fairhaven, 1. Hubbardton, Co. A, 1; Co. H, 4. Ira, Co. G, 6. Mendon, Co. E, 1; Co. G, 14. Middletown, Co. B, 1; Co. I, 1. Mount Holly, Co. C, 1; Co. G, 7; Co. I, 7. Mount Tabor, Co. E, 1. Pawlet, Co. E, 14; Co. G, 1; Co. I, 1. Pittsfield, Co. G, 6; Co. D, 1. Pittsford, Co. C, 1; Co. G, 18; Co. H, 3. Poultney, Co. H, 1; Co. I, 29; Co. E, 1; other companies, 3. Rutland, Co. G, 47; Co. A, 1; Co. B, 1; Co. E, 2; Co. I, 1; Co. H, 2. Sherburne, Co. G, 2; Shrewsbury, Co. G, 3; Co. I, 8. Sudbury, Co. H, 19. Tinmouth, Co. G, 4; Co. I, 5. Wallingford, Co. E, 12; Co. I, 7. Wells, Co. E, 2; Co. I, 2. Westhaven, Co. B, 2.

There were reported as having enlisted in this regiment after September 30, 1864, 3 from Brandon, 1 from Castleton, 1 from Fairhaven, 2 from Hubbardton, 1 from Sudbury, and 1 from Wallingford.

The field and staff officers at the time it was mustered into the service were as follows:

Colonel. — Henry A. Smalley. He was a regular army officer on leave of absence, and his leave was revoked September 10, 1862, and Lewis A. Grant was promoted to the colonelcy.

Lieutenant-Colonel. — Nathan Lord, jr. Promoted to colonel of the Sixth Regiment September 16, 1861.

Major. — Lewis A. Grant. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel September 25, 1861; wounded December 14, 1862; promoted to brigadier-general April 27, 1864.

Adjutant — Edward M. Brown. Promoted lieutenant-colonel Eighth Vermont January 8, 1862.

Quartermaster — Aldis O. Brainerd. Resigned May 28, 1862.

Surgeon — William P. Russell. Honorably discharged October 11, 1862, for disability.

Assistant Surgeon — Henry C. Shaw. Died September 7, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.

Chaplain — Volney M. Simons. Resigned in March, 1862.

The Fifth Regiment rendezvoused at St. Albans, remaining there about two weeks, when they started for Virginia, going into camp first on Meridian Hill, near Washington, and two days later to Chain Bridge. Remaining there a short time, they moved to Camp Griffin, three miles distant, and remained through the winter; in the spring they entered the peninsula campaign. On the 16th of April the regiment took part in the battle of "The Chimneys," or Lee's Mills. The Fifth, now a part of the "Vermont Brigade," comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments, was in command of Brigadier-General W. T. H. Brooks. In this engagement the Fifth was not so actively employed as some of the other regiments. In his report General Brooks says, after stating that the skirmishers of the Third and Fourth Regiments opened on the enemy: "A company of picked men from the Fifth was deployed in front of the chimneys and advanced under a heavy fire of shell and canister down the slope to the water's edge below the dam, where they remained sheltered during the day and were in position to greatly harass the enemy in working his guns." Again in his report General Brooks says: "Colonels Hyde and Smalley (the latter of the Fifth Regiment) are also deserving of notice for their activity and the dispositions of their regiments during the day." Two men were killed in the regiment and seven wounded.

The next engagement in which the Fifth took part was the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th of May, 1862. General E. D. Keyes was then in command of the brigade. The brigade previous to the opening of the battle was bivouacked near the enemy and occupied a portion of the front during the succeeding action, and was in support of Mott's Battery. The report that the enemy had evacuated their works at this point reached the Union forces Sunday morning of the 4th; the brigade was placed under arms and, on the 5th, under command of Lieutenant Grant, sent across the dam on Skiff Creek; the enemy was not discovered and the troops were bivouacked. On the following day the brigade was in reserve to support Hancock's brigade, not being actively engaged. June 29 Colonel Lewis A. Grant was promoted to brigadier-general and took command of the brigade.

In the succeeding operations about Golding's Farm, Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, at each of which points engagements were fought, the Fifth was honorably employed. At the first named point the Second, Fifth and Sixth Regiments were brought up to support the Fourth, which became hotly engaged while supporting Hancock's brigade on picket duty. Although under heavy fire during their approach to their position, they did not become actively engaged. These movements occurred on the 27th, and on the 28th the brigade was subjected to heavy shelling, which became so destructive that a change of camp was made prior to the change of base to the James River. On the 29th the brigade left its camp at Golding's Farm for the grand movement. After passing Savage's Station the division to which the brigade was attached was ordered to return to that point to repel an attack. This was done and the brigade formed as follows: The Fifth, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, in line on the right; the Sixth, Colonel Lord, deployed to the left; the Second, Colonel Whiting, in column in support of the Fifth; the Third, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Veazey, in column in support of the Sixth. Passing through a wood into an open field, the Fifth encountered a regiment of the enemy, which was routed in brilliant style. As soon as the firing began the Second and Third Regiments deployed and became hotly engaged. General Brooks says in his report: "The conduct of the troops in this action was generally very commendable. Of those that were under my own eye I take pleasure in mentioning the names of Colonel Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Veazey," followed by many other names. After the engagement the brigade crossed the White Oak Swamp, and reached its new encampment without further incident.

The brigade was engaged in the battle at Crampton Gap, on the 14th of September, and Antietam on the 17th, but in the former the Fifth Regiment was not in active conflict. At Antietam the brigade lay under fire for forty-eight hours, the casualties being quite numerous from artillery and sharpshooters.

In the first battle at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, the brigade, then commanded by Colonel Henry Whiting of the Second Regiment, was distinguished for its gallantry. The losses were twenty-six killed and one hundred and forty-one wounded; ten of the killed and thirty of the wounded were from the Fifth Regiment. At the second battle of Fredericksburg, May 3, and at Banks's Ford on the 8th, the conduct of this brigade could not be excelled. In the face of a terrific fire they stormed and carried the Fredericksburg Heights on the 3d, and the next day, while protecting the rear of the Sixth Corps in its crossing of the river, large bodies of the enemy were repeatedly hurled against them, but in vain. They were attacked by and repulsed three brigades of four regiments each, thus saving the Sixth Corps. The total killed were thirty and wounded two hundred and twenty-seven; of these the Fifth Regiment lost three killed and eleven wounded.

On the 5th of June the brigade again crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and assaulted and carried the rebel works, taking many prisoners. At the battle of Gettysburg the brigade was not actively engaged. On the 10th of July, near Funkstown, Md., they met the enemy in superior force and gallantly repulsed them, holding a skirmish line of three miles in length, without supports within assisting distance, against repeated attacks by strong lines of infantry.

The brigade moved with the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, in pursuit of the enemy, and were then detached and sent to New York City to aid in enforcing order at the elections of that year. Returning they were stationed near Culpepper, Va.

In summing up the operations of the Vermont Brigade thus far, the adjutant-general said: "Too much honor cannot be awarded by the people of Vermont to the officers and men of this gallant brigade. They are the men who responded among the earliest to the call of the nation for assistance in suppressing the Rebellion and restoring and preserving the national existence. They have fought gallantly in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged since the war commenced. Distinguished alike for bravery and discipline, they have acquired for themselves an imperishable record in history, and have won for the troops of the State in the field a reputation for unflinching courage and dashing bravery, which is only equaled by the distinction which the people of the State have earned for persistent loyalty to the Union, which is their proudest boast."

The constitution of the brigade remained as before until the 15th of May, 1864, when the Eleventh Vermont Regiment was added to it; it also remained a part of the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. October 1, 1863, found the brigade encamped near Culpepper, Va., whence they marched on the 8th to the Rapidan, fifteen miles; thence on the 10th to Culpepper, fifteen miles; thence on the 11th to Rappahannock Station, twelve miles; thence on the

12th to Brandy Station, five miles; thence, October 13, to Kettle Run, near Bristow Station, thirty miles; thence on the 14th to Little River Pike, near Chantilly, fifteen miles, and thence on the following day, to Chantilly, two miles. Here the brigade rested after these arduous marches until the 19th of October, when the march was made to Gainesville, twelve miles, where the Sixth Regiment, while on picket, had a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, but without loss. On the 20th the brigade led the advance of the Sixth Corps, driving back the enemy's cavalry to Warrenton, twelve miles. Here the brigade remained encamped until November 7, when they advanced to Rappahannock Station, where the enemy was met in force. The brigade, however, was not engaged, but was under heavy artillery fire all of the afternoon; no casualties. On the 8th the brigade crossed the Rappahannock and advanced to Brandy Station, where they went into camp on the 9th and remained until the 27th; on that day they moved four miles and supported the Third Corps in the battle of Locust Grove; the brigade was only under artillery fire and suffered little. On the 2d of December they recrossed the Rapidan and went into camp at Brandy Station, remaining there with little of incident until the last week of February, when they accompanied the Sixth Corps on a week's reconnaissance to near Orange Court-House. The old camp was then resumed and kept until the 4th of May, when the brigade recrossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and went into camp two miles to the south of the ford. The 5th and 6th the brigade was actively engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. On the morning of the 5th the rebels were engaged in a movement to cut off Hancock's Corps (which had crossed the river below the Ford) from the main army. To prevent this the Vermont and two other brigades were detached from the Sixth Corps. As the brigade came to the crossing of the "Brock" Road and the turnpike, they found the rebel advance driving the Union cavalry before them. The brigade was formed at the crossing and hastily threw up slight entrenchments. The order was then given to advance to the attack, a movement which the enemy was at the same time beginning. The two lines met in a thick wood, where little of either opposing force could be seen by the other, and the great battle of the Wilderness began. The Vermont Brigade held the key to the position and seemed to realize the fact. Unflinchingly they met and returned the galling fire of the enemy, while their ranks were rapidly thinning. Every assault was gallantly repulsed, notwithstanding every regimental commander in the brigade, except one, was either killed or wounded. A thousand brave officers and men fell in the brigade that day, and the living slept amidst the bloody horrors of the field. The fierce struggle was renewed on the morning of the 6th, the enemy having fallen back a short distance and slightly entrenched. Again and again during the day was the Vermont Brigade assaulted with the most determined vigor, but the heroic troops of the Green Mountain State were equal to every demand upon their bravery, and after signally repulsing the last attack, retired to the entrenchments they had thrown up on the Brock Road; late in the afternoon another desperate attack was made by the enemy upon this line, but this time they were again repulsed and defeated. On the morning of the 7th a strong skirmish line from the Sixth Regiment was sent out and drove back the enemy's skirmish line, revealing the fact that the main body of the rebels had fallen back. Soon after dark the flank movement towards Spottsylvania was begun.

The brigade crossed the Rapidan on the 4th with 2,800 effective men; the losses in the two days' fighting were 1,232, of which the Fifth Regiment lost twenty-eight killed, one hundred and seventy-nine wounded and seventeen missing. Of the officers in this regiment Captains Alonzo R. Hurlburt, George D. Davenport and Charles J. Ormsbee, and Lieutenants Orvis H. Sweet and Watson O. Beach, were either killed or wounded; Ormsbee and Sweet were both killed. Lieutenant-Colenel John R. Lewis, commanding the Fifth, was severely wounded.

During the whole of the night of the 7th of May the brigade was on the march, arriving at Chancellorsville the next morning; here they were detailed to guard the Sixth Corps' train. About four o'clock p. m. they were ordered to the front; a forced march of four miles was made and the battle-field reached just before dark. The 9th was spent in fortifying the position of the brigade and on the 10th the skirmish line was advanced, driving back those of the enemy, the Fourth Regiment receiving high commendation for its conduct. During the day the Second Regiment, the Fifth, under command of Major C. P. Dudley, and the Sixth (the whole under the command of Colonel Thomas O. Seaver), formed a part of the column which charged the enemy's works, the Vermont troops being in the rear line. The front lines were at first successful, capturing the works and many prisoners, but were driven back. The Vermont troops mentioned then advanced under a terrible fire and occupied the rebel works, the other regiments falling back. Orders were now given for all to fall back, but they failed to reach the Second Regiment, which refused to retire until they were positively ordered to do so. It was in this charge that the brave Major Dudley fell of wounds which caused his death. The brigade retained its position, constantly under fire through the 11th of May, and early on the 12th moved with the corps to the left to co-operate with Hancock's Corps. The latter had captured the enemy's works at that point and the rebels were engaged in a desperate attempt to regain them, when the Vermont Brigade marched into position under a heavy fire. Two lines were formed on the extreme left and skirmishers thrown out under a brisk fire. To quote from the report of the adjutant-general: "At this time the enemy were making the most determined effort to retake the line of works carried by Hancock and now held by the Sixth Corps, the key of the position being at the angle in the center, and that being the point at which the most desperate attacks were made. Brigadier-General Grant, with the regiments of the second line, was ordered to the right to assist General Wheaton, and Colonel Seaver was left in command of the front line and the skirmishers. General Wheaton, with his brigade, was endeavoring to advance through thick brush, and in the face of a deadly fire from the enemy's rifle pits, and the Vermont regiments moved up promptly to his support, the Fourth Regiment taking and holding the front line. It was found impracticable to carry the enemy's works upon the right by a direct attack, and the enemy were gaining advantage in the center. Leaving the Fourth Regiment in its position, General Grant returned to the center, and being joined by Colonel Seaver with the residue of the brigade, the whole were put into the engagement, except the Sixth Regiment, which was held in reserve."

This was a critical point and a critical time for both armies and the fighting was of the most desperate character; the combatants were separated by a mere breastwork of logs and rails, and the conflict was practically hand to hand. The terrible struggle continued for eight hours, when the Vermont Brigade was relieved; the works were held, but the losses were heavy. The brigade camped for the night on the extreme right.

On the 13th the brigade, with small exception, was not actively engaged and took a position towards night on the left near the scene of its former struggle. During the 14th the Vermont Brigade held the extreme left. On the 16th Colonel Seaver with his regiment and one from Massachusetts, made a reconnaissance in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-House, gallantly driving in the enemy's skirmishers and accomplishing the duty to which he was assigned. On the morning of the 18th the Second and Sixth Corps charged the enemy's works, advancing about half a mile, under heavy artillery fire. The Vermont Brigade held the front line for some time, when the whole were ordered to fall back. Early on the morning of the 19th the brigade advanced with the corps about a mile and fortified its position, remaining there two days. At noon of the 21st the brigade moved about three-fourths of a mile to the rear, leaving a strong skirmish line in their works. Just before nightfall the enemy in strong force broke through this skirmish line and Colonel Seaver was ordered out with his regiment to re-establish it; the task was gallantly performed. That night the corps marched towards Guinness's Station. The total losses of the Fifth Regiment from the time of the crossing of the Rapidan to this date were thirty-eight killed; two hundred and twenty-nine wounded and fifty-one missing — a total of three hundred and eighteen. The losses in the brigade were one thousand six hundred and fifty, more than one-half of the entire force that crossed the river.

On the 15th of May the brigade was joined by the Eleventh Vermont Regiment, which had been mustered into the service September 1, 1862, and constituted the First Regiment of Vermont Heavy Artillery after December 10, 1863. Almost all of its companies contained at some period of its history, recruits from Rutland county, which were distributed about as follows: Benson, Co. C, 13; and 3 not credited to a company. Brandon, Co. B, 1; Co. F, 1; Co. M, 1; Castleton, Co. C, 32; Co. M, 5; 1 not credited to a company. Clarendon, Co. C, 5; Co. L, 1; Co. M, 2; Chittenden, Co. C, 1; Fairhaven, Co. C, 15; Co. L, 1; 3 not credited to companies; Hubbardton, Co. C, 2; Ira, Co. C, 3; Middletown, Co. C, 1; Co. M, 2; Mount Holly, Co. M, 2; Mount Tabor, Co. C, 1; Pawlet, Co. C, 6; Co. G, 2; Co. L, 2; Co. M, 1; 2 not credited to company; Pittsfield, Co. B, 4; Pittsford, Co. C, 3; Co. L, 2; Co. M, 2; Poultney, Co. C, 16; Rutland, Co. A, 1; Co. B, 1; Co. C, 13; Co. D, 1; Co. E, 7; Co. G, 1; Co. M, 4; Co. K, 10; Sherburne, Co. H, 5; Shrewsbury, Co. C, 4; Co. E, 2; Sudbury, Co. C, 3; Co. L, 3; Co. M, 1; Tinmouth, Co. C, 1; Co. L, 1; Wallingford, Co. C, 7; Co. E, 1; Co. M, 1; 1 not credited to company; Westhaven, Co. C, 9.

A few words as to the career of the Eleventh Regiment previous to its association with the Second Brigade. After its muster it left Brattleboro and was first stationed at Fort Lincoln, near Bladensburg, Va., in the northern defenses of Washington for about two months. It was then (December 10, 1862) transferred to the Heavy Artillery branch of the service and occupied Forts Stevens, Slocum and Totten, near Silver Spring, D. C. Two additional companies (L and M) were recruited for the regiment in 1863, giving the regiment one thousand eight hundred men. It performed duty in that vicinity, without memorable incident, until May, 1864, when it was assigned to the Vermont Brigade, as stated.

Starting on the night of the 21st from Spottsylvania the brigade made arduous marches to Guinness's Station, thence to Harris's store on the 22d; to the North Anna on the 23d; crossed the river on the 24th, and two days later advanced to Little River, destroying the railroad at that point; on the night of the 25th they recrossed the North Anna and marched in the mud to Chesterfield Station on the Fredericksburg Railroad; continued the march on the 26th and on the 27th crossed the Pamunky River three miles above Hanover Town and moved to the right two miles towards Hanover Court-House, where they remained entrenched two days. On the 29th the brigade marched to a new position on the Tolopotamy River where they remained two days, Major Chamberlain's battalion of the Eleventh Regiment being engaged in skirmishing nearly the whole of one day.

On the 1st of June the brigade marched to Cold Harbor and participated in the attack on the enemy, holding the extreme left, the Fifth Regiment being in support of a battery. A charge was made by the Second Regiment and Major Fleming's battalion and Captain Sears's company of the Eleventh, under a destructive fire, displaying great gallantry. On the following day the division containing this brigade held a portion of the enemy's works which had been captured, under a destructive fire. In the general attack on the enemy on the 3d, the Third and Fifth Regiments were in the front line of battle and greatly exposed; their losses were heavy. During the night the Third and Fifth Regiments and two battalions of the Eleventh, under Colonel Seaver, relieved a portion of the front line. The casualties in the Fifth, from the 21st of May to the 5th of June were eight killed; twenty-two wounded; one missing. In the Eleventh, thirteen killed; one hundred and twenty-one wounded. Captain Merrill T. Samson, of the Fifth, Lieutenant Hiram C. Bailey of the Second, and Lieutenant Henry C. Miller, of the Third, fell in the engagement on the 3d. From the 3d of June to the 11th the brigade held the front line at two important points, and on the evening of the 12th moved back to a new line of works, a mile in the rear, leaving the Fourth Regiment in the front as skirmishers, and about midnight started on the march for Petersburg. For twelve days the brigade had been under almost incessant fire, evincing the most heroic bravery and almost marvelous endurance. Major Richard B. Crandall, of the Sixth Regiment, a gallant young officer, fell on the 7th. From the 4th to the 10th of June the Fifth Regiment lost three wounded and the Eleventh two killed and seventeen wounded.

Regarding the conduct of the Eleventh Regiment, which was new to active service in the field, it is but just to quote from the reports of Brigadier-General Grant, who said: "Special mention ought to be made of the officers and men of the Eleventh for their gallant bearing in the charge of May 18. This was the first time they had been under fire, but they exhibited the coolness and noble bearing of the 'Vermonters,' and fairly stood beside the veteran regiments of the old brigade."

June 13 the brigade crossed the Chickahominy after a march of twenty-four miles, and encamped. The march was resumed next day and on the 17th they occupied the rebel works near Petersburg which had been captured. During the day the enemy was attacked in his new position and driven back, the Second and Fifth Regiments holding the skirmish line. The lines at Petersburg were held under heavy artillery fire until the evening of the 20th, when the brigade was moved to the left, relieving a division of the Second Corps. From the 11th to the 20th of June the Fifth Regiment lost two men killed and wounded and the Eleventh five. On the evening of June 21 the Sixth Corps was moved six miles to the entire left of the army, and on the night of the 22d the Vermont Brigade took position about a mile from the Weldon Railroad. The 23d was occupied in the destruction of the road, during which the enemy made an attack from the woods on the right and closing on the rear of the Fourth Regiment and Major Fleming's battalion, cut them off. A desperate fight ensued and the men surrendered only when driven to the last extremity. Captain William C. Tracy, of the Fourth, and Merritt H. Sherman, of Major

A. F. Walker's battalion of the Eleventh Regiment, were killed during the day. Between the 20th and the 26th of June the Eleventh Regiment lost nine killed and twenty-seven wounded, with two hundred and sixty-three reported missing.

On the 29th of June the Vermont Brigade led the advance of the Sixth Corps to Reams's Station on the Weldon Railroad. After one day out they occupied their former position until July 8, when they marched to City Point and on the 9th embarked for Washington. On the 13th the brigade marched to Poolesville, Maryland, where the rear guard of the enemy was overtaken and routed; thence they marched to Snicker's Gap and on the 23d returned to the capital. On the 26th they again left Washington for Harper's Ferry, going into camp on Bolivar Heights on the night of the 29th. On the 30th they returned to Frederick City, Md. This was Sunday, and Major Aldace F. Walker, in his admirable little book on *The Vermont Brigade in the Shenandoah Valley*, says: "It was the hardest day's march we ever made. The heat was intense; the day was the very hottest of all the season; the clouds of dust were actually blinding; the pace almost a gallop; the poor men struggled bravely, ambulances were crowded, shady spots covered with exhausted soldiers, men falling out of the ranks at every rod, overpowered by the heat and positively unable to proceed; actual cases of sunstroke by the score and by the hundred; a great scarcity of water; but no halt or chance for rest until toward night we reached Frederick City." No more vivid and truthful picture could be drawn in a few words of a forced march under a southern sun.

August 5 the brigade proceeded to Harper's Ferry and up the Shenandoah valley to Strasburgh, where in a skirmish the Second Regiment lost two men on the 14th. The 16th the brigade returned to Charlestown, Va., remaining until the 21st, when they were attacked by the enemy. The brigade was subjected to a destructive fire from 9 a. m. until dark. The loss of the Fifth Regiment was six killed and wounded and in the Eleventh thirty-two, including the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel George E. Chamberlain, who was wounded early in the day, while bravely leading his battalion, and died soon afterward. In the report of Colonel J. M. Warner, in command of the Eleventh, he pays high tribute of praise to Captain A. Brown, jr., of the Fifth, and Major Aldace F. Walker of the Eleventh, as well as to many others in the brigade.

The brigade lay at Harper's Ferry from the 22d to the 29th of August, when it moved to Charlestown, remaining in that vicinity until September 19, making in the mean time a reconnaissance to the Opequan River, where a slight skirmish was had. On the 19th the brigade crossed the Opequan in early morning and went into position under heavy shelling on the Winchester pike. In front was a section of rolling country, the crests being held by the enemy so as to command the valleys through which our forces must pass to the attack. The advance was therefore made rapidly over the crest in face of a galling musketry fire, and the enemy were driven back in confusion. About one o'clock the brigade was compelled to fall back half a mile, having suffered severely. About 3 p. m. the entire line again advanced. The Vermont Brigade was exposed, from the time when they reached within a mile from Winchester, to a heavy musketry fire in front and an enfilading fire from a battery on the left. More than two hundred prisoners were captured by the brigade. The casualties in this engagement were two hundred and fifty-six total, twenty-two of which in killed and wounded occurred in the Fifth Regiment and eighty-five in the Eleventh. Captain Charles Buxton and Lieutenant Dennis Duhigg of the Eleventh were killed; both excellent officers and recently promoted, the former to major and the latter to a captain.

The brigade participated in the engagement at Fisher's Hill on the 21st and 22d and at Mount Jackson on the 23d. October 1 they were in camp at Harrisonburgh, and on the 5th moved to New Market; the 6th to Woodstock; on the 7th to Strasburgh; on the 10th to near Fort Royal; on the 13th to Milltown, and on the 14th to Middletown. On the 19th of October the army lay upon the easterly side of Cedar Creek, the Sixth Corps on the right, and the Vermont Brigade holding the extreme right, except one brigade. At daybreak the enemy attacked in strong force on the left; the Sixth Corps was moved to that part of the line and formed nearly at right angles to its former position, there being now but one brigade on the left of the Vermont. Before the troops could take position Major Walker's battalion of the Eleventh Regiment and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, under command of Major Johnson, of the Second, were thrown forward as skirmishers and drove in the rebel skirmish line. The brigade then advanced with the division and were soon engaged in a desperate struggle, checking for a time the impetuous advance of the enemy. About this time the right gave way and the division fell back a short distance, the Vermont Brigade in the center, the First Brigade, under Colonel Warner, of the Eleventh Regiment, the right, and the Third Brigade the left. Upon this line the enemy made a desperate attack, the brunt of which fell on the Vermont Brigade. General Ricketts, commanding the corps, being wounded, and General Getty, who commanded the Second Division, taking his place, General Grant assumed command of the division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, of the Second Vermont, who was then the ranking officer in the brigade, took command of the brigade. Again the enemy assaulted the lines and were repulsed with great loss, and the left of the brigade suffered severely. The persistent and gallant resistance of the Sixth Corps, of which the brigade was a part, gave opportunity for proper preparations for the final stand in the engagement. Up to that time the tide had been against the Union forces, and the losses had been very heavy. The enemy now made a most determined attack, the Eighth and Sixth Corps receiving the heaviest of it; the whole line soon gave way and were pressed backward toward Newtown.

At this crisis General Sheridan made his memorable appearance on the field. Riding down the pike he halted in front of the Second Brigade and asked what troops they were. "The Sixth Corps!" "The Vermont Brigade!" was shouted simultaneously from the ranks. "Then we are all right!" he exclaimed, and swinging his hat over his head he rode away to the right amid the shouts of the men. Upon his return General Wright took command of the Sixth Corps, General Getty of the Second Division and General Grant of the Vermont Brigade. During the remainder of the engagement the Vermont Brigade shared in the heaviest of the fighting, holding a position much of the time far in advance of the other troops until the enemy was finally driven back and across Cedar Creek, their lines entirely broken up. Reaching Cedar Creek, the infantry was reorganized, and there also the Vermont Brigade, after a pursuit of the retreating enemy a distance of three miles, was found in advance of the remainder of the troops. The casualties in this engagement were two killed and seventeen wounded in the Fifth Regiment, and nine killed and seventy-four wounded in the Eleventh. Among the killed was Lieutenant Oscar Lee, of the Eleventh. Lieutenant Edward P. Lee, of the Eleventh, was among the wounded, and Lieutenant Thomas Kavanagh, of the Fifth.

The brigade moved to Strasburgh on October 21, and remained until the 9th of November; thence to Newtown, and thence on the 10th to Kearntown, where they performed picket duty until December 9. They were then transported to Washington and thence to City Point; thence to Meade's Station and on the 13th moved out on the Squirrel Level Road to works occupied previously by the Fifth Corps. Here the brigade went into winter quarters; but the picket duty was very severe. On the 25th of March the corps charged upon Fort Fisher, capturing nearly the whole of the enemy's picket line. One man was killed in the Fifth Regiment and seven wounded; and in the Eleventh one killed and twelve wounded; one of the latter was Lieutenant Wm. G. Dickinson, of the Eleventh.

On the second day of April the Vermont Brigade was hotly engaged in the struggle which resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. In the night of the 1st the brigade moved out from camp and took position near the skirmish line entrenchments which had been captured from the enemy a few days earlier. The Second Division was in the center of the Sixth Corps and the Vermont Brigade on the left of the division. At one o'clock the corps was in position and laid down to await the attack. About two o'clock a heavy fire was opened along the entire skirmish line, which was vigorously replied to by the enemy. During this fire Brevet Major-General L. A. Grant was wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, of the Second Regiment. At the signal agreed upon the brigade moved out of the entrenchments and pressed forward toward the enemy's line, driving in their skirmishers; then with a cheer the command charged forward towards the enemy's works, five hundred yards distant. When half the distance was passed they were assailed by a heavy rain of musket balls with an enfilading artillery fire from the forts on either hand. The line wavered momentarily, but again pushed on under terrific fire, all vieing with each other in the race to be first at the works. The enemy could not withstand the assault and fled; two earthworks, one on the right of a ravine containing four guns, and the other on the left with two guns, were captured. The honor of being the first to break the enemy's line was awarded to the Vermont Brigade, and Captain Charles G. Gould is said to have been the first man of the Sixth Corps to mount the enemy's works. His regiment was in the first line of the brigade, and in the charge he was far in advance of his command. Upon mounting the works he was severely wounded in the face by a bayonet thrust and was struck by clubbed muskets; but he slew the man who wielded the bayonet, and retired only when his command had come to his assistance and the rebels were routed. Beyond the works the brigade was halted briefly to re-form, and then the pursuit of the flying enemy continued for about four miles to near Hatcher's Run — a charge that must go down into history as one of the most brilliant and successful of the war. Nothing could withstand the onward pressing troops. Brevet Major Elijah Wales, of the Second Regiment, with two men, captured a piece of artillery and turning it on the enemy, fired a charge which the rebels themselves had placed in the gun. Major Wm. J. Sperry, of the Sixth, and Lieutenant George A. Bailey, of the Eleventh, with a few men, captured two guns and turned them on the routed enemy. Captain George G. Tilden, of the Eleventh, with about a dozen men, captured two pieces, eleven commissioned officers and sixty-two men of the Forty-second Mississippi. Sergeant Lester G. Hack, of Company F, Fifth Regiment, charged a squad of rebels surrounding a stand of colors, knocked down the bearer and captured the flag. Corporal Chas. W. Dolloff, Company K, Eleventh Regiment, also captured a stand of colors; but there were too many deeds of individual heroism to mention here. About 9 o'clock A. M. the brigade moved back along the line of works to a point about three miles south of Petersburg and formed in line of battle with the Eleventh on the right, the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Fourth Regiments on its left, in the order named. An advance was made and a battery of artillery captured in the yard of the Turnbrell House, where General Lee had his headquarters. Captain Robert Templeton, with a squad of men of the Eleventh, was conspicuous in planning and executing the feat. That night the brigade established its headquarters at the Turnbrell House. The last stand of the enemy before Petersburg was ended. The casualties among the Rutland county men were six killed and thirty-four wounded in the Fifth Regiment, and five killed and forty-five wounded in the Eleventh. Among the killed was Lieutenant Geo. O. French, of the Eleventh, who fell in the first assault, and Charles C. Morey, of the Second. Major-

General Meade, in his official report, speaks of the gallant attack of the Sixth Corps on the Second of April, as "the decisive movement of the campaign." Petersburg was evacuated that afternoon and Richmond the next morning.

The brigade joined in the pursuit of Lee, exhibiting the same endurance and patience on that hard march that had before characterized their movements. Reaching Farmville on the 7th, the brigade was detailed to guard supplies and remained there until the surrender of Lee on the 9th. From there they returned to Burkesville Junction, where they remained until the 23d of April, when they left for Danville; here they remained until May 18th, when they were transported to Manchester, Va., and there remained to the 24th. They then marched to Washington and remained in camp near Munson's Hill until mustered out. On the 28th of June the Vermont Brigade, one of the grandest organizations of the army, ceased to exist as an organization. Battalions of the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, remaining in the service, were assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, of a Provisional Corps and a battalion of the Eleventh Regiment was transferred to the defenses of Washington.

We have given this noble brigade liberally of our limited space, perhaps to the detriment of the records of other organizations; but the heroic service of this organization seems to demand that no less should be said; indeed, it should be far more. Its full history is yet to be written.

The Seventh Regiment.— This organization, numbering 1,014 officers and men, was mustered into the service at Rutland on the 12th of February, 1862, under command of Colonel George T. Roberts (see notice of Twelfth Regiment in preceding page). It was recruited almost entirely in Rutland county and all of the towns were represented in its ranks, substantially according to the following statement: Benson, Co. A, 1; Co. C, 1; Co. I, 4; 1 not recorded to a company. Brandon, Co. B, 50; Co. E, 1; Co. F, 3; Co. H, 1; Co. K, 3; 2 not recorded to a company. Castleton, Co. A, 6; Co. C, 4; Co. D, 1; Co. I, 9. Chittenden, Co. B 17; Co. C, 1; Co I, 3. Clarendon, Co. A, 1; Co. B, 10; Co. C, 2; Co. D, 5; Co. I, 7; Co. K, 2; 1 not recorded to a company. Danby, Co. B, 1; Co. D, 17; Co. G, 3; Co. I, 8. Fairhaven, Co. C, 14; Co. D, 2; Co. G, 4; Co. I, 2. Hubbardton, Co. A, 1; Co. D, 1; Co. H, 1; 1 not recorded to a company. Ira, Co. D, 2; Co. G, 1; Co. I, 2. Mendon, Co. B, 2; Co. D, 9; Co. H, 1; Co. K, 1; Co. I, 4. Middletown, Co. D, 1; Co. I, 3. Mount Holly, Co. A, 1; Co. D, 3; Co. G, 5; 1 not recorded to a company. Mount Tabor, Co. D, 3. Pawlet, Co. B, 1; Co. D, 17; Co. H, 2; Co. E, 1; Co. K, 2; Co. I, 8; 2 not recorded to a company. Pittsford, Co. A, 2; Co. B, 24; Co. C, 3; Co. G, 3; Co. I, 5; 1 not recorded to a company. Pittsfield, Co. C, 1. Poultney, Co. C, 1; Co. B, 1; Co. D, 1; Co. 1, 25; Co. K, 1; 1 not recorded to a company. Rutland, Co. A, 6; Co. B, 24; Co. C, 3; Co. D, 40; Co. E, 16; Co. G, 4; Co. H, 1; Co. I, 22; Co. K, 3; 5 officers.

Sherburne, Co. B, 1; Co. D, 3; Co. H, 5. Shrewsbury, Co. D, 2; Co. G, 2; Co. I, 8. Sudbury, Co. B, 3. Tinmouth, Co. C, 1; Co. D, 3; Co. I, 2. Wallingford, Co. A, 3; Co. B, 1; Co. D, 14; Co. H, 1. Wells, A, 1; Co. C, 1; Co. D, 1; Co. I, 7; 5 not recorded to companies. Westhaven, Co. C, 2; Co. I, 3.

The field and staff officers of the Seventh, when organized, were as follows: —

Colonel, George T. Roberts; lieutenant-colonel, Volney S. Fullam; major, William C. Holbrook; adjutant, Charles E. Parker; quartermaster, E. A. Morse; surgeon, Francis W. Kelley; chaplain, Henry M. Frost; sergeant-major, George Brown; quartermaster-sergeant, Samuel F. Buel; commissary-sergeant, George E. Jones; hospital-steward, Cyrus P. Rising.

The companies were originally officered as follows: —

Company A, Burlington.— Captain, David B. Beck; first-lieutenant, William L. Harris; second-lieutenant, Hiram B. Fish.

Company B, Brandon.— Captain, William Cronan; first-lieutenant, Darwin A. Smalley; second-lieutenant, Jackson V. Parker.

Company C, Middlebury.— Captain, Henry M. Porter; first-lieutenant, E. V. N. Hitchcock; second-lieutenant, John Q. Dickinson.

Company D, Rutland.— Captain, John B. Kilburn; first-lieutenant, William B. Thrall; second-lieutenant, George E. Croft.

Company E, Johnson.— Captain, Daniel Landon; first-lieutenant, George W. Sheldon; second-lieutenant, Richard T. Cull.

Company F, Swanton.— Captain, Lorenzo D. Brooks; first-lieutenant, Edgar N. Bullard; second-lieutenant, Rodney C. Gates.

Company G, Cavendish.—Captain, Salmon Dutton; first-lieutenant, George M. R. Howard; second-lieutenant, Leonard P. Bingham.

Company H, Woodstock.— Captain, Mahlon Young; first-lieutenant, Henry H. French; second-lieutenant, George H. Kelley.

Company I, Poultney.— Captain, Charles C. Ruggles; first-lieutenant, Charles Clark; second-lieutenant, Austin E. Woodman.

Company K, Northfield.— Captain, David P. Barker; first-lieutenant, John L. Moseley; second-lieutenant, Allen Spaulding.

It was supposed that this regiment would form part of an expedition under General Butler, having for its field of action New Orleans and vicinity; but many of the regiment would have preferred to join the army of the Potomac with other Vermont regiments. Through efforts of General Butler, as believed, the regiment was finally placed under his command, much to its future sorrow. The regiment left for New York March 10, and after a long and uncomfortable voyage reached Ship Island on the 5th and 10th of April. No sooner had the regiment landed than the unjust conduct of General Butler began; the quartermaster was placed under arrest because he disembarked the men *with* their baggage, instead of the men only, as ordered. Little of importance occurred up to the 1st of May, at which time the Union forces occupied New Orleans and the regiment was soon afterward ordered there.[1] They were then ordered to Carrollton, eight miles from the city, reaching there May 16th, where they were placed under command of Brigadier-General J. W. Phelps, the former colonel of the First Vermont; many of his old command were in the Seventh Regiment, and the reunion was very grateful.[2]

On the 6th of June the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, but did not reach there until the 15th. On the 19th orders were recived to embark on transports and take part in a campaign against Vicksburg under General Williams. The force with which the capture of the city was expected to be accomplished numbered only about 3,500 men. Vicksburg was reached on the 25th and there Colonel Roberts rejoined the regiment and took command. Much sickness followed, and the regiment set to work on the famous "cut off," which resulted in failure. In his history of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel William C. Holbrook refers to this period as follows: "After a majority of our entire command had been brought down with malarial diseases, from inhaling the fumes and vapors which arose from the soil as it was excavated and exposed to the air and sun, a large auxiliary force of negroes, gathered from the surrounding country, was set to work. But notwithstanding, the expedition was a failure. The river persisted in falling, and we were not able to dig fast enough to keep pace with it, and so, much to our relief, we were ordered to abandon the enterprise."

Sickness in the regiment increased until, after the first fortnight, there were seldom one hundred men fit for duty, while almost every day one or two died. On the 15th of July the rebel ram *Arkansas* ran through the squadron of Farragut, only to be followed by the passage of the latter's vessels by the rebel batteries to his original position below Vicksburg. On this occasion occurred the death of Captain Lorenzo Brooks, of Company F, who was killed on the transport *Ceres*, while in command of a squad of soldiers who had been sent to return the negroes employed on the Butler ditch.

As an evidence of the deplorable condition of this regiment relative to its health, it should be noted that a few days before the abandonment of the Vicksburg expedition, Captain John B. Kilburn, of Company D, was detailed to take the sick of the regiment to Baton Rouge. They were embarked on board the *Morning Light* and for three days were detained there awaiting orders and a convoy. There were 350 sick on the boat; the weather was intensely hot and great suffering was experienced. The boat grounded on the first night of the passage, and while striving to get afloat two of the sick died; they were buried in their blankets on the shore. Although Dr. Blanchard was on board, he was unable to do much for the sick, as he had no medicines. Reaching Baton Rouge, the sick were got ashore, but *six* died during the removal. The main body of the expedition left Vicksburg on the evening of the 24th, the Seventh Regiment forming the rear guard. The organization that had started out thirty-six days previous nearly eight hundred strong, had now less than one hundred fit for duty, and at a review that occurred a few days before the battle of Baton Rouge, two or three of the companies were not represented at all, their services being needed in burying the dead. Among those who fell victims to the climate and exposure was Lieutenant Richard T. Cull, a faithful officer. He was buried at Baton Rouge with military honors.

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[1] Among the sick left on the island was Captain Charles C. Ruggles, of Company I. He was subsequently sent to the hospital at Carrollton and when able assumed command of the convalescents in camp. Actuated by a desire to do more than he was able, he suffered a sunstroke, from the effects of which he died on the 24th of July, 1862. He was a favorite and brave officer.

[2] General Phelps was finally forced to resign, chiefly, it is claimed, from the persecution of General Butler, which raised a long controversy into which we cannot here enter.

The battle of Baton Rouge was fought on the 5th of August. The action opened with firing from rebel skirmishers immediately in front of the Seventh, in the early morning before it was light. This was followed by a general attack, and the Union force being outnumbered was driven from stand to stand and finally forced to fall back on the main body, when the action became general. At this stage of the engagement there seems to have been no general understanding of the character of the attack; the Seventh Regiment was drawn up in line of battle in front of its camp, according to orders, and while waiting further instructions the firing on the left became very heavy. Colonel Roberts moved the regiment in that direction, through the thick fog and smoke. Here the men were subjected to the somewhat indiscriminate firing of artillery in the rear, and to prevent casualties from this circumstance, Colonel Roberts moved the regiment back to its former position. It was during this movement that the brave officer fell, as detailed in an earlier page of this chapter. When the regiment reached its former position the battle was raging furiously in front of its camp and that of the Twenty-first Indiana. The fog and smoke were so dense that objects could not be seen ten feet distant. Colonel Roberts had hesitated to order his men to begin firing, fearing the Twenty-first Indiana might be directly in front. General Williams at this juncture rode up in a somewhat excited manner and peremptorily ordered the firing to open. The colonel promptly gave the order, and firing began. Only a few volleys had been fired when it was learned that the Indiana regiment was suffering from the shots, as Colonel Roberts had feared would be the case. Colonel Roberts did not hesitate to give the order to cease firing. This was his last command, as he immediately fell with a severe wound in his neck. From this time through the engagement the regiment, commanded temporarily by Captain afterward Major) Porter, bore an honorable share. Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, in command of the right wing, which embraced the Seventh, said in his report:

"It cannot be expected that I should mention the brave exploits of persons, or even regiments, particularly when all did so well. On no occasion did I see a single regiment misbehave; all seemed to act with coolness and determination that surprised even ourselves after the excitement was over. . . . Captain Manning (after having fallen back) quickly rallied his men and went into battery on the right of the Indiana Twenty-first, well supported on the right by the Seventh Vermont. . . . In the mean time the enemy appeared in strong force directly in front of the Indiana Twenty-first, Vermont Seventh and Massachusetts Thirtieth. At one time these three brave regiments stood face to face with the enemy, within forty yards, for full one hour. The contest for this piece of ground was terrific." Other reports corroborated these statements in full. Many of the officers and men, among them Captain Peck, left their hospital beds to join the fight.

Colonel Roberts died on the 7th, two days after the battle. The following appeared in the New Orleans *Delta*, and it is but just to his memory that it should be copied here: ". . The Seventh Vermont Regiment, which had just returned from severe service at Vicksburg, participated in the battle of Baton Rouge. It is sufficient evidence that they were at their post discharging faithfully the trust reposed in them, that their gallant colonel, George T. Roberts, fell mortally wounded in the thickest of the fight. He was a true patriot and an honorable, high-minded man. He first went into the service as a lieutenant in Company A, of the First Vermont Volunteers. When the Seventh was called for he was tendered the colonelcy, and in every particular has proved the selection a good one, and, though dying in a glorious cause, his loss will be severely felt, both by his regiment and his many friends in his native State, where he was so well and widely known." Colonel Roberts's remains were brought to Rutland where his obsequies were very largely attended.

On the 20th of August Baton Rouge was evacuated and the Seventh Regiment returned to Carrollton, going into camp there with other troops. This was another most unhealthy locality, and soon acquired the name of the "camp of death." On the 26th Lieutenant-Colonel Fullam resigned and William C. Holbrook was made colonel. Captains Peck and Porter were promoted, the former to lieutenant-colonel and the latter to major of the regiment. Captain E. A. Morse, the efficient quartermaster, also resigned to accept promotion. On the 8th of September Surgeon Francis W. Kelley resigned, and Assistant Surgeon, Enoch Blanchard was promoted to the office.

When the Seventh reached Carrollton, it was reported that statements derogatory to the conduct of the regiment at Baton Rouge had emanated from some of the Indiana officers. Upon the strength of such reports as reached General Butler, he revised his official reports as far as they referred to the conduct of the Seventh and issued his childish and unjust "Order 62," in which he condemned the regiment for its alleged conduct at Baton Rouge. It must

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suffice for us to merely state that history will accept Colonel Dudley's report, written by an officer who *saw* what he wrote about, as against General Butler's tirade, based upon prejudiced reports of others. A long and bitter controversy followed, ending in a court of inquiry, the findings of which were such as to entirely exonerate the regiment from all blame and sustain its honor and bravery in every particular. General Butler thereupon, perforce, issued his "Order 98," in which he retracted his charges and insinuations.

We have alluded to the unhealthiness of the camp at Carrollton. Sickness followed until the regiment was practically unfit for duty; but the men were forced to remain there until September 30, when they were moved to Camp Kearney, a short distance below Carrollton, a slightly more wholesome place. On the 4th of November another move was made to New Orleans. A few days later orders were received to start for Pensacola, Fla., and on the 13th of November the regiment embarked for that point. The destination was reached the following day, after a most uncomfortable trip. Here the climate and salubrious air soon improved the condition of the men. In Colonel Holbrook's history of the regiment is given the following tabular statement of deaths in the regiment from 1862 to 1866, inclusive, showing how great a mortality from sickness was reached in the first year, as compared with the casualties of subsequent years:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Commissioned Officers..........	4	2	1	..	..	7
Non-Commissioned Officers....	1	..	1	..	..	2
Company A..................	26	1	2	3	1	33
Company B..................	32	2	9	2	..	45
Company C..................	14	5	..	4	..	23
Company D..................	20	3	1	3	..	27
Company E..................	36	1	4	7	..	48
Company F..................	24	..	3	3	..	30
Company G..................	31	6	5	3	..	45
Company H..................	44	5	4	4	..	57
Company I..................	37	3	3	4	..	47
Company K..................	26	3	6	8	..	43
Total..................	295	31	39	41	1	407

The period of about a month was passed by the regiment in building a stockade in anticipation of an attack predicted by the redoubtable General Neal Dow, then in command at that point. The attack was not made, and on the 29th of December the regiment, with other troops, engaged in an armed reconnaissance to Oakfield; no enemy was encountered.

Early in January Lieutenant Henry French died of fever contracted in the fatal Vicksburg campaign, and his remains were sent home.

Scouting parties were the order of the service until spring. On the 17th of February Companies B and G, under Captain Dutton, started on one of these expeditions. Near Oakfield they were attacked by the enemy's cavalry; a skirmish, which degenerated into a running fight, ensued, until Oakfield was reached, when the enemy retired. About this time orders were received to evacuate Pensacola, and on the 20th of February the regiment proceeded to

Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island. On the 28th of March Companies A, D and G were detailed for duty as artillerists in this fort, which had previously been garrisoned by United States Regulars. Nothing of importance occurred to the command while on this island, and on the 19th of June, when Colonel Holbrook was placed in command of the troops of Western Florida, the regiment, excepting the companies last named, was removed by him to Barrancas, where a pleasant camp was formed and named "Camp Roberts" in honor of the dead colonel of the regiment. Little active service was seen by the regiment during the summer and autumn. On the 6th of September Colonel Holbrook sent out a reconnoitering party under Captain Mahlon M. Young and Lieutenant Jackson V. Parker; they captured a party of rebels at the headquarters of the Spanish consul, Morino, who was in sympathy with the South. An attempt was made and repeated to secure the release of these prisoners, from both Captain Young and later from Colonel Holbrook, but the efforts failed; it was claimed that they entered the town under a flag of truce and that they were under the protection of the Spanish consulate.

On the 10th of September an accident of a serious nature occurred at the fort. The picket line had been repeatedly fired upon in front of the fort, and the gunners were in training to get the range of the woods whence the firing came, when an eight-inch howitzer exploded while being served by a detachment of Company I; the discharge was caused by the carelessness of the corporal whose duty it was to thumb the vent of the gun. Private Robert Ripley, of Company I, had his right arm blown off and sustained other injuries which caused his death within a few days, and Private James B. Royce was blown into the air and picked up for dead; to every one's surprise, however, he survived, with a badly shattered left arm, which was subsequently amputated. He was also badly burned and bruised.

During the month of September yellow fever was developed in that region and on the 5th of November Corporal Lucius O. Wilkins, of Company B, died of the disease, and on the 17th Lieutenant Rollin M. Green, one of the best officers in the regiment, was stricken down from the same cause.

On the 7th of November Colonel Holbrook was relieved by Brigadier-General A. Asboth, and assigned to the command of the First Brigade, then consisting of the Seventh Vermont (less the detached companies) under Lieutenant-Colonel Peck, and two colored regiments. From this time until spring nothing of especial moment, outside of several successful scouting expeditions, occurred in the regiment.

On the 13th of February, 1864, Lieutenant Frank N. Finney, of Company D, returned from Vermont with one hundred and ten recruits for the regiment. During the same month all of the enlisted men of the regiment remaining from those originally mustered in, except fifty-eight, re-enlisted for three years further service, or for the war, the War Department having previously decided that the original term of service would expire June 1, 1864. By the provisions of this order the re-enlisted men were entitled to a thirty days' furlough. The embarkation for this furlough was made August 10.

During the spring and early summer there were some changes of minor importance in the duties of the regiment, and while the rebels were busily strengthening position, Farragut was preparing for an attack on Forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The rebel reinforcements and supplies passed over the railroad running from Pollard and beyond to Mobile. General Asboth conceived a scheme for the destruction of this then important line. An expedition was fitted out consisting of four companies, A, B, E and H, of the Seventh Vermont, Schmidt's New York Cavalry, the First Florida Cavalry, the Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth United States Colored Regiments and two mountain howitzers, the latter under command of Adjutant Sheldon. Barrancas was left by the expedition July 21. The enemy was encountered at Gonzales Station in a rude square redoubt, and were gallantly assaulted by A and E companies under Captains Moseley and Smalley. The charge was so gallantly conducted that the rebels fled from their works. Colonel Holbrook says: "Although this affair can hardly be called a battle, yet for over an hour the Seventh was exposed to a severe musketry fire. No troops could have behaved better than they did." Owing to the fact, which was learned from a deserter, that Colonel Maury was marching towards General Asboth's force with four thousand men, it was decided to retreat, and Barrancas was safely reached on the 24th.

The Seventh Regiment reached their homes after a long and tedious voyage on the 26th of August, and were handsomely received by Governor Smith and the citizens of Brattleboro. On the 13th of September Lieutenant John Q. Dickinson, who had for some time acted as quartermaster of the regiment, received his commission as such. He was subsequently made captain of Company F, and was honorably discharged for disability October 10, 1865. He remained in the South after the close of the war, and having taken some part in political affairs in Florida, was warned by the Ku Klux to leave the State. He paid no attention to the threats made in case he disobeyed the warning, and was shot by cowardly assassins who were hidden in darkness. His remains were returned to his northern home.

On the 30th of September the regiment again turned its face southward, reaching New Orleans on the 13th of October, 1864. During the absence of the regiment at home, Captain Mahlon Young was killed while leading a charge against the enemy in the streets of Marianna. Colonel Holbrook says of him: "Captain Young was a fine specimen of the volunteer soldier. Always cool and collected, his advice was invariably sound and valuable. He was courageous as a lion and ever ready to go wherever he felt that his duty called him."

While stationed at Annunciation Square, New Orleans, the Seventh Regiment was principally employed in guard duty. On the 19th of February the Regiment was ordered to Mobile Point, to take part in the operations against that city. The regiment was assigned to Brigadier-General Benton's division of the Thirteenth Corps, and on the 17th of March began a march to flank the defenses of Mobile on the western shore and operate against those on the eastern shore. This march, which was one of almost unparalleled difficulties in the way of mud, rain, and exposure, continued until the 23d, when the regiment went into camp on the north fork of Fish River. On the 25th another forward movement was made which continued through the 26th, involving considerable skirmishing with the enemy. On the 27th preparations were made to attack the "Spanish Fort." Benton's division, embracing the Seventh, moved forward in the morning, each regiment in line of battle, directly towards the fort, with other corps on the right and left. The brigade to which the Seventh was attached was not halted until within six hundred yards of the rebel earthworks, and midway between the old Spanish Fort and Red Fort, the guns of which commanded the position through a long ravine. Here the regiment lay all day long, exposed to a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The men lay on the ground most of the time. Soon after the first halt in the morning Captain Salmon Dutton was ordered with his company (G) to relieve a portion of the skirmish line. He remained out till after nightfall, several of his men being wounded, when he was relieved by Captain George E. Croft, with Company D. They were in turn relieved by Companies I and H, both of which were exposed to heavy firing during the day. During the 28th the regiment was exposed to heavy shelling at a point a little in rear, where it had camped after being relieved by the Ninety-first Illinois. On the evening of the 28th Companies F (Captain Edgar M. Bullard), and C (Captain Henry Stowell) were ordered on the skirmish line, with instructions to advance as far as possible, entrenching as they proceeded. This duty was thoroughly performed. From this time to April 12 the siege of the fort progressed with the utmost vigor and determination, and every day the Seventh Regiment was engaged in dangerous picket duty, labor in the trenches or repelling sorties by the enemy. We cannot here enter into the details of all of these operations, which are graphically desbribed in Colonel Holbrook's history of the regiment. The chief occurrence in the Seventh was the capture of Captain Stearns with twenty men on the skirmish line on the night of the 31st, where he had with great bravery maintained a most dangerous position. Captain Stearns was paroled and sent to the parole camp, Vicksburg. After thirteen days of active operations the fort was abandoned and the works occupied by the Union forces on the 8th of April.

Early on the morning of the 9th the regiment was ordered to Blakely, which had been, since April 2, besieged by General Steele and his force from

Pensacola. As the regiment drew near Steele's line, heavy firing was heard. The Seventh did not share in the subsequent assault by which the rebel works were carried. On the morning of the 11th, the division containing the Seventh marched back towards Spanish Fort to Stark's Landing, where they embarked on transports. During this march news of the fall of Richmond reached the troops. On the 12th they proceeded to Mobile City where arrangements had already been made to turn the place over to the Union forces. The following morning Benton's division was ordered in pursuit of the fleeing enemy; they marched through the city and to a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad called Whistler, where the shops of the road were located. The Seventh was in the advance with the Fiftieth Indiana. Colonel Day, just before reaching the station, turned to the left, leaving the Seventh and Fiftieth to proceed along the track. Firing was soon heard in the direction taken by him, and he sent back for support. The Seventh and the Indiana regiments were hurried forward at a double quick and they were soon under a heavy fire, but somewhat protected by woods. The rebels were on a slight eminence beyond a marsh over which was a bridge; this bridge had been fired and the Ninety-first Illinois in attempting to get through the marsh was fairly stalled. Colonel Holbrook attempted, but unsuccessfully, to form the Indiana regiment, and then formed the Seventh, which rushed ahead under a heavy fire and was soon at the bridge. Here they were changed into column and hurried across the burning bridge. Across the bridge line of battle was again formed and firing begun; but the enemy soon retreated precipitately.

The regiment remained at Whistler till the 19th when the division was marched to a place on the Tombigbee River, about forty miles from Mobile, and went into camp. Here came the news of the assassination of the president. Although Lee surrendered on the 9th and Johnston on the 27th, operations in the southwest still continued. General Taylor with his force of rebels was in the immediate front of the division, and to him notice was sent that the existing truce must end, as the United States government did not approve of the Sherman-Johnston armistice. On the morning of May 2 Colonel Holbrook, with the Seventh and Fiftieth Indiana, was ordered out on a scout; but negotiations for Taylor's surrender were renewed and no action followed; the two regiments returned, and the next day the division proceeded to Mobile.

Colonel Holbrook resigned on the 2d of June, 1865, and from that time until the regiment returned north it was in service in Texas. The command, under Lieutenent-Colonel Peck, sailed for Brazos where they arrived June 5 and went into camp, remaining until the 14th, when they proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande and went into camp. On the 14th of July the one year recruits were mustered out. August 2 the regiment broke camp and marched to Brownsville, about thirty miles up the river, and remained there in camp until mustered out in March, 1866. On the 26th of August Colonel

Peck resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel Porter was commissioned colonel, Major Bullard, lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Smalley, major. Subsequently Major Smalley resigned and Captain George E. Croft was commissioned major.

On the 14th of March the regiment was mustered out at Brownsville, but proceeded in a body to New Orleans and thence to Brattleboro, Vt., where it disbanded. A grand and merited reception was given the veterans at Brattleboro. The regiment was the last volunteer organization of Vermont to be disbanded. No more gallant regiment than the Seventh was ever sent out by the State.

The Tenth Regiment. — This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1862, simultaneously with the Eleventh. A little over one hundred and fifty of its members were from Rutland county, distributed as follows: Brandon Co. C, 6. Chittenden, Co. C, 3; Co. H, 1. Clarendon, Co. C, 4; Co. F, 4, and one not recorded with company. Danby, Co. C, 3; Co. H, 3. Mendon, Co. C, 2. Middletown, Co. C, 24. Mount Holly, Co. H, 3; Co. D, 2; Co. C, 2. Mount Tabor, Co. C, 3. Pawlet, Co. C, 1. Pittsfield, Co. C, 6; Co. F, 1. Pittsford, Co. C, 14; Co. E, 1. Rutland, Co. C, 14; Co. D, 1; Co. F, 1, and two officers and four not recorded with companies. Shrewsbury, Co. C, 3. Tinmouth, Co. C, 8. Wallingford, Co. C, 14, two officers; Wells, Co. K, 1.

Of the field and staff officers from this county John A. Salsbury, of Tinmouth, went out as first lieutenant of Company C, commission dating August 5, 1862; captain Company I, November 7, 1862; brevet major, October 19, 1864, for gallantry before Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley; mustered out of service as captain of Company I, June 22, 1864; promoted major January 2, 1865.

John A. Sheldon, credited to the town of Castleton, went out as captain of Company C, which, as above seen, was recruited in this county, and was promoted captain and commissary of subsistence June 28, 1864.

Captains. — John A. Hicks, jr., of Rutland, was made sergeant-major September 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company B, December 27, 1862; first lieutenant Company B, June 6, 1864; honorably discharged May 2, 1865, for disability.

Henry W. Kingsley, Rutland, regimental quartermaster; sergeant, September 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company F, December 27, 1862; wounded severely November 27, 1863; first lieutenant Company F, June 6, 1864; appointed captain and commissary of subsistence January 23, 1865.

First Lieutenants — Daniel G. Hill, Wallingford, regimental commissary-sergeant September 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company H, January 19, 1863; died of wounds received at Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.

Second Lieutenants — William H. H. Sabin, Wallingford, promoted first lieutenant Company C, November 8, 1862.

Henry H. Adams, Wallingford, private Company C, July 16, 1862; cor-

John A Sheldon.

poral, September 1, 1862; sergeant August 6, 1863; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, July 1, 1864; mustered out of service as quartermaster-sergeant June 22, 1865; commissioned second lieutenant, February 9, 1865.

The companies other than Company C were distributed through the State as follows: A, Saint Johnsbury; B, Waterbury; D, Burlington; F, Swanton; G, Bradford; H, Ludlow; I, Saint Albans; K, Derby Line.

The field and staff officers were as follows: Colonel, A. B. Jewett; lieutenant-colonel, John H. Edson; major, W. W. Henry; adjutant, Wyllys Lyman; quartermaster, A. B. Valentine; surgeon, Willard A. Childe; assistant surgeons, J. C. Rutherford, Almon Clark; chaplain, E. M. Haynes.

The regiment went into camp at Brattleboro on the 15th of August, and was mustered into the service on the 1st day of September, with one thousand and sixteen men. It left the State on the 6th and proceeded *via* New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington, arriving on the 8th and the next morning went into Camp Chase on Arlington Heights. Soon after the second battle of Bull Run the regiment started on a march of forty miles up the Potomac, to guard the Maryland shore of the stream. Taking positions in that vicinity, the regiment remained from the 17th of September to the middle of October. Here the duties of camp life were earnestly begun and well learned by the men.

While encamped in October at Seneca Creek the regiment passed through a period of sickness that became almost an epidemic. While here the regiment was brigaded with the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, the Twenty-third Maine and Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiments and placed under command of Brigadier-General Grover. On the 13th of November he was displaced by Colonel Davis of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, and the brigade took position at Offut's Crossing, fifteen miles from Washington, where it remained until December 21 without important incident. Many deaths occurred here from the same apparent causes of the previous mortality; twenty-five men died in five weeks. On the 21st of December the brigade was marched to Pooleville, thirty miles from Washington, and there, divided into three sections, the regiment remained through the remainder of the winter. Here Colonel Jewett succeeded to the command of the brigade.

On the 24th of June, 1863, the regiment started, according to General Hooker's orders, for Harper's Ferry, which place was reached on the 26th, and the command went into camp on Maryland Heights. June 30 this position was evacuated and the regiment marched to Frederick, Md., where it was brigaded with the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, One Hundred and First New York Infantry and Fourteenth New Jersey. On the 8th the regiment was made a part of the Third Division, Third Corps. During the battle of Gettysburg the regiment lay at Monocacy Bridge (July 1st–3d), and on the 9th joined the Army of the Potomac. Trying marches of several days brought the regiment to Sharpsburg, the last day's tramp being in a burning sun which left scarcely a battalion in the brigade when it came to a halt. More severe marches followed, and the 26th of July found the regiment at Warrenton and a halt of five days was made near the town. Beginning with August 1, the regiment lay for five weeks near the famous Sulphur Springs of Virginia, with light duty to perform, On the 7th of September the Third Corps was reviewed by General Meade. None of the brigade regiments had yet fought a battle, although they had been a year in the field. September 13 the brigade crossed the Rapidan, but Meade's contemplated battle was postponed and the command was again idle twenty-three days.

The active movements, though not of great importance, which occurred from this time to the 19th of October, need not be detailed here; on that date, while Lee had begun his retreat along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the brigade was in pursuit. The railroad was destroyed for thirty miles; but the Tenth aided in its energetic reconstruction, and on the 19th it was done and the rebel army was faced by the Union forces on the Rappahannock. The enemy was again driven, the Tenth doing duty in support of artillery; after dark the corps crossed the Rappahannock and the next morning advanced up the river, continuing the next day to Culpepper. From the 14th of November for one week the regiment remained here.

On the 26th the whole army was again on the move, and the Tenth Regiment crossed the Rapidan. The next day was fought the engagement at Orange Grove. In this battle the Tenth bore a conspicuous part; it was, moreover, its first real engagement, which renders its conduct still more admirable. A brilliant charge to dislodge the enemy posted behind a fence was made by the Tenth, which was especially complimented in subsequent orders. Colonel Jewett, Major Charles G. Chandler and Captain Samuel Darrah were personally mentioned for bravery.

On the following night the army was headed toward the Rapidan and the Tenth Regiment was placed on picket far towards the front. Here they lay until two o'clock of the morning of December 2, when they cautiously crept away, to escape the shots of the rebel sharpshooters who were near at hand. On the same day a march of twenty-three miles was made to Brandy Station. Here the regiment lay through the winter without especial incident. About the middle of March the Third Corps was broken up and the Tenth Regiment became a part of the First Brigade, Third Division in the Sixth Corps. Most of the members were satisfied with the change, as it would associate them, although in another division, with the famous "Vermont Brigade." The other regiments of the new brigade were the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Sixth New York, the One Hundred and First New York, and the Fourteenth New Jersey.

On the 25th of April Colonel Jewett resigned, much to the regret of the regiment, and a few days later, on the 4th of May, began the movement which opened the great battles of the Wilderness. From this date until the 18th, through the Wilderness fight and at Spottsylvania, the regiment was under fire every day, and yet its losses, from surrounding circumstances, were comparatively small. On the second day of the battle the First Brigade was held in reserve; one officer and six men were killed in the brigade and twenty-one taken prisoners, and not a gun fired by them. This is one of the severest tests of the soldier's courage. During the three days' fighting the regiment lost but three killed and nine wounded; but its services were none the less important.

In the first three days at Spottsylvania the position of the Third Division was on the right of the corps, on a crest, from which their line extended into a valley; and although constantly under fire, the losses were not heavy. On the 11th the Tenth Regiment was placed on the skirmish line. On the 12th the corps was moved to the left to support General Hancock in his famous assault, but was held in reserve, and the losses were not heavy — twenty-three killed and one hundred and thirty-three wounded during the entire action. On the morning of the 13th the Third Division took its old position on the right, and on the following day the corps was moved around to the extreme left of the army. A charge was made by the First Brigade at dusk on the 4th, the men wading the Ny River to their arm-pits and gallantly carrying the crest of a hill which had been stubbornly held by the rebels against a brigade of the First Division. From that time until the 21st the brigade was not brought into serious collision with the enemy; and then while withdrawing from the works to cross the North Anna, the First and Second Divisions were struck on the flank and a number of prisoners captured; the rebels were quickly driven into retreat.

From the 21st to the 25th the brigade was marched southward and reached the Virginia Central Railroad, which they destroyed, and the Tenth Regiment went on picket at night. During the ten days in which this corps confronted the rebels at this point it was not engaged, except in slight skirmishes.

At Cold Harbor on the 1st and 3d of June the Tenth Regiment and its associates were actively engaged and suffered severely. In the engagement the First Brigade was on the left of the division. The advance was made through a belt of pine woods where the enemy had erected slight works. Sergeant, afterwards Captain, S. H. Lewis, of the Tenth, sprang over these works and single-handed captured a major, lieutenant and several men; and later the regiment captured the Fifty-first North Carolina Regiment. The 3d of June, in the general assault on the rebel line, the Tenth suffered severely, and on the 6th Captain Samuel Darrah was killed by a sharpshooter. In these engagements the Tenth lost twenty-seven killed and one hundred and forty–six wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was wounded on the 1st and the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Charles G. Chandler. Lieutenants

Ezra Stetson and Charles G. Newton were killed on the 1st, and on the 3d Captain Edwin B. Frost was killed.

The Tenth had now acquired the experience of veterans and had uniformly acquitted itself with honor, as shown by the published reports. At sundown on the 13th the regiment crossed the Chickahominy and on the 15th embarked on transports for City Point; without disembarking there they proceeded to Bermuda Hundreds, arriving on the 16th. Here a position was occupied in rear of Butler's fortified line. On the 19th of June the regiment crossed the Appomattox and moved around to the rear of Petersburg. On the 22d and 23d they took part in the well-known raid on the Weldon Railroad, but without loss, and on the 6th of July the Third Division was detached from the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac and ordered to Harper's Ferry, to meet the rebel advance into Maryland. The division went *via* City Point and Baltimore and at eight o'clock of the 9th was at Monocacy Junction, where it shared in the battle that ensued. In this engagement, the details of which are too lengthy for these pages, the Tenth was actively engaged and lost four killed and twenty-six wounded. The night of the 9th the regiment marched to New Market, where it joined the division, and the next day was sent to the Relay House, and on the 11th to Baltimore.

On the 14th of July the regiment took the railroad for Washington and the next day marched on through Georgetown, crossed the Potomac on the 16th and camped on the Leesburg pike. On the evening of the 17th the regiment joined the remainder of the Sixth Corps and the next day marched through Snicker's Gap and reached the Shenandoah River. The 20th, the rebels on the opposite side of the river having disappeared, the regiment crossed and the same night reforded the stream and started for Washington and thence to Harper's Ferry. Another severe march brought the regiment to Frederick, where it remained to the 5th of August, when it moved to Monocacy Junction, where the Shenandoah Valley campaign was inaugurated.

The movements in which the Tenth took part in the valley, up to the battle of Winchester, cannot be followed in detail; they are matters of general history. The battle of Winchester was fought September 19. Orders reached this brigade on the 18th to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and early on the following morning the troops were on the move. In the engagement the Third Division was in the front line of battle and in the onset were thrown into confusion and became mingled with the second, with which they then moved forward. The battle waged hot and at one time seemed lost, but General Russell, with the First Division and Upton's Brigade, came up and charged the enemy on the flank, driving them back. General Russell was killed. At three o'clock the enemy had taken a new position near Winchester, where they were vigorously attacked by Crook's command, with Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry on the flank, and the main army in front, with

Sheridan cheering them on. A simultaneous charge was made in front, flank and rear, and the enemy broke and fled through the town in hopeless rout. Among the killed in the Tenth was Major Edwin Dillingham, a brave officer. Lieutenant Hill was wounded and died a few weeks later in hospital. Lieutenant Abbott was severely wounded and Captain Davis slightly. After the fall of Major Dillingham the command of the regiment was turned over to Captain (afterward Major) Hunt.

The engagement at Fisher's Hill followed closely on (September 21, 22). Here the enemy was posted on the crest of the hill behind fortifications. On the evening of the 20th the Sixth Corps filed into the woods north of Strasburgh and lay there over night. The 21st was spent in reconnoitering for position. The next day the Third Division formed the extreme right of the army. Sheridan's line covered a mile and a half in length, but not continuous, and thus the opposing armies confronted each other on the morning of the 22d. General Crook was sent on a flank movement similar to that at Winchester, to cover which the Third Division was swung out from the right, cleared away the rebel skirmishers and formed a line threatening their flank. The following narration of the actual incidents of the engagement is from Chaplain Hayne's history of the regiment: —

"Say now it is four o'clock. Crook has toiled with his command westward up the steep side of the Blue Ridge, and then moved south far enough to gain the rear of the rebel works; then facing east, crawled stealthily yet rapidly to his assigned position. He is now in the edge of the timber, his whole column lapping the enemy's flank, ready to rush upon his rear. An instant more, wholly unexpected, he dashes out and leaps forward. At the same time Ricketts's Division, seconding Crook's command from the position taken in the morning, and, in anticipation of this very thing, sprang forward, quickly traversed the field before them, mounted the rebel works in front and cleared them instantly. The work here was done. The rebels, those who did not at once yield themselves as prisoners, fled terrified, leaving everything that might encumber their flight. In the mean time the troops on our left were nobly carrying out their part of the programme. Under a heavier storm of deadly missiles — and they were under it, for it was quite impossible that the rebels should keep up a perfect range on this uneven ground— they rapidly closed in and helped to complete the victory. For the enemy it was a terrible rout. . . . We captured sixteen pieces of artillery, sixteen stand of colors, and eleven hundred prisoners. Our division claimed to have captured four hundred prisoners and six pieces of artillery. The Tenth Regiment lost only five wounded and less than that number killed. Captain John A. Hicks, acting on the First Brigade staff from this regiment, was severely wounded."

After the succeeding operations in the valley, principally by the cavalry arm, the Sixth Corps started on the march for Washington on the 10th of October. While about crossing the Shenandoah River on the 13th, it was ordered back to Middleton into position on the right of the army, left by it some days before. The battle of Cedar Creek followed on the 19th of October. The Tenth Regiment went into this engagement with seventeen officers and two hundred and sixty men. Soon after daylight the regiment with the Sixth Corps was formed in line of battle at right angles to their original position. The enemy had broken the left and the fugitives were constantly passing the line. About 7:30 the enemy opened heavy firing of artillery and musketry from a commanding crest in front of the line and the latter fell back to a low ridge four hundred yards in the rear. The rebels then advanced to seize three pieces of artillery which had been left. Seeing this, a charge was ordered and the Tenth rushed up to the guns and recovered them. Sergeant William Mahoney, Company E, was the first to reach the guns. The enemy rallied and poured in a heavy musketry fire from front and right, and as the troops fell back the division was soon exposed to a fire from that flank also. The losses here were very severe, and the line fell back to the second ridge, where a stand was made and the enemy was again repulsed from the crest in front; but our line was again flanked and forced to fall back a mile. Reaching a cross-road, the line was re-formed; the rebels came on and again the line was withdrawn. After the arrival of General Sheridan the regiment, with the division, moved forward through woods to an open field, halted a few moments and then again pushed on, until the rebels reached and stood in a strong position on a continuous ridge, along the crest of which was a stone wall. Here the fire was constant and heavy for half an hour, when a general charge was ordered and the enemy was driven and routed. The Tenth Regiment passed over the battleground of the morning and after dark occupied their old camp. The casualities in the regiment were fourteen killed and sixty-six wounded. Among the killed was Captain Lucian D. Thompson, of Company D, and the brave Color-Sergeant Mahoney, who fell in the final charge. Among the wounded were Adjutant Wyllys Lyman, First Lieutenant George E. Davis, Company D, and Second Lieutenant James M. Read, of the same; Second Lieutenant B. Brooks Clark, Company E, who subsequently died of his wounds; Captain Chester F. Nye, Company F; First Lieutenant William White, and Second Lieutenant Charles W. Wheeler, Company I; First Lieutenant George P. Welch, and Second Lieutenant Austin W. Fuller, Company K.

From the 19th of October, 1864, to November 9 the regiment was encamped near Cedar Creek, and then marched to Camp Russell, near Kearnstown. On the 10th a part of the regiment, being on picket, were attacked, but repulsed the enemy after a sharp skirmish. The regiment remained in camp to the 3d of December, when they proceeded by way of Washington to City Point, and went into camp near Warren Station on the 5th. In this immediate vicinity the regiment lay, without important action, until the 25th of

March, when the grand closing operations of the army began. On the date mentioned about one hundred and sixty of the Fourteenth New Jersey and two hundred and thirty of the Tenth Regiment, the latter on the left, were placed on a picket line in front of Forts Fisher and Welch, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's pickets; the latter were strongly entrenched. A supporting column was placed in rear. At three o'clock p. m. the whole line moved forward at double quick; the position of the enemy was reached at several points, but the fire was too severe to withstand and the line retired. The attacking force was strengthened, another advance made and nearly the whole picket force captured and the entrenchments held. The casualties in the Tenth were two killed and four wounded.

On the 2d of April the Tenth Regiment participated in the assault of the field works in front of Fort Welch, in which the fortifications bearing that name were captured, the Tenth, with the brigade, making a rapid advance, through abattis and over rough ground, capturing line after line of strong earth-works, and many prisoners It was a day of trying service and the colors first inside of the captured works were those of the Tenth. The casualties were three killed and forty-one wounded. Among the latter was Adjutant James M. Read, who died four days later, a great loss to the command. Lieutenant James S. Thompson, Company H, was also wounded. Major Wyllys Lyman received especial mention by the commanding officer as having been the first to enter the rebel works with the color-bearer.

Prom Petersburg the regiment marched with the Sixth Corps to Sailor's Creek where it was engaged on the 6th of April, taking active part in the decisive flank movement which closed the action. The regiment then marched to Appomattox Court-House where the rebel army surrendered on the 9th; thence they returned to Burkesville Station and thence to Danville, Va., where they remained three weeks. At the end of this period the regiment moved to Washington *via* Richmond and remained in camp near Ball's Cross-Roads until mustered out. The original members of the regiment and the recruits whose terms of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, were mustered out June 22; their number was 451 men and thirteen officers. They left Washington and arrived at Burlington June 27 and were paid off and discharged July 3d. The remaining members, fourteen officers and 136 men, were transferred to the Fifth Regiment and were mustered out June 29, 1865. The Tenth Regiment, although its losses in the field were not so heavy as those of some other Vermont organizations, served the country in the most creditable and honorable manner, and its officers and men still living deserve the gratitude of the State; the dead have secured a merited place of honor in history.

The Ninth Regiment. — This organization was mustered into the service on the 9th of July, 1862, for three years. Company B was entirely recruited in Rutland county, with scattering enlistments from the county in other companies to the number of about one hundred and seventy, distributed among the various towns as follows: Brandon, Co. B, 5; Co. C, 4. Benson, Co. C, 1; Co. B, 1. Castleton, Co. B, 2; Co. D, 1. Chittenden, Co. B, 4; Co. D, 1; Co. H, 3. Clarendon, Co. B, 7. Danby, Co. B, 4; Co. C, 1. Fairhaven, Co. B, 1. Hubbardton, Co. C, 1. Ira, Co. B, 3; Co. F, 2. Mendon, Co. B, 7. Middletown, Co. B, 1. Mount Holly, Co. B, 13; Co. D, 5; Co. G, 1. Mount Tabor, Co. B. 1. Pawlet, Co, B, 3; Co. H, 1. Pittsfield, Co. C, 2. Pittsford, Co. B, 4. Poultney, Co. B, 6; Co. D, 2. Rutland, Co. A, 1; Co. B, 15: Co. C, 2; Co. D, 2; Co. F, 3; Co. K, 7. Sherburne, Co. B, 1; Co. D, 1. Shrewsbury, Co. B, 11: Co. K, 2. Sudbury, Co. B, 4. Tinmouth, Co. B, 7; Co. C, 3. Wallingford, Co. B, 6. Wells, Co. B, 1; Co. C, 1; Co. E, 1; Co. F, 1. Westhaven, Co, B, 5; Co. D, 3.

The officers of Company B, recruited in Rutland county, were as follows: Captain, Edward H. Ripley; major, March 20, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, May, 16, 1863; brevet-brigadier-general, August 1, 1864; mustered out June, 13, 1865.

First lieutenant, Samuel H. Kelley; promoted, captain Company B, May 1, 1863.

Second lieutenant, Alfred C. Ballard; promoted first lieutenant, May 1, 1863.

The Ninth Regiment rendezvoused at Brattleboro, whence they departed for the front on the 15th of July, 1862. Their first camp was in Virginia and not far from Fairfax Court-House. There they remained two weeks, when they removed to Winchester and remained about six weeks. After the battle of Antietam was fought the regiment moved to Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry. In the fighting which occurred near that point the regiment was in support of artillery. It formed a part of the large Union force that was surrendered to the Confederates by General Miles on the 15th of September and on the 16th proceeded to parole camp at Annapolis, Md. From there the regiment was sent to Chicago, arriving on the 28th; they were camped at what was called Camp Tyler until the 10th of December, when they moved to Camp Douglas, remaining until January 9, 1863, when they were exchanged. From that date to April 1, the regiment was employed in guarding prisoners; on the latter date a large body of prisoners was taken by the regiment to City Point. They were then moved to Camp Hamilton at Fortress Monroe, remaining, however, but a few days, when they marched to Suffolk and participated in the siege at that point; thence they moved to Bottom's Bridge and then to Yorktown, reaching there a little before the 1st of November, 1863.

The regiment remained stationed at Yorktown until the 24th of October, suffering during that period very severely with malarial diseases, which were prevalent in that locality. Thus far in its career the regiment had seen little of actual battle in the field; but the unusual sickness which attacked the men at Yorktown was far more demoralizing than would have been an active campaign. At one time out of three hundred and fifty men present, but thirty-six privates were fit for duty.

On the 24th of October the regiment sailed for Newbern, arriving on the 29th, and were ordered into Newport barracks, at the junction of the coast mail route with the railroad, where they performed garrison and picket duty with ten detached companies of artillery and cavalry, Colonel E. H. Ripley, of the Ninth, in command of the post.

On the 12th of November a detachment of one hundred men went on a reconnaissance to Cedar Point, N. C., twenty miles distant, returning on the 15th. On the 2d of December the regiment met with a severe loss in the death of Major Charles Jarvis, who died of wounds received in a slight skirmish in which he was endeavoring to effect the capture of a squad of rebels. He was a brave and patriotic officer. He went out as captain of Company D.

On the 24th of December Colonel Ripley, with a portion of the regiment, accompanied by Colonel Jourdan and a portion of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York and two gun boats, went on an expedition down the coast, which resulted in the destruction of extensive rebel salt works and the bringing in of a large body of negroes.

On the 31st of January the regiment, in company with the troops in the sub-district of Beaufort, under Colonel Jourdan, engaged in an expedition to Onslow county, N. C., and returned after an arduous march of seventy-five miles in the mud, having captured a lieutenant and twenty-seven privates, with considerable valuable property.

On the 2d day of February the enemy made an advance upon Newport with about 2,500 infantry, a dozen pieces of artillery and 400 cavalry. The outposts, then held by companies H and B, were first attacked, followed by an advance upon the barracks. At the time of the first attack the new recruits which had joined the regiment were still unarmed, and the Ninth itself numbered less than 200 muskets. Before the attack reached the post arms were placed in the hands of the recruits, they were hastily instructed in loading, and with their pockets full of cartridges were taken to the skirmish line. A gallant resistance to the attack was made and the position held until dark, when the regiment was forced to fall back across the bridges and burn them to escape capture by the rebels; the command then retired to Morehead City by way of Beaufort. In this affair the regiment lost two lieutenants and sixty-four men killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was commanded on this occasion by Captain Kelley of Company B, Lieutenant-Colonel Barney being in command of the post and Colonel Ripley having just left for Fortress Monroe with prisoners and dispatches for General Butler. The regiment was reinforced and returned to Newport on the 5th of February. The losses on the 2d were considerable, Lieutenant Bolton, Company C, being among the wounded, and

Lieutenant Holman, Company G, missing. The official reports say that the Ninth Regiment fought well and did itself great credit.

On the 16th of March Major Amasa Bartlett died. He went out as captain of Company E and had but a short time previous received his well-earned promotion.

On the 26th of April Captain Kelley, Company B, with twenty men captured a fishing party of six on Bogue Bank, sent out by the rebel commissary department; and on the 29th, with forty men, he made a dash into Swansboro, capturing a lieutenant and sixteen men, with horses, arms and other stores.

On the 20th of June the regiment, in company of other troops, marched seventy-five miles into the interior, with the object of cutting the Willmington and Weldon railroad. The expedition was absent a week, but returned without accomplishing its object.

On the 11th of July four companies under Major Brooks were ordered to Newbern and assigned to duty on the various outposts, and during the succeeding ten days the remainder of the regiment followed.

On the 31st of August the regiment was ordered to Bermuda Hundreds and they soon entered upon a more active campaign. They arrived on the 15th of September and were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps. On the 17th the regiment was joined by 170 recruits, bringing its effective strength up to nearly 875.

On the 29th of September the battle was fought at Chapin's Farm. The regiment broke camp at 1 o'clock a. m. and crossed the James River at Aiken's Landing at daybreak. The advance of four miles to Chapin's Farm was made, where the brigade (comprising the Eighth Maine and the Ninth Vermont regiments) was ordered to charge one of the rebel works at that point. The Maine regiment became entangled in a swamp and the Ninth made the charge alone, over a half mile of rough brush-covered ground, carried the work and captured two guns and about fifty prisoners. The regiment was under fire the entire day and every man behaved with the utmost bravery. The casualties were seven killed and thirty-eight wounded.

The Ninth Regiment remained stationed in this vicinity, with some unimportant changes, until the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th of October they participated in the engagement on Williamsburgh road (Fair Oaks), fully sustaining the record for bravery already acquired by them. Early in November the regiment was transferred to New York city, where they performed excellent service during the troubled times of the election of that year, and on the 17th of November they returned to the brigade. During this time Colonel Ripley was in command of the brigade; in December he resumed command of the regiment.

When the reorganization of army corps occurred in December the Ninth was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps. At the inspection of regiments, under general orders of January 17, 1865, to determine which were the best regiments in brigades and divisons, the Ninth Vermont gained the post of honor in its division On the 20th of February the regiment was first pronounced the best in the brigade, and under provisions of a general order was excused from all picket and outside detail for one week. On the 6th of March they were again pronounced the best in the brigade and excused again from all picket and outside duty for a week; and on the 10th of March, after careful inspection at division headquarters, they were announced in orders to be the best regiment in the division, — a division comprising twenty regiments and which was, in the opinion of the corps commander, "as completely fitted for the field as a command could well be," — and the regiment was again excused from details for an additional week. The officers and men of the regiment were justly proud of the distinction thus obtained, not merely on their own account, but for the honor thereby conferred upon their State. Before the period had terminated during which the regiment had been excused from details, the men of the regiment made application to be allowed to again go upon duty to relieve their comrades of the brigade whose duties were rendered exceedingly arduous by the excuse of this regiment. This act of genuine good-will called forth another complimentary order from division headquarters.

The regiment was one of the first to enter Richmond after its evacuation and was stationed at that city until mustered out. On the 13th of June the original members of the regiment and the recruits whose terms of service were to expire before the 1st of October, were mustered out. The remaining members of the regiment were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which was stationed at Richmond for a time, and then moved to Portsmouth, Va., and mustered out December 1, 1865.

First Regiment Sharpshooters, Company F. — This company was recruited in Rutland county, being distributed through the various towns about as follows: Brandon, 4; Castleton, 2; Clarendon, 5; Danby, 12; Fairhaven, 5; Ira, 4; Mendon, 1; Mount Tabor, 10; Pawlet, 6; Pittsfield, 1; Pittsford, 10; Poultney, 4; Rutland, 19; Sherburne, 3; Shrewsbury, 2; Sudbury, 1; Wallingford, 5. These figures were increased so that the company numbered one hundred and fifteen men; it was mustered into the service at Randolph on the 13th of September, 1861, for three years. The company officers were as follows: Captain, Edmund Weston; first lieutenant, C. W. Seaton; second lieutenant, M. V. B. Bronson; first sergeant, H. E. Kinsman; second sergeant, E. W. Hindes; third sergeant, Amos H. Bunker; fourth sergeant, Milo C. Priest; fifth sergeant, L. J. Allen; first corporal, Daniel Perry; second corporal, Fred. E. Streeter; third corporal, Ai Brown; fourth corporal, W. C. Kent; fifth corporal, H. J. Peck; sixth corporal, W. H. Taft; seventh corporall, C. D. Merriman; eighth corporal, C. W. Peck; bugler, Calvin Morse; wagoner, Edward F. Stevens.

The company left the State on the same day they were mustered and went into camp at Weehawken, near New York. September 24 they proceeded to Washington and on the 26th went into an instruction camp a short distance from the capital. Some of the field officers of the regiment proved incompetent, and on the 29th of November, 1861, William Y. W. Ripley (now of Rutland) was appointed lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Frederick Mears resigned. Colonel Ripley had seen service for a brief period in Company K, First Vermont Regiment, as heretofore mentioned. The regiment remained at the camp of instruction through the whole of the winter, perfecting itself in discipline, drill, marksmanship, etc. On the 20th of March, 1862, the regiment received orders to report to Major-General Fitz John Porter, at Alexandria; and from this time on, so varied were the services of the sharpshooters that we can only mention in the merest outline its important movements. Meanwhile the regiment was armed with Colt's revolving rifles, a weapon that proved entirely inefficient.

March 22 the regiment embarked on steamer for Fortress Monroe, arrived safely and on the 28th led the advance at Great Bethel; Company F was the first to come under fire. No loss was suffered by the regiment. April 4 the advance upon Yorktown was made, the sharpshooters again in the advance. In the skirmishing at the opening of the long siege of Yorktown, the sharpshooters were in the line and Company F was very active and efficient in silencing the enemy's artillery. Corporal C. W. Peck was here severely wounded. The regiment was highly complimented the next day by General Porter. During the battle of Williamsburgh, May 5, Companies A and C of the regiment bore honorable part; but Company F was held in front of Yorktown.

In the battle of Hanover Court-House May 27, the sharpshooters accompanied the troops that destroyed the railroad bridges over the North and South Anna Rivers, and headed the column that turned upon the rebel force which had come between the expedition and the main army. In the severe fighting that ensued Company F was prominent and the regiment suffered considerable loss — about twenty men killed and wounded; three of the latter were from Company F — Sergeant Lewis J. Allen, Benjamin Billings and W. F. Dawson; the latter died from his wound on the 1st of June.

Between June 25th and 30th occurred the engagements on the Chickahominy, at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Charles City Cross-Roads, in all of which the sharpshooters were conspicuous for efficient services. For minute details of this period of action we must refer the reader to General Ripley's admirable little book on the career of Company F, and to other works. On the 27th at Gaines's Mill the company suffered heavily, losing B. W. Jordan and James A. Read, killed, and E. H. Hindes wounded.

On the 30th of June the sharpshooters reached Malvern Hill and that night bivouacked on the ground over which they were to fight on the following day. At dawn they took the front skirmish line, covering the left of the Union army. Here the midday attack was awaited and about noon on came the rebel columns. Artillery firing opened the battle and soon became heavy. At half-past two the rebel infantry rushed from the edge of a forest. Bugler Morse, of Company F, was ordered to sound the order to begin firing, and from the unerring rifles of the sharpshooters was poured such volleys that the advance was checked and the enemy sent back to the cover of the wood. It was, however, but a momentary repulse, for another line soon appeared from the trees. Still the sharpshooters clung to their ground, firing rapidly and thinning the rebel ranks. At this juncture a line of the enemy's skirmishers began firing at point blank on the right flank from the shelter of a roadway, and the sharpshooters were forced to retreat far enough to escape the assault. Now the enemy's artillery came dashing out into the open field and made desperate efforts to open their firing, but under the storm of musket shots which fell upon them, the artillerists were swept away, leaving their guns on the field without having fired a shot. The advanced position of the sharpshooters was now no longer tenable and they were withdrawn to the rear of the Fourth Michigan Regiment. At the critical moment in the final desperate assault of the rebels under Magruder in the afternoon, which was heroically repulsed, the sharpshooters, having been placed in line on the right of the Michigan regiment named, bore a conspicuous part. Repeatedly did the enemy come on to attack and as often were they repulsed. In the second attack the sharpshooters found their ammunition gone and they were withdrawn from the front. In this battle the regiment lost many officers and men. Colonel Ripley, Captain Austin and Lieutenant Jones, the last two of Company E, were among the wounded, with Lieutenant C. W. Seaton, Jacob S. Bailey and Brigham Buswell, of Company F.

After the Peninsular campaign the army lay at Harrison's Landing, and there the following changes occurred in Company F: Sergeant Amos H. Bunker, Azial N. Blanchard, William Cooley, George W. Manchester and Charles B. Odell were discharged on surgeon's certificates of disability, and Brigham Buswell was discharged on account of disability resulting from wounds. Benjamin W. Jordan and James A. Read died of wounds received at Gaines's Mill, and W. S. Tarbell, of disease. E. F. Stevens and L. D. Grover were promoted sergeants and W. H. Leach and Edward Trask were made corporals. At this camp also Captain Weston resigned and Lieutenant C. W. Seaton was appointed captain; Second Lieutenant M. V. B. Bronson was promoted first lieutenant and E. W. Hindes second lieutenant. Major Trepp was promoted lieutenant-colonel, *vice* William Y. W. Ripley, and Captain Hastings of Company H, was made major. The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the army left the Peninsula.

On the 28th of August the sharpshooters reached Bristow's Station and on the 29th took part in the battle of Gainesville; they were the last to leave an advanced position and then only because they were out of ammunition. Corporals H. J. Peck and Ai Brown and private W. H. Blake, of Company F, were wounded.

At Antietam Septemher 17, and Blackburn's Ford, the 19th and 20th, the sharpshooters were engaged, but suffered no losses. They remained near Sharpsburgh, Md., until October 30, in the mean time being reclothed, and on the date named they crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and moved south towards Warrenton; the same night of their arrival they were placed on picket at Snicker's Gap. Thence they proceeded to Warrenton, where McClellan, much to the regret of the men, was relieved of his command. The sharpshooters were at Fredericksburg December 13, but did not cross the river and were not actively engaged. The regiment wintered at Falmouth, and in the spring, when Hooker reorganized the army, were transferred to the Third Corps, under General Sickles. In February Lieutenant Bronson resigned and was succeeded by Lieutenant E. W. Hindes, while Sergeant C. D. Merriman was promoted second lieutenant.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1–5, the sharpshooters were again especially utilized, generally in the front as skirmishers and often so closely drawn up as to form a practical line of battle. Such was the case of the 2d, when, after having swept back one line of the enemy, the regiment changed front to the left, where a hotly contested position was finally taken by them, with the capture of nearly the whole of the Twenty-Third Georgia Regiment. In this affair Edward Trask and A. D. Griffin, of Company F, were wounded. On the third day of the battle the sharpshooters, and particularly Company F, won the highest encomiums for brave and determined services; they were always in front. Michael Cunningham, J. S. Bailey and E. M. Hosmer, Company F, were wounded on this day. On the fourth day Company F was relieved from picket duty, rejoined the regiment, which led Whipple's Division in a brilliant charge. In the fighting that followed General Whipple was killed. On the 5th of May the regiment was again placed in front on picket. Martin C. Laffie was slightly wounded later in the day. The sharpshooters now returned to their Falmouth camp.

Here the regiment remained until the 11th of June, when they broke camp and left their temporary home for the third time. On the 25th, after rapid marching, the Potomac was crossed at Edwards's Ferry. On the 29th the march to Taneytown was made, and the next day to near Emmetsburgh. On the morning of July 1 they heard the guns at Gettysburg and started for the field of action, which was reached at sunset. The fighting of that day was over. We cannot follow the command through this memorable battle; it must suffice to say that the service performed by the sharpshooters was, as usual, of the most valuable and heroic character. On the 2d of July Company F lost

Sergeant A. H. Cooper, killed, and George Wooley and W. H. Leach wounded. In the two days succeeding the regiment suffered severely and L. B. Grover and Charles B. Mead, of Company F, were wounded. On the 19th the sharpshooters had returned to Snicker's Gap, their former halting place.

On the 23d the sharpshooters took the advance in the Wapping's Heights affair. Proceeding southward the 31st of July found the regiment near White Sulphur Springs where they lay until September 15. They then marched ten miles farther south to Culpepper, and remained to October 10. On the 13th they took port in the Cedar Run engagement, Edward Jackson being wounded, and the next encampment was made at Catlett's Station, where the sharpshooters lay until November 7. On that day was fought the engagement at Kelly's Ford, in which Captain Merriman and Company F captured over five hundred of the enemy inside a line of works. Patrick Murray was killed and Eugene Mead, Watson P. Morgan and Fitz Green Halleck wounded. For their gallantry in this affair the sharpshooters were highly complimented.

In the battle of Locust Grove, November 27, the regiment was again conspicuous, and E. S. Hosmer, of Company F, was killed; and A. C. Cross, Eugene Payne, Sherod Brown, and Corporal Jordan wounded. Three days later the regiment was engaged on the skirmish line at Mine Run, and drove the enemy three-fourths of a mile. December 1 they went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, remaining until May without important action.

On the 4th of May, Company F, numbering two officers and forty-three enlisted men, crossed the Rapidan with the main army, and the following day, in the Wilderness, they were deployed on the left of the Vermont Brigade, Company F having the right. The troops on the right being forced back, the sharpshooters were attacked in flank, the force of the blow falling on Company F. They were forced to retire, their loss in five minutes being five killed or mortally wounded, and two taken prisoners. Corporal David M. French, W. J. Domag, and E. E. Trask were killed on the field; A. C. Cross and William Wilson were mortally wounded, and M. Cunningham, Spafford A. Wright, John C. Page, S. M. Butler, and William McKeever were severely wounded. The next day the were engaged in the severe battle on the Plank Road, losing one man killed, Jacob Lacoy. On the 7th Company F, and one other company, were deployed on the right of the road, the remainder of the regiment being on the left and advanced about a mile, driving in the enemy's pickets and advancing within forty yards of their entrenchments. Here the were ordered to charge; but the enemy opened a heavy fire, and they were forced to retire about a hundred yards to the rear, until a general movement to the left was made. In Company F Edward Giddings and Joseph Hagan were killed, and Lieutenant Kinsman, D. R. Bareau, Henry Mattocks and Edward Lyman wounded.

The regiment was engaged in skirmishing daily until the 12th, on which day the Second Corps charged upon the strongest position of the enemy at Spottsylvania, capturing several thousand prisoners. Company F was engaged during the entire day and Henry Mattocks (whose former wound was slight), Thomas Brown and John Bowen were killed, and Amos A. Smith and J. E. Chase wounded.

On the 21st of May the regiment marched twenty-eight miles, crossing the Mattapony, skirmishing more or less, and on the 23d reached the North Anna, where they were engaged on the skirmish line every day until the evening of the 27th, when they marched to the Pamunky River, and crossed it on the 28th. Here they were further engaged until June 1, when they moved to Cold Harbor. In this battle, from the 1st to the 5th, the sharpshooters took part, but suffered no losses. Picket duty followed to the 13th of June, when they marched to the James River, crossed on the 14th, and the next day marched twenty-five miles to Petersburg. From the 16th to the 20th of June they were engaged every day in important service. On the 16th Caspar B. Kent, Company F, was killed, and on the following day fell Corporal Charles B. Mead. Henry E. Barnum was mortally wounded and died on the 14th of July; John Quinlan was severely wounded. On the next day Silas Giddings was wounded, and in the severe fighting of the 21st, Barney Leddy and Peter Lafflin were killed; Watson P. Morgan was wounded and taken prisoner, and Sergeant Grover and David Clark were wounded. From this time to the 26th of July the regiment was employed much of the time on picket, but without important incident.

On the afternoon of the 27th the corps, with the sharpshooters, crossed the James River, marched a little northward where they were in camp to the 12th of August; then the march towards City Point began. No one knew their destination. Down the river on transports, then after some hours at anchor, again turning up the stream, the troops landed on the morning of the 14th at Deep Bottom. On the 15th the regiment was detached from the Second and ordered to the Tenth Corps. Moving toward the front they found themselves in the afternoon on the extreme right of the army, where they were deployed against the rebel skirmishers, who were repulsed. Again on the 16th severe fighting occurred, but without loss to Company F, although the regiment at large suffered considerably. On the 17th the regiment rejoined the Second Corps, and marched towards the James River, which was crossed on the night of the 19th and the regiment took its position in the lines surrounding Petersburg, relieving the Fifth Corps. On the 20th of June Companies C and A were discharged, their term having expired. Of the original one hundred and three men mustered in with Company F, there were now left only twenty-five, present and absent. Of these six had re-enlisted; the remaining nineteen were as follows: C. D. Merriman, Spafford A. Wright, Curtis P. Kimberley, W. C. Kent, Eugene Payne, Cassius Peck, Fitz Green Halleck, H. E. Kinsman, Edward E. Robinson, William McKeever, Almond D. Griffin, E. F. Stevens, Watson N. Sgrague, James M. Thompson, Thomas H. Turnbull, W. W. Cutting, David O. Daggett, George H. Ellis, and H. B. Wilder; of these nine only were present with the company for muster out.

During the few days remaining of their term of service the sharpshooters were almost constantly engaged, skirmishing by daylight and on picket at night. On the 21st of August they drove the enemy from a rifle-pit on their front, capturing forty prisoners, just four times as many as were in their own ranks.

The small remnant of a company kept up an organization under Sergeant Cunningham, and on the 27th of October were heavily engaged at Burgess's Mill. Here from the few men left Daniel E. Bessie and Charles Danforth were killed, and Volney W. Jenks and Jay S. Percy wounded and left on the field. Again on the 1st of November the little squad were in action and Friend Weeks was mortally wounded.

December 23 the remaining men were transferred to Company E, of the Second Sharpshooters, and Company F had ceased to exist as an organization. With Company E the transferred men participated in the Hatcher's Run engagement December 15. February 25 the consolidated battalion of sharpshooters was broken up and the Vermonters assigned to Company G, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, where they served to the close of the war.

Of Company F thirty-two of its original members died from wounds received in action, of whom twenty-one were killed on the field. Its record is a most honorable one.

First Vermont Cavalry. — About one hundred and seventy men from Rutland county joined this organization, distributed among the towns about as follows: Benson, 6; Brandon, 2; Castleton, 19; Chittenden, 10; Clarendon, 10; Danby, 6; Fairhaven, 5; Ira, 2; Mendon, 2; Mount Tabor, 1; Pawlet, 6; Pittsford, 3; Poultney, 9; Rutland, 61; Shrewsbury, 2; Tinmouth, 5; Wallingford, 14; Wells, 4; Westhaven, 1.

The regiment was mustered into the service November 19, 1861, for three years. The original members, not veterans, were mustered out November 18, 1864. The recruits for one year and recruits whose term of service would expire previous to October 1, 1865, were mustered out June 21, 1865. The remaining officers and men were then consolidated into a battalion of six companies, which was mustered out August 9, 1865.

Of the officers who were from Rutland county Charles A. Adams was second lieutenant of Company H from October 19, 1861; first lieutenant Company H October 30, 1862; captain of Company H April 1, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863, and October 11, 1863; prisoner of war from October 11, 1863, to March 5, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

John H. Hazleton went out as a private in Company H, and was made company quartermaster-sergeant November 19, 1861; first sergeant August 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company H October 30, 1862; first lieutenant Company H April 1, 1863; captain of Company M July 6, 1863; mustered out August 9, 1865.

Emmet Mather went out as private in Company H, and was made corporal November 19, 1861; sergeant December 4, 1861; first sergeant May 1, 1863; wounded July 3, 1863; first lieutenant Company H July 6, 1863; captain of Company H April 14, 1865; transferred to Company F June 21, 1865; mustered out August 9, 1865.

Selah G. Perkins, captain of Company H, killed in action September 22, 1862.

Franklin T. Huntoon went out as second lieutenant of Company H, and was promoted to captain October, 1862, and honorably discharged March 26, 1863.

Gilbert Steward went out as private in Company G; made second lieutenant of Company G October 4, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant of Company G April 28, 1863; wounded July 6, 1863, and died July 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Stony Creek Station, Va., June 28, 1864.

James Barrett went out as private in Company G; was made bugler and re-enlisted December 30, 1863; made first sergeant November 15, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant May 9, 1865; mustered out June 21, 1865.

Carlos A. Barrows, private in Company H, was made first sergeant November 19, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 1, 1863; mustered out June 21, 1865.

To attempt to give a history, however brief, in these pages of the extended career of this organization is utterly impossible. The history of cavalry regiments is always replete with stirring incidents — rapid marches, fearless and brilliant charges, and desperate hand-to-hand encounters, the details of which, while often of paramount interest, require ample space for their proper description. We are, therefore, forced to confine ourselves here to mere statistics. The long list of engagements in which the First Cavalry shared honorable and often the most important part, tells the brief story of what they did and endured. Beginning with Mount Jackson, they served in engagements of more or less importance at Port Republic, April 27, 1862; Middletown, May 24, 1862; Winchester, May 25, 1862; Luray Court-House, July 2, 1862; Culpepper Court-House, July 10, 1862; Orange Court-House, August 2, 1862; Kelley's Ford, August 20, 1862, Waterloo Bridge, August 22, 1862; Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Ashby's Gap, September, 1862; Broad Run, April 1, 1863; Greenwich, May 30, 1863; Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863; Huntersville, Pa., July 2, 1863; Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Monterey, July 4, 1863; Lightersville, Md., July 5, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863; Boonesborough, Md., July 8, 1863; Hagerstown, July 13, 1863; Falling Waters, July 14, 1863;

Port Conway, August 25, 1863; Port Conway, September 1, 1863; Culpepper Court-House, September 13, 1863; Somerville Ford, September 14, 1863; Raccoon Ford, September 26, 1863; Falmouth, October 4, 1863; James City, October 10, 1863; Brandy Station, October 5, 1863; Gainesville, October 18 and 19, 1863; Buckland Mills, October 19, 1863; Morton's Ford, November 28, 1863; Mechanicsville, March 1, 1864; Piping Tree, March 2, 1864; Craig's Church, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864; Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864; Meadow Bridge, May 12, 1864; Hanover Court-House, May 31, 1864; Ashland, June 1, 1864; Hawe's Shop, June 3, 1864; Bottom Bridge, June 10, 1864; White Oak Swamp, June 13, 1864; Malvern Hill, June 15, 1864; Reams's Station, June 22, 1864; Nottaway Court House, June 23, 1864; Keyesville, June 24, 1864; Roanoke Station, June 25, 1864; Stony Creek, June 28 and 29, 1864; Reams's Station, June 29, 1864; Ridley's Shop, June 30, 1864; Winchester, August 17, 1864; Summit Point, August 21, 1864; Charlestown, August 22, 1864; Kearneysville, August 25, 1864; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Front Royal, September 21, 1864; Mooney's Grade, September 21, 1864; Milford, September 22, 1864; Waynesborough, September 28, 1864; Columbia Furnace, October 7, 1864; Tom's Brook, October 9, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 13, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Middle Road, November 11, 1864; Middle and Back Road, November 12, 1864; Lacy's Springs, December 20, 1864; Waynesborough, March 2, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Namozine Church, April 3, 1865; Appomattox Station, April 8, 1865; Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865.

The total losses in this regiment during the term of service embracing the above list of actions was three hundred and ninety-seven by death; sixty-three of these were killed in action. No other cavalry regiment bears a better record than the First Vermont.

Ths Nine-Months Men.— Under the call of the president for 300,000 nine-months volunteers, made August 4, 1862, five regiments were recruited in the State. In two of these, the Twelfth and Fourteenth, were companies of Rutland men. In the Twelfth we have already given the enlistment of the Rutland Light Guard, as Company K. Of this regiment the colonel was Asa P. Blunt, of St. Johnsbury; lieutenant-colonel, Roswell Farnham, of Bradford; major, Levi G. Kingsley, of Rutland; the subsequent promotions of these officers will be found in the closing pages of this chapter.

Of the Fourteenth Regiment four companies were recruited in this county — Company B, Captain John C. Thompson, Wallingford; Company F, Castleton, Captain Joseph Jennings,: Company H, Rutland, Captain Walter C. Dunton; Company K, Danby, Captain Alonzo N. Colvin. The colonel was Wm. T. Nichols, of Rutland; lieutenant-colonel, Charles W. Rose, of Middlebury; major, Nathaniel B. Hall, Bennington; adjutant, Harrison Prindle, Manchester; quartermaster, Charles Field, Dorset; surgeons, Edwin H. Sprague, Middlebury, and Adrian T. Woodward, Brandon; assistant surgeon, L. C. Ross, Poultney; chaplain, Wm. S. Smart, Benson. The subsequent promotions of these officers, as far as they belonged to this county, are given in the closing pages of this chapter.

The following statement shows the distribution of the Rutland county volunteers in this regiment among the various towns: Benson, Co. D, 22. Castleton, Co. F, 34. Chittenden, Co. H, 10. Clarendon, Co. B, 9. Danby, Co. B, 20; Co. K, 5. Fairhaven, Co. F, 28. Hubbardton, Co. F, 12; Co. D, 1. Ira, Co. H, 7. Mendon, Co. H, 2. Middletown, Co. B, 7. Mount Holly, Co. H, 11; Co. B. 1. Pawlet, Co. K, 1; Co. B, 24. Pittsford, Co. H. 3. Pittsfield, Co. H, 5. Poultney, Co. F, 19; Co. K, 4. Rutland, Co. H, 33. Sherburne, Co. H, 11. Shrewsbury, Co. H, 4; Co. B, 20. Sudbury, Co. F, 1. Tinmouth, Co. B, 4. Wallingford, Co. B, 15; Co. K, 3; Co. H. 1. Wells, Co. K, 11. Westhaven, Co. F, 7; Co. D, 4.

Wheelock G. Veazey was appointed colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, and Redfield Proctor of the Fifteenth, recruited under this call. The regiments as fast as recruited went into camp at Brattleboro, the Twelfth on September 25; the Thirteenth, September 29; the Fourteenth, October 6; the Fifteenth, October 8; the Sixteenth, October 9. They were brigaded together as the Second Brigade and placed under command of Brigadier-General Edwin H. Stoughton. He was subsequently captured, when the command was for a time assumed by Colonel Asa P. Blunt, of the Twelfth Regiment. In April, 1863, Brigadier-General George J. Stannard was assigned to the command until the expiration of the term of service.

Until June, 1863, the brigade was stationed in front of Washington, the various regiments being located in the vicinity of Fairfax and Wolf Run Shoals, and engaged principally in picket duty. On the 25th of June the brigade left the line of works, under orders to report to Major-General Reynolds, commanding the First Corps. On the evening of July 1 the brigade joined that corps at Gettysburg, after an exhausting march of seven days, during which they made more than one hundred and twenty-five miles. The Twelfth and Fifteenth Regiments were ordered to the rear to protect wagon trains and did not participate in the battles of the Second and Third, although the Fifteenth, under Colonel Proctor, was advanced towards the front after the first order to the rear; to the Twelfth and Fifteenth the order was given that the regiment numbering the most men should go to the front, and the Fifteenth slightly out-counted the Twelfth, but the service of the latter proved fully as important as that of the other; the Fifteenth being again sent to the rear the next day. On the evening of the 2d of July the remaining regiments of the brigade were moved to the front line, to fill the place of troops that had been shattered by the onslaughts of the enemy. To give the reader an idea of the very important and gallant service of this brigade in the Gettysburg battle o the 3d we cannot do better than reproduce a portion of the official report of General Stannard, as follows: —

"Before reaching the ground, the Twelfth and Fifteenth Regiments were detached by order of General Reynolds as a guard to the corps wagon train in the rear. The Fifteenth rejoined the brigade next morning, but was again ordered back for the same duty about noon of that day. After the opening of the battle of the 2d the left wing of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Munson, was ordered forward as support to the skirmishers in our front. While stationing them Captain A. G. Foster, assistant-inspector-general of my staff, was seriously wounded by a ball through both legs, depriving me of his valuable services for the remainder of the battle. Just before dark of the same day, our army line on the left of the center having become broken, under a desperate charge of the enemy, my brigade was ordered up. The right wing of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Colonel Randall, was in advance and upon reaching the breach in the line was granted by General Hancock, commanding upon the spot, the privilege of making effort to retake the guns of Company C, Regular Battery, which had just been captured by the enemy.

"This they performed in a gallant charge, in which Colonel Randall's horse was shot under him. Four guns of the battery were retaken, and two rebel field pieces, with about eighty prisoners, were captured by five companies of the Thirteenth in this single charge. The front line thus re-established, was held by this brigade for twenty-six hours. About two o'clock of the 3d instant the enemy commenced a vigorous attack upon our position. After subjecting us for an hour and a half to the severest cannonade of the whole battle from nearly one hundred guns, the enemy charged with a heavy column of infantry. The charge was aimed directly upon my command, but owing apparently to the firm front shown them, the enemy diverged midway and came upon the line on my right. But they did not thus escape the warm reception prepared for them by the Vermonters. As soon as the change of the point of attack became evident, I ordered a flank attack upon the enemy's column. Forming in the open meadow in front of our line, the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments marched down in column by the flank, changed front forward at right angle to the main line of battle of the army, bringing them in line of battle upon the flank of the charging column of the enemy, and opened a destructive fire at short range, which the enemy sustained but a very few minutes before the larger portion of them surrendered and marched in, not as conquerors, but as captives. They had hardly dropped their arms before another rebel column appeared charging upon our left. Colonel Veazey, of the Sixteenth, was at once ordered back to take it in its turn upon the flank. This was done as successfully as before. The rebel force, already decimated by the fire of the Fourteenth Regiment, was scooped almost *en masse* into our lines. The Sixteenth took in this charge the regimental colors of the Second Florida and Eighth Virginia Regiments, and the battle-flag of another rebel regiment.

"The Sixteenth was supported for a time, in the now advanced position it occupied after the charge, by four companies of the Fourteenth under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rose.

"The movements I have briefly described were executed in the open field under a heavy fire of shell, grape and musketry, and they were performed with the promptness and precision of battalion drill. They ended the contest on the center and substantially closed the battle.

"Officers and men behaved like veterans, although it was for most of them their first battle, and I am content to leave it to the witnesses of the fight whether or no they sustained the credit of the service and the honor of our Green Mountain State."

Little need be added of the brilliant part taken by this brigade in that memorable battle. It is still characterized as a most important feature of the engagement, particularly the action of the Sixteenth Regiment under Colonel Veazey. The total killed in the brigade was reported as thirty-nine, and wounded two hundred and forty-eight; of these the Fourteenth Regiment lost seventeen killed and sixty-eight wounded.

The terms of service of the regiments in this brigade soon expired and they were mustered out, the Twelfth on the 14th of July; the Thirteenth, July 21; the Fourteenth, July 30; the Fifteenth, August 5; and the Sixteenth, August 10.

Second Battery Light Artillery.—This account would be scarcely complete without some honorable mention of this organization. The battery was mustered into the service December 16 and 24, 1861, for three years. The original members not veterans were mustered out September 20, 1864; the excess of recruits being then organized as the first company of Heavy Artillery, Vermont Volunteers, March 1, 1865. This battery was mustered out July 31, 1865. In the battery were about eighty-seven men from Rutland county, distributed among the towns about as follows: Benson, 1; Brandon, 34; Castleton, 7; Chittenden 1; Clarendon, 1; Hubbardton, 11; Ira, 1; Pittsford, 1; Poultney, 6; Rutland, 9; Sudbury, 13; Wallingford, 1.

The officers in the battery from Rutland county were John W. Chase, of Brandon, who went out as second lieutenant and was promoted first lieutenant November 1, 1862.

John A. Quilty, second lieutenant, also of Brandon; resigned August 26, 1862.

Henry F. Tower, of Ira, went out as a private; was made corporal March 28, 1864; and quartermaster-sergeant September 1, 1864.

The battery left the State for New Orleans on the 6th of February, 1862. Its entire operations were confined to the Department of the Gulf, of which we have but meagre details. In March, 1863, they were at Baton Rouge, and during the latter part of the same year and down to the time of their muster out, they were established at Port Hudson, in the siege of which position they did honorable and valuable service. The losses of the battery were fifty-four total by death, forty-seven of whom died from disease. After the muster out of the original members the battery was largely reinforced, and thus retained its organization.

The battery was mustered out at Burlington on the 31st of July, 1865.

To conclude this necessarily brief record of the immense services of the men of Rutland county in suppressing the most gigantic rebellion the world has ever known, it should be stated that many recruits from this county and vicinity were enlisted in other organizations, the records of which it cannot be expected we should follow in these pages; their history will be properly traced by abler hands in other volumes

In order that the individual promotions of Rutland county men whose deeds brought them commissions as officers may be understood by the reader, we give space to the following roster. In the absence of more detailed personal sketches, for which space in these pages cannot be allowed, the record will be of great value. It should also be remembered that complete rolls of enlisted men in the various towns in the county will be found in the histories of the towns in later pages of this work. They are placed in that position in order to render each of the town histories complete in itself, and in connection with this chapter, form a very perfect military record of the county: —

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Charles A. Adams, of Wallingford, age 23, second lieutenant, Co. H, First Cavalry, October 19, '61; first lieutenant, October 30, '62; captain, April 1, '63; major, November 18, '64; wounded, July 3, '63 and October 11, '63; prisoner of war from October 11, '63 to March 5, '65; mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Henry H. Adams, of Wallingford, age 20, private, Co. C, Tenth Regiment, July 16, '62; corporal, September 1, '62; sergeant, August 6, '63; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, July 1, '64; mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Charles T. Allchinn, of Pittsford, age 33, first lieutenant, Co. G, Fifth Regiment, September 4, '61; resigned Novemmber 22, '61.

George C. Babcock, of Poultney, age 19, private, Co. F, Sixth Regiment, September 26, '61; sergeant, October 15, '61; wounded April 16, '62; first sergeant, December 28, '63; re-enlisted January 31, '64; first lieutenant, April 14, '64; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.

Charles C. Backus, of Brandon, age 24, private, Co. G, Sixth Regiment, September 23, '61; sergeant, October 15, '61; second lieutenant, June 14, '62; first lieutenant, November 1, '62; mustered out of service October 28, '64.

Hiram Bailey, of Brandon, age 35, private, Co. B, Second Regiment, May 17, '61; corporal, June 20, '61; sergeant, March 7, '62; second lieutenant, November 24, '62; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64.

Edwin M. Baldwin, of Wallingford, age 24, second lieutenant, Co. M, Frontier Cavalry, January 10, '65; first lieutenant, March 24, '65; captain, April 6, '65; mustered out of service June 27, '65.

Wallace E. Baldwin, of Brandon, age 19, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 4, '61; sergeant, ———; first sergeant, ———; re-enlisted December 15, '63; wounded May 5, '64; first lieutenant Co. D, November 19, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Alfred C. Ballard, of Tinmouth, age 28, second lieutenant, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, June 20, '62; first lieutenant, May 1, '63; resigned June 27, '64.

Henry Ballard, of Tinmouth, age 24, second lieutenant, Co. I, Fifth Regiment, September 12, '61; resigned July 30, '62.

James Barrett, of Rutland, age 22, private, Co. G, First Cavalry, November 19, '61; bugler; re-enlisted December 30, '63; first sergeant, November 15, '64; second lieutenant, May 9, '65; mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Carlos A. Barrows, of Wallingford, age 27, private, Co. H, First Cavalry, September 23, '61; first sergeant, November 19, '61; second lieutenant, April 1, '63; mustered out of service June 21, '65.

Adoniram J. Blakely, of Pawlet, age 28, first lieutenant, Co. B, August 17, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

William H. Bond, of Danby, age 21, private, Co. A, Second Regiment, May 7, '61; corporal, January 16, '62; sergeant, November 19, '62; re-enlisted December 21, '63; first sergeant, August 6, '64; wounded August 21, '64; mustered out of service July 15, '65.

Julius H. Bosworth, of Fairhaven, age 34, first lieutenant, Co. F, Fourteenth Regiment, September 3, '62; discharged July 29, '63, for wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63.

Charles W. Bourne, of Pawlet, age 24, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 12, '62; hospital steward, December 22, '62; assistant surgeon, November 15, '64; mustered out of service June 24, '65.

William H. Breed, of Pittsford, age 20, private, Co. G, Fifth Regiment, August 21, '61; corporal, ———; re-enlisted December 15, '63; sergeant, February 1, '64, wounded May 12, '64; first sergeant, March 27, '65; second lieutenant, June 4, '65; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

Martin V. Bronson, of Rutland, age 25, second lieutenant, Co. F, First Regiment, U. S. S. S., August 15, '61; first lieutenant, August 2, '62; resigned February 21, '63.

Harry Brownson, of Rutland, age 34, quartermaster, Twelfth Regiment, September 19, '62; mustered out of service, July 14, '63.

Nathaniel A. Bucklin, of Sudbury, age 19, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 4, '61; corporal, September 16, '61; re-enlisted December 15, '63; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, November 1, '64; second lieutenant, Co. F, June 4, '65; first lieutenant, Co. I, June 9, '65; mustered out of service as quartermaster-sergeant, June 29, '65.

Samuel Buel, of Rutland, age 24, Seventh Regiment, quartermaster-sergeant, February 12, '62; second lieutenant, Co. D, March 1, '63; mustered out of service, August 30, '64.

Joseph Bush, of Brandon, age 34, captain, Co. G, First Regiment, April 25, '61; mustered out of service, August 15, '61.

Carlos W. Carr, of Brandon, age 23, private, Co. E, Fourth Regiment, September 4, '61; sergeant, September 21, '61; first sergeant; second lieutenant, Co. I, July 19, '62; first lieutenant, Co. F, May 5, '64; transferred to Co. A, by reason of consolidation of regiment, February 25, '65; transferred to Co. C; paroled prisoner; honorably discharged May 1, '65.

Harvey S. Castle, of Castleton, age 22, private, Co. M, Eleventh Regiment, August 15, '63; corporal, Februrary 21, '64; sergeant, June 8, '64; transferred to Co. D, June 24, '65; second lieutenant, Co. A, June 26, '65; mustered out of service August 25, '65.

John W. Chase, of Brandon, age 36, second lieutenant Second Battery Light Artillery, December 13, '61; first lieutenant, November 1, '62; captain, October 12, '63; mustered out of service July 31, '65.

Philip E. Chase, of Mount Holly, age 28, private Co. I, Second Regiment, May 7, '61; sergeant, June 20, '61; first sergeant, October 15, '61; second lieutenant, Co. A, January 24, '62; first lieutenant, Co. A, May 21, '62; wounded May 5, '64; captain, Co. G, October 17, '62; mustered out of service June 29, '64.

William H. Cheney, of Brandon, age 21, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 26, '61; sergeant, September 16, '61; wounded, June 29, '62; second lieutenant, March 1, '63; mustered out of service September 15, '64.

Willard A. Child, of Pittsford, age 31, assistant surgeon, First Regiment, April 26, '61; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-entered the service as assistant surgeon, Fourth Regiment, August 15, '61; promoted surgeon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, August 6, '62; mustered out of service June 22, '65.

Alanda W. Clark, of Rutland, age 28, first lieutenant Fourteenth Regiment, September 10, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Charles Clark, of Poultney, age 23, first lieutenant, Co. I, Seventh Regiment, February 1, '62; captain Co. I, August 28, '62; resigned December 7, '63.

Lathrop J. Cloyes, of Brandon, age 26, second lieutenant, Co. G, Twelfth Regiment, September 22, '62; first lieutenant, March 16, '63; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Henry N. Colburn, of Rutland, first lieutenant, First Battery Light Artillery, January 15, '62; drowned in Neuse River, near Camp Parapet, La., August 7, '62, while bathing.

Alonzo N. Colvin, of Danby, age 36, captain, Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment, September 18, '62; resigned, February 10, '63.

Daniel Conway, of Rutland, age 30, second lieutenant, Co. H, Fourteenth Regiment, September 10, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Charles V. Cool, of Sudbury, age 29, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 28, '61; corporal, ——; sergeant, ——; re-enlisted December 15, '63; sergeant-major, December 19, '64; first lieutenant, Co. B, March 1, '65; mustered out of service, June 29, '65.

George H. Cramer, of Brandon, age 22, private, Co. C, Seventh Regiment, January 10, '62; wagoner, February 12, '62; commissary-sergeant, December 10, '62; re-enlisted February 18, '64; first lieutenant, Co. F, September 13, '64; honorably discharged May 23, '65, for disability.

George E. Croff, of Rutland, age 23, second lieutenant, Co. D, Seventh Regiment, January 7, '62; captain Co. D, March 1, '63; major, Seventh Regiment, December 13, '65; mustered out of service March 14, '66

William Cronon, of Brandon, age 22, first lieutenant, Co. G, First Regiment, April 25, '61; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted as captain, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, January 6, '62; resigned May 30, '63.

George D. Davenport, of Brandon, age 29, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 2, '61; first sergeant, September 16, '61; first lieutenant, Co. G, November 22, '61; captain, Co. B, December 2, '62; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.

Willard G. Davenport, of Brandon, age 18, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 22, '61; corporal, September 16, '61; sergeant, ——; sergeant-major, February 1, '63; wounded June 5, '63, and May 5, '64; first lieutenant, November 1, '63; mustered out of service September 15, '64.

William A. Dodge, of Shrewsbury, age 18, private, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, May 29, '62; sergeant, July 9, '62; second lieutenant, April 7, '64; wounded September 29, '64, and October 27, '64; first lieutenant, October 19, '64; resigned and honorably discharged as second lieutenant, June 7, '65, for wounds.

James J. Doty, of Clarendon, age 21, private, Co. M, Eleventh Regiment, July 13, '63; corporal, October 7, '63; sergeant, June 17, '65; transferred to Co. D, June 24, '65; second lieutenant, Co. A, June 26, '65; mustered out of service, August 25, '65.

David McDevitt, of Rutland, age 31, second lieutenant, Co. A, Thirteenth Regiment, September 11, '62; mustered out of service, July 21, '63.

John Q. Dickinson, of Benson, age 24, second lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh Regiment, January 15, '62; first lieutenant, October 9, '62; quartermaster, September 13, '64; captain, August 22, '65; honorably discharged as quartermaster, October 10, '65, for disability.

John W. Dickinson, of Rutland, age 22, private, Co. L, Eleventh Regiment, December 7, '63; corporal, March 23, '64; sergeant, May 29, '64; first sergeant, second lieutenant, Co. B, June 4, '65; discharged as first sergeant, Co. L, June 22, '65.

Walter C. Dunton, of Rutland, age 31, captain Co. H, Fourteenth Regiment, September 10, '62; mustered out of service, July 30, '63.

Francis M. Edgerton, of Poultney, age 21, private Co. B, Second Regiment, May 16 '61; sergeant, June 20, '61; second lieutenant, Co. F, January 25, '62; adjutant, August 4, '62; mustered out of service, June 29, '64.

Thomas Everetts, of Brandon, age 28, private, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, November 30, '61; corporal, February 12, '62; sergeant, March 1, '63; re-enlisted February 30, '64; first sergeant, July 6, '65; second lieutenant, March 1, '66; mustered out of service as first sergeant, March 14, '66.

Edson H. Fifield, of Poultney, age 24, private, Co. B, Second Regiment, May 8, '61; corporal, June 20, '61; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, April 26, '62; mustered out of service, July 15, '65.

Frank N. Finney, of Brandon, age 28, private, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, November 16, '61; sergeant, February 12, '62; second lieutenant, Co. G, September 24, '62; first lieutenant, Co. D, March 1, '63; captain, Co. H, February 28, '65; retained in service beyond muster-out of regiment, as mustering officer; mustered out of service, April 2, '66.

Cornelius H. Forbes, of Brandon, age 27, first lieutenant, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 6, '61; adjutant, January 8, '62; mustered out of service September 15, '64.

Henry S. Foot, of Rutland, age 23, second lieutenant, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 13, '62; resigned, December 8, '62.

George O. French, of Castleton, age 18, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 6, '62; sergeant, September 1, '62; first sergeant, January 23, '64; wounded October 19, '64; second lieutenant, June 28, '64; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., April 2, '65.

Rollin M. Green, of Poultney, age 26, private, Co. I, Seventh Regiment, January 9, '62; corporal, February 12, '62; sergeant, July 3, '62; second lieutenant, October 9, '62; first lieutenant, Co. H, March 1, '63; died November 17, '63, at Barrancas, Fla., of disease.

Elbridge H. Griswold, of Brandon, age 31, first lieutenant, Co. G, Twelfth Regiment, September 22, '62; resigned March 14, '63.

William Goodrich, of Castleton, age 24, first lieutenant, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 13, '62; captain, July 11, '63; honorably discharged for disability October 17, '64.

Charles S. Hale, Brandon, age 27, chaplain, Fifth Regiment, May 24, '62; resigned May 25, '63; re-enlisted August 8, '63; mustered out of service September 15, '64.

Dan K. Hall, of Pittsford, age 19, private, Co. G, Twelfth Regiment, August 18, '62; first sergeant, October 4, '62; second lieutenant, March 16, '63; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

George R. Hall, of Rutland, age 24, regimental commissary sergeant, Fifth Regiment, September 16, '61; second lieutenant, Co. I, August 9, '62; first lieutenant, March 1, '63; honorably discharged April 5, '64, for disability.

Henry M. Hall, of Danby, age 28, second lieutenant, Co. E, Second Regiment U. S. S. S., October 7, '61; resigned March 16, '62.

William H. Hamilton, of Fairhaven, age 28, private, Co. F, Fourteenth Regiment, September 3, '62; first sergeant, October 21, '62; second lieutenant, Co. I, January 16, '63; died July 3, '63, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63.

Arthur W. Hathaway, of Tinmouth, age 24, private, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, May 31, '62; sergeant, July 9, '62; first sergeant, February 10, '64; second lieutenant, October 19, '64; mustered out of service as first sergeant June 13, '65.

Edwin M. Haynes, of Wallingford, age 27, chaplain, Tenth Regiment, August 18.

Eben S. Hayward, of Rutland, age 32, captain, Co. I, First Regiment, April 23, '61; mustered out of service August 15, '61.

John H. Hazelton, of Rutland, private, Co. H, First Cavalry, September 18, '61; company quartermaster-sergeant, November 19, '61; first sergeant, August 1, '62; second lieutenant, October 30, '62; first lieutenant, April 1, '63; captain, Co. M, July 6, '63; major, May 23, '65; mustered out of service August 9, '65.

Edwin B. Hendry, of Brandon, age 21, private, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, November 27, '61; sergeant, February 12, '62; first sergeant, October 18, '62; re-enlisted February 17, '64; first lieutenant, April 23, '65; honorably discharged March 1, '66.

Edwin H. Higley, of Castleton, age 19, private, Co. K, First Cavalry, September 30, '61; first sergeant, November 19, '61; second lieutenant, July 16, '62; wounded June 23, '64; prisoner June 29, '64; paroled; mustered out of service May 15, '65.

Daniel G. Hill, of Wallingford, age 18, commissary sergeant, Tenth Regiment, September 1, '62; second lieutenant, Co. H, January 19, '63; first lieutenant, Co. G, June 17, '64; died of wound received at Opequan, Va., September 19, '64.

Ezbon W. Hinds, of Rutland, age 22, private, Co. F, U. S. S. S., September 3, '61; sergeant, September 13, '61; second lieutenant, August 2, '62; first lieutenant, February 21, '63; captain, May 15, '63; honorably discharged November 7, '63, for disability.

Erwin V. N. Hitchcock, of Pittsford, age 20, first lieutenant, Co. C, Seventh Regiment, January 15, '62; captain, August 28, '62; resigned June 1, '64.

Patrick Hobon, of Brandon, age 20, private, Co. C, Ninth Regiment, June 4, '62; corporal, July 9, '62; second lieutenant, Co. I, June 22, '63; first lieutenant, Co. F, May 8, '64; captain, Co. F, March 13, '65; transferred to Co. B by reason of consolidation of regiment, June 13, '65; mustered out of service December 1, '65.

David R. Hosford, of Poultney, age 26, private, Co. I, Fifth Regiment, September 2, '61; corporal, September 16, '61; sergeant; re-enlisted December 15, '63; wounded May 12, '64; first sergeant, September 1, '64; first lieutenant, Co. I, November 10, '64; captain, Co. A, June 9, '65; mustered out of service as first lieutenant, Co. I, June 29, '65.

John Howe, of Castleton, age 27, first lieutenant, Co. B, May 16, '61; resigned August 14, '61.

Franklin T. Huntoon, of Rutland, age 20, second lieutenant, Co. H, First Cavalry, October 19, '61; captain, October 20, '62; honorably discharged March 28, '63.

Matthew Hussey, of Brandon, age 25, private, Co. C, Sixth Regiment, October 3, '61; corporal, October 15, '61; sergeant, November 20, '61; first sergeant, ————; re-enlisted December 13, '63; second lieutenant, April 21, '64; wounded September 19, '64; first lieutenant, May 15, '64; mustered out of service October 28, '64.

George C. Hutchins, of Sherburne, age 29, private, Co. E, Eighth Regiment, January 10, '62; first sergeant, August 1, '63; re-enlisted January 5, '64; second lieutenant, February 20, '64; first lieutenant, February 23, '65; mustered out of service June 28, '65.

James T. Hyde, of Castleton, age 37 captain, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 13, '62; resigned November 20, '62.

Joseph Jennings, of Castleton, age 26, captain, Co. F, Fourteenth Regiment, September 3, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Enoch E. Johnson, of Castleton, age 23, captain, Co. D, Second Regiment, promoted major, June 17, '64; lieutenant-colonel, June 7, '65; mustered out of service July 15, '65.

George E. Jones, of Rutland, age 21, regimental commissary-sergeant, Seventh Regiment, February 12, '62; second lieutenant, Co. E, December 9, '62; promoted captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, May 15, '64.

Willis F. Keeler, of Pittsford, age 18, private, Co. H, Second U. S. S. S., December 11, '61; re-enlisted December 21, '63; corporal, March 12, '64; wounded May, '64; sergeant, November 1, '64; transferred to Co. H, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, February 25, '65; second lieutenant, January 22, '65; mustered out of service July 13, '65.

Edward L. Kelley, of Clarendon, age 22, private Co. B, Ninth Regiment, June 18, '62; first sergeant, July 9, '62; second lieutenant, May 1, '63; first lieutenant, December 22, '63; captain, May 20, '65; mustered out of service as first lieutenant, June 13, '65.

Samuel H. Kelley, of Clarendon, age 26, first lieutenant, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, June 20, '62; captain, May 1, '68; mustered out of service June 13, '65.

Samuel F. Kilborn, of Poultney, age 19, private, Co. I, Fifth Regiment, August 29, '61; corporal, ————; sergeant, ————; re-enlisted December 15, '63; wounded May 5, '64; first lieutenant, Co. F, June 9, '64; captain Co. I, November 19, '64; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

John B. Kilburn, of Rutland, age 36, captain, Co. D, Seventh Regiment, January 9, '62; resigned January 11, '62.

William P. Kimberly, of Brandon, age 19, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 22, '61; re-enlisted December 15, '63; corporal, December 24, '63; sergeant, October 12, '64; first sergeant, April 2, '65; second lieutenant, June 4, '65; mustered out of service June 28, '65.

Henry W. Kingsley, of Rutland, age 22, quartermaster-sergeant, Tenth Regiment, September 1, '62; second lieutenant Co. F, December 27, '62; wounded severely November 26, '63; first lieutenant, June 6, '64; captain, February 9, '65; appointed captain and com. subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, January 23, '65.

Levi G. Kingsley, of Rutland, age 28, second lieutenant, Co. K, First Regiment, February 8, '60; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted major Twelfth Regiment, September 26, '62; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Charles C. Kinsman, of Brandon, age 21, private, Co. E, Fourth Regiment, September 4, '61; first sergeant, September, 21, '61; second lieutenant Co. D, May 15, '62; first lieutenant, September 23, '62; resigned April 17, '63.

Walter C. Landon, of Rutland, age 31, captain, Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, September 27, '62; resigned February 9, '63.

Daniel H. Lane, of Mount Tabor, age 32, private, Co. I, Seventeenth Regment, February 27, '64; musician, April 12, '64; sergeant, January 1, '65; mustered out of service July 14, '65.

Moses W. Leach, of Clarendon, age 36, private, Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, August 8, '62; first sergeant, October 4, '62; second lieutenant, February 14, '63; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Judson A. Lewis, of Poultney, age 22, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, Angust 11, '62; corporal, March 13, '63; regimental commissary-sergeant, September 11, '63; second lieutenant, December 28, '63; wounded September 22, '64; first lieutenant, December 2, '64; mustered out of service June 24, '65.

John H. Macomber, of Fairhaven, age 26, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 12, '62; corporal, September 1, '62; sergeant, April 12, '63; first lieutenant, Co. I, July 11, '63; wounded June 7, '64; brevet captain, April 2, '65, for gallantry in the assault on Petersburg; captain Co. L, May

23, '65; transferred to Co. C, June 24, '65; mustered out of service August 25, '65.

Asa F. Mather, of Fairhaven, age 24, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 9, '62; corporal, September 1, '62; sergeant, October 30, '63; company quartermaster-sergeant, December 28, '63; second lieutenant, May 13, '65; mustered out of service as quartermaster-sergeant, June 24, '64.

Emmet Mather, of Fairhaven, age 21, private Co. H, First Cavalry, October 5, '61; corporal, November 19, '61; sergeant, December 4, '61; first sergeant, May 1, '63; wounded, July 3, '63; first lieutenant, July 6, '63; captain, April 14, '65; transferred to Co. F, June 21, '65, by reason of consolidation of regiment; mustered out of service August 9, '65.

John E. McGinnis, of Rutland, age 18, private, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, December 16, '63; corporal, September 26, '64; transferred to Co. C, by reason of consolidation of regiment, June 13, '65; first sergeant, June 15, '65; first lieutenant, July 3, '65; died November 10, '65, of disease.

Martin J. McManus, of Rutland, age 22, second lieutenant, Co. G, Fifth Regiment, September 4, '61; resigned November 22, '61.

William V. Meeker, of Poultney, age 22, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 5, '62; first sergeant, September 1, '62; second lieutenant, March 29, '63; first lieutenant, December 28, '63; mustered out of service June 24, '65.

Edmund A. Morse, of Rutland, age —, surgeon, First Regiment, April 26, 1; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted, quartermaster, Seventh Regiment, December 5, '61; resigned August 26, '62, to accept promotion as captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers.

Oliver P. Murdick, of Rutland, age 18, private, Co. D, Seventh Regiment, December 9, '61; re-enlisted February 17, '64; sergeant, June 1, '65; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, February 1, '66; second lieutenant, March 1, '66; mustered out of service as quartermaster-sergeant, March 14, '66.

Henry J. Nichols, of Sudbury, age 18, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 6, '62; sergeant, September 1, '62; second lieutenant, Co. M, October 7, '63; first lieutenant, Co. B, March 29, '64; brevet captain and brevet major, April 2, '65, gallantry in the assault on Petersburg; captain, Co. D, June 26, '65; mustered out of service August 25, '65.

Joel T. Nichols, of Brandon, age 24, private, Co. D, Seventh Regiment, January 6, '62; sergeant, February 12, '62; re-enlisted February 16, '64; first sergeant May 2, '65; first lieutenant, August 22, '65; mustered out of service March 14, '66.

William T. Nichols, of Rutland, age 33, colonel Fourteenth Regiment, September 25, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Thomas Noonan, of Clarendon, age 21, private, Co. G, Fifth Regiment, September 7, '61; re-enlisted December 15, '63; sergeant, October 12, '64; first lieutenant, November 10, '64; dismissed the service February 28, '65.

Franklin Noyes, of Brandon, age 31, private, Co. F, Sixth Regiment, October 4, '61; sergeant, October 15, '61; second lieutenant, March 15, '63; honorably discharged November 21, '63, for disability.

Charles J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, age 20, second lieutenant, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 6, '61; captain, Co. D, September 7, '62; killed in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.

Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, age 26, second lieutenant, Co. G, April 25, '61; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted, captain, Co. G, Twelfth Regiment, September 22, '62; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Jackson V. Parker, of Brandon, age 27, second lieutenant, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, January 6, '62; first lieutenant, December 9, '62; captain, October 22, '63; mustered out of service March 14, '66.

Phineas C. Paul, of Wells, age 24, private, Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment, September 18, '62; first sergeant October 21, '61; first lieutenant, February 15, '63; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Robert Pratt, of Brandon, age 18, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 3, '61; corporal, re-enlisted December 15, '63; sergeant, July 1, '64; first lieutenant, Co. H, November 10, '64; captain, Co. F, May 10, '65; mustered out of service June 29, '65.

George P. Phalon, of Shrewsbury, age 21, private, Co. I, Seventh Regiment, February 15, '62; corporal, March 19, '62; sergeant, November 28, '62; first sergeant, March 23, '63; re-enlisted February 15, '64; first lieutenant, July 13, '65; mustered out of service March 14, '66.

Edwin Philips, of Tinmouth, age 27, private, Co. G, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, October 15, '61; assistant surgeon, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, August 5, '62; surgeon, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, October 28, '63; mustered out of service June 26, '65.

Nathan A. Priest, of Mount Holly, age 24, private, Co. I, Second Regiment, May 7, '61; sergeant, June 20, '61; first sergeant, January 29, '63; wounded July 21, '61, June 27, '62, and May 12, '64; first lieutenant, February 10, '63; mustered out of service June 29, '64.

John A. Quilty, of Brandon, age 23, second lieutenant, Second Battery Light Artillery, December 13, '61; resigned, August 26, '62.

Charles A. Rann, of Poultney, age 39, second lieutenant, Co. F, Fourteenth Regiment, September 3, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Edwin F. Reynolds, of Rutland, age 32, captain, Co. F, Sixth Regiment, October 8, '61; killed in action at Lee's Mills, Va., April 16, '62.

Edwin H. Ripley, of Rutland, age 22, captain, Co. B, Ninth Regiment, June 20, '62; major, March 20, '63; lieutenant-colonel, May 16, '63; colonel, May 22, '65; brevet brigadier-general, August 1, '64; mustered out of service June 13, '65. [He left Union College, Schenectady, while a senior to enlist as a private.]

William Y. W. Ripley, of Rutland, age 28, captain, Co. K, first regiment, October 21, '59; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted, lieutenant-colonel, First Regiment, U. S. S. S., January 1, '62; wounded severely, July 1, '62; discharged August 6, '62; for promotion.

George T. Roberts, of Rutland, age 36, first lieutenant, Co. K, First Regiment, October 21, '59; mustered out of service August 15, '61; re-enlisted colonel, Seventh Regiment, December 5, '61; died August 7, '62, of wounds received in action at Baton Rouge, La., August 6, '62.

William B. Robinson, of Brandon, age 22, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 25, '61; sergeant, September 16, '61; first sergeant, ———; second lieutenant, Co. K, April 19, '62; transferred to Co. G, ————; first lieutenant, Co. D, October 22, '61; wounded, May 5, '64; honorably discharged August 8, '64, for wounds.

George Ross, of Brandon, age 22, private, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, November 16, '61; sergeant, February 12, '62; second lieutenant, December 9, '62; first lieutenant, October 22, '63; prisoner of war from February 9, '64, to March 7, '65; mustered out of service March 15, '65.

Lucretius D. Ross, of Poultney, age 34, assistant surgeon, Fourteenth Regiment, October 8, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Edgar M. Rounds, of Rutland, age 29, second lieutenant, Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, September 27, '62; first lieutenant, February 14, '63; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Charles C. Ruggles, of Poultney, age 23, captain, Co. I, Seventh Regiment, February 1, '62; died July 24, '62, at Carrolton, La., of disease.

Charles V. H. Sabin, of Wallingford, age 25, private, Co. F, First Cavalry, October 20, '61; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, December 1, '61; quartermaster, December 20, '62; promoted, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, April 13, '64.

William H. H. Sabin, of Wallingford, age 19, second lieutenant, Co. C, Tenth Regiment, first lieutenant, November 8, '62; resigned, January 19, '63.

John A. Salsbury, of Tinmouth, age 34, first lieutenant, Co. C, Tenth Regiment, August 5, '62; captain, Co. I, November 8, '62; brevet major, October 19, '64, for gallantry before Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley; mustered out of service as captain Co. I, June 22, '65.

E. K. Sanborn, of Rutland, age —, assistant surgeon, First Regiment, April 26, '61; mustered out of service August 15, '61.

Charles W. Seager, of Brandon, age 22, captain, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, September 6, '61; wounded June 29, '62; resigned November 17, '62.

Francis R. Shaw, of Pawlet, age 20, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 12, '62; corporal, October 10, '63; sergeant, December 28, '63; first sergeant, November 24, '64; second lieutenant, May 23, '65; mustered out of service as first sergeant, June 24, '65.

Harley G. Sheldon, of Rutland, age 22, private, Co. H, Fourteenth Regiment, September 10, '62; first sergeant, October 21, '62; second lieutenant, Co. K, March 12, '63; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Elijah J. Sherman, of Brandon, age 30, second lieutenant, Co. C, Ninth Regiment, June 24, '62; resigned January 7, '63.

Merritt H. Sherman, of Clarendon, age 20, private, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, August 5, '62; sergeant, September 1, '62; first sergeant, April 12, '63; second lieutenant, December 28, '65; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64.

John T. Sinnott, of Rutland, age 24, first lieutenant, Co. A, Thirteenth Regiment, September 11, '62; died July, '63, of wounds received in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63.

Darwin A. Smalley, of Brandon, age 20, first lieutenant, Co. B, Seventh Regiment, January 6, '62; captain, Co. A, October 15, '62; major, September 1, '65; mustered out of service October 14, '65.

William S. Smart, of Benson, age 29, chaplain, Fourteenth Regiment, October 8, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Claudius B. Smith, of Brandon, age 43, chaplain, Second Regiment, June 6, '61; resigned July 8, '62.

Henry F. Smith, of Castleton, age 32, assistant surgeon, Third Regiment, September 15, '62; honorably discharged April 22, '64.

William H. Smith, of Clarendon, age 23, private, Co. I, Seventeenth Regiment, December 5, '63; sergeant, April 12, '64; first sergeant, July 1, '64; first lieutenant, June 20, '65; wounded April 2, '65; mustered out of service July 14, '65.

William P. Spaulding, of Poultney, age 36, first lieutenant, Co. I, Fifth Regiment, September 12, '61; resigned July 7, '62.

Stephen G. Staley, of Rutland, age 37, first lieutenant, Co. K, Twelfth Regiment, September 27, '62; captain, February 14, '63; mustered out of service July 14, '63.

Gilbert Steward, of Clarendon, age 23, private Co. G, First Cavalry, October 14, '61; second lieutenant, October 4, '62; captain, April 28, '63; wounded July 6, '63; died June 29, '64, of wounds received in action at Stony Creek Station, Va., June 28, '64..

Thomas J. Tarbell, of Mount Tabor, age 27, private, Co. E, Second Regiment, U. S. S. S., October 16, '61; sergeant, November 9, '61; first sergeant, December 31, '63; re-enlisted January 23, '64; second lieutenant, March 13, '64; died October 9, '64, at Danby, Vt., of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.

Marquis E. Tenney, of Mendon, age 18, private, Co. B, Second Regiment, August 13, '62; wounded May 3, '63; sergeant, August 22, '64; first sergeant, December 26, '64; second lieutenant, June 7, '65; mustered out of service June 19, '65.

John C. Thompson, of Danby, age 31, captain, Co. B, Fourteenth Regiment, August 27, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

William B. Thrall, of Rutland, age 27, first lieutenant, Co. D, Seventh Regiment, February 12, '62; resigned September 27, '62.

Henry F. Tower, of Ira, age 28, private, Second Battery Light Artillery, December 18, '63; corporal, March 28, '64; quartermaster-sergeant, September 1, '64; second lieutenant, May 1, '65; mustered out of service July 31, '65.

Julius M. Wallace, of Sudbury, age 40, private, Co. H, Fifth Regiment, August 29, '61; corporal, September 16, '61; sergeant, ———; first sergeant, ———; second lieutenant, Co. K, August 9, '62; first lieutenant, January 24, '63; resigned March 17, '63.

Rollin C. Ward, of Castleton, age 23, private, Co. B, Second Regiment, May 17, '61; sergeant, June 20, '61; first sergeant; wounded May 12, '62; first lieutenant, October 1, '62; captain, December 20, '62; mustered out of service September 14, '64.

Austin E. Woodman, of Pawlet, age 32, second lieutenant, Co. I, Seventh Regiment, February 1, '62; first lieutenant, Co. I, August 28, '62; captain, Co. I, December 21, '63; resigned June 28, '65.

John W. Woodruff, of Benson, age 38, first lieutenant, Co. D, Fourteenth Regiment, August 29, '62; resigned April 13, '63.

Adrian T. Woodward, of Brandon, age 36, surgeon of Fourteenth Regiment, February 9, '63; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

Henry L. York, of Shrewsbury, age 30, second lieutenant, Co. B, Fourteenth Regiment, August 27, '62; mustered out of service July 30, '63.

THE VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

Three cheers for the Green Mountain Boys, old Vermont.
Who fought for our country so dear,
When dangers were threatened they marched to the front,
Three cheers for each brave volunteer.
The thunder of Sumter aroused all their pride,
As its echoes fell sad on the ear,
And to join in the conflict each young hero sighed,
Three cheers for the brave volunteer.

Thy valleys shall shout to their fame, old Vermont,
And hilltops re-echo the cheer,
And granite and marble proclaim o'er their dust,
Thy love for the brave volunteer.
The spirit of Allen and Stark strung their nerves,
They never knew failure nor fear,
And the Swiss love of freedom burned bright in the soul
Of each gallant and brave volunteer.

Ah! Dear to each heart was thy fame, old Vermont,
And the pathway of *duty* was clear,
And thy ancient renown a new luster has won

By the deeds of each brave volunteer.
A halo of glory shall circle each brow,
The dead be embalmed in our tears,
And a country united, when victory is ours,
Shall honor thy brave volunteers.

Then hurrah for thy Green Mountain Boys, old Vermont!
Their bays shall grow green with the years;
With patriot soldiers from each loyal State,
Side by side stood thy brave volunteers.
They struck for their country, for freedom and right,
And God for their help did appear,
And millions unborn, of the wise and the good,
Shall huzza for the brave volunteer.

—*Rev. William Ford*, 1862.

CHAPTER X.

CIVIL LIST, COUTY BUILDING, SOCIETIES, ETC.

Supreme Court Judges — County Court Judges — State's Attorneys — Clerks of County Court — Sheriffs of the Couuty — Judges and Registers of Probate — Senators from Rutland County — Public Buildings — The Post-Office Building — The Town Hall — The High School Building — Court-House and Jail — The House of Correction — Rutland County Historical Society — Agricultural Society.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES. — (The judges of the Superior Court previous to the formation of the county are given in the chapter on the courts and the bar. In the following list the name of the chief judge is given first in each year.) For 1781, Elisha Payne, Moses Robinson, John Fassett, jr., Bezaleel Woodward, Joseph Caldwell. 1782, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, Jonas Fay, John Fassett, Peter Olcutt, 1783, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, John Fassett, Peter Olcutt, Thomas Porter. 1784, Paul Spooner, John Fassett, Nathaniel Niles, Thomas Porter, Peter Olcutt. 1785, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, Nathaniel Niles, John Fassett, Thomas Porter. 1786, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, Nathaniel Niles, Nathaniel Chipman, Luke Knowlton. 1787, Moses Robinson, Nathaniel Niles, Paul Spooner. 1788, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, Stephen R. Bradley. 1789–90, Nathaniel Chipman, Noah Smith, Samuel Knight. 1791–92–93, Samuel Knight, Elijah Paine, Isaac Tichenor. 1794–95, Isaac Tichenor, Lott Hall, Enoch Woodbridge. 1796, Nathaniel Chipman, Lott Hall, Enoch Woodbridge. 1797, Israel Smith, Enoch Woodbridge, Lott Hall. 1798–99, 1800, Enoch Woodbridge, Lott Hall, Noah Smith. 1801–02, Jonathan Robinson, Royal Tyler, Stephen Jacob. 1803 to 1806 inclusive, Jonathan Robinson, Royal Tyler, Theop. Herrington. 1807–08, Royal Tyler, Theop. Herrington, Jonas Galusha. 1809 to 1812 inclusive, Royal Tyler, Theop. Herrington, David Fay. 1813–14, Nathaniel Chipman, Daniel Farrand, Jonathan H. Hubbard. 1815, Asa Aldis, Richard Skinner, James Fisk. 1816, Richard Skinner, James Fisk, Wm. A. Palmer. 1817 to 1820 inclusive, Dudley Chase, Joel Doolittle, Wm. Brayton. 1821, C. P. Van Ness, Joel Doolittle, Wm. Brayton. 1822, C. P. Van Ness, Joel Doolittle, Chas. K. Williams. 1823, Richard Skinner, Chas. K. Williams, Asa Aikens. 1824, Richard Skinner, Joel Doolittle, Asa Aikens. 1825–26, Richard Skinner, Samuel Prentiss, Titus Hutchinson, Stephen Royce, jr. 1827, Richard Skinner, Samuel Prentiss, Titus Hutchinson, Bates Turner. 1828, Richard Skinner, Samuel Prentiss, Titus Hutchinson, Bates Turner, Ephraim Paddock. 1829, Samuel Prentiss, Titus Hutchinson, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, jr., Ephraim Paddock. 1830, Titus Hutchinson, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, jr., Ephraim Paddock, John C. Thompson. 1831–32–33, Titus Hutchinson, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, jr., Nicholas Baylies, Samuel S. Phelps. 1834–35, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Samuel S. Phelps, Jacob Collamer, John Mattocks. 1836–37–38, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Samuel S. Phelps, Jacob Collamer, Isaac F. Redfield. 1839–40–41, Chas. Williams, Stephen Royce, Jacob Collamer, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett. 1842, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett. 1843, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Milo L. Bennett, Wm. Hebard. 1844, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Wm. Hebard. 1845, Chas. K. Williams, Stephen Royce, Milo L. Bennett, Wm. Hebard. 1846, Chas. Williams, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett, Daniel Kellogg. 1847–48, Stephen Royce, Milo L. Bennett, Hiland Hall, Charles Davis. 1849, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett, Hiland Hall, Luke P. Poland. 1850, Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Hiland Hall, Luke P. Poland. 1851, Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Daniel Kellogg. 1852, Stephen Royce, Isaac F. Redfield, Pierpoint Isham. 1853 to 1857 inclusive, Isaac F. Redfield, Pierpoint Isham, Milo L. Bennett. 1858, Isaac F. Redfield, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis, John Pierpoint. 1859, Isaac F. Redfield, Milo L. Bennett, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis. 1860, Isaac F. Redfield, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis, James Barrett. 1861, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis, James Barrett, Loyal C. Kellogg. 1862–63, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck. 1864, Luke P. Poland, John Pierpoint, James Barrett, Asahel Peck. 1865, Luke P. Poland, Asa O. Aldis, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck. 1866 to 1869 inclusive, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck, Wm. C. Wilson, Benj. H. Steele. 1870, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck, Benj. H. Steele, Hoyt H. Wheeler. 1871, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck, Homer E. Royce, Timothy P. Redfield. 1872 to 1874 inclusive, John Pierpoint, Asahel Peck, Homer E. Royce, Jonathan Ross. 1875, John Pierpoint, Homer E. Royce, Jonathan Ross, H. Henry Powers. 1876, John Pierpoint, James Barrett, Homer E. Royce, H. Henry Powers. 1877, John Pierpoint, James Barrett, Homer E. Royce, Timothy P. Redfield. 1878 to

1880 inclusive, John Pierpoint, James Barrett, Homer E. Royce, H. Henry Powers. 1881, John Pierpoint, Homer E. Royce, T. P. Redfield, Russell S. Taft. 1882, Homer E. Royce, T. P. Redfield, Russell S. Taft, John W. Rowell. 1883, T. P. Redfield, H. Henry Powers, Russell S. Taft, John W. Rowell. 1884, Homer E. Royce, Jonathan Ross, H. Henry Powers, Russell S. Taft. 1885, Homer E. Royce, H. Henry Powers, John W. Rowell, Wm. H. Walker.

Judges of the County Court.—1781–82, Increase Moseley, Clarendon, chief judge; Joseph Bowker, Thomas Porter and Benjamin Whipple, assistants. 1783, Increase Moseley, chief judge; Joseph Bowker, Benjamin Whipple and William Ward, assistants. 1784–85, Increase Mosely, chief judge; Benjamin Whipple, William Ward and Samuel Mattocks, assistants. 1786–87, Increase Moseley, chief Judge; William Ward and Samuel Mattocks, assistants. 1788, Thomas Porter, chief judge; William Ward and Samuel Mattocks, assistants. 1789, Samuel Mattocks, chief judge; Ebenezer Marvin and Lemuel Chipman, assistants. 1790, Ebenezer Marvin, chief judge; Lemuel Chipman and Simeon Smith, assistants. 1791 to 1794 inclusive, Ebenezer Marvin, chief judge; Lemuel Chipman and Samuel Williams, assistants. 1795, Samuel Williams, chief judge; Samuel Mattocks and Abel Cooper, assistants. 1796, Samuel Williams, chief judge; Abel Cooper and Ebenezer Wilson, assistants. 1797 to 1800 inclusive, Samuel Williams, chief judge; Ebenezer Wilson and Jonas Safford, assistants. 1801, Theophilus Herrington, chief judge; Ebenezer Wilson and Jonas Safford, assistants. 1802–03, Theophilus Herrington, chief judge; Ebenezer Wilson and James Witherill, assistants. 1804–05, James Witherill, chief judge; Ebenezer Wilson and Nathan B. Graham, assistants. 1806, James Witherill, chief judge; Nathan B. Graham and Pliny Smith, assistants. 1807, Isaac Clark, chief judge; Caleb Hendee and James Harrington, assistants. 1808, Isaac Clark, chief judge; Pliny Smith and James Harrington, assistants. 1809 to 1811 inclusive, Isaac Clark, chief Judge; Pliny Smith and Amos Thompson, assistants. 1812, Pliny Smith, chief judge; Amos Thompson and John H. Andrus, assistants. 1813, Pliny Smith, chief judge; Amos Thompson and Thomas Hammond, assistants. 1814, Pliny Smith, chief judge; Amos Thompson and John H. Andrus, assistants. 1815, Pliny Smith, chief judge; Amos Thompson and Chauncy Smith, assistants. 1816 to 1820 inclusive, Pliny Smith, chief judge; Amos Thompson and Thomas Hammond, assistants. 1821, Amos Thompson, chief judge; Thomas Hammond and Henry Hodges, assistants. 1822 to 1824 inclusive, Amos Thompson, chief judge; Henry Hodges and Joseph Warner, assistants. 1825, Moses Strong, chief judge; Henry Hodges and John P. Colburne, assistants.

(From the last date a justice of the Supreme Court is annually designated as chief judge of the County Court within his judicial district.)

Judges since 1825.—Titus Hutchinson, 1826. Richard Skinner, 1827–28. Bates Turner, 1829. Charles K. Williams, 1820 to 1847. Hiland Hall, 1847 to 1851. Milo L. Bennett, *in loco* R. Pierpoint, 1851, S. T. Jacob Collamer and Asahel Peck, *in loco* Robert Pierpoint, 1851, S. T. Asahel Peck, 1852, A. T. Robert Pierpoint, 1852, S. T., to 1857. William C. Kittridge, 1857, A. T., 1858, S. T. Asa Owen Aldis, 1857–59. John Pierpoint, 1859-61. James Barrett, 1861. Asahel Peck, 1862. Loyal C. Kellogg, 1863. John Prout, 1868. Hoyt H. Wheeler, 1870. Walter C. Dunton, 1877. W. G. Veazey, 1880. Jonathan Ross, *in loco* 1880, S. T. W. G. Veazey, 1881, and at present in office.

Assistant Judges since 1825.—1826, Moses Strong, John P. Colburne. 1827 to 1832 inclusive, Henry Hodges, John P. Colburne. 1833, Henry Hodges, William C. Kittridge. 1834, Nathan T. Sprague, William C. Kittridge. 1835 to 1838 inclusive, William C. Kittridge, N. T. Sprague. 1839, Zimri Howe, Nathan T. Sprague. 1840 to 1843 inclusive, Zimri Howe, Obadia Noble. 1844, Zimri Howe, Ezra June. 1845 to 1847 inclusive, Ezra June, Ambrose L. Brown. 1848, Gordon Newell, Isaac T. Wright. 1849, Gordon Newell, Elisha Allen. 1850, Isaac T. Wright, Elisha Allen. 1851, Elisha Allen, Samuel H. Kellogg. 1852, Samuel Kellogg, Barnes Frisbie. 1853 to 1855 inclusive, Samuel Kellogg, Benjamin F. Langdon. 1856–57, Brazillai Davenport. 1858 to 1860 inclusive, Rollin C. Hunter, Morris H. Cook. 1861–62, Alanson Allen, Eben Fisher. 1863, Alanson Allen, Barnes Frisbie. 1864 to 1867, Barnes Frisbie, Joel W. Ainsworth. 1868–69, Daniel Crofoot, John Crowley. 1870, James K. Hyde, Bradley Fish. 1871, Jerome B. Bromley, Bradley Fish. 1873–74, Isaac C. Wheaton, Hiel Hollister. 1875–76, C. S. Rumsey, Jacob Edgerton. 1877–78, Zenas C. Ellis, Seneca M. Dorr. 1879 to 1882 inclusive, Martin C. Rice, Daniel W. Taylor. 1883, David E. Nicholson, Barnes Frisbie.

State's Attorneys.—Nathaniel Chipman, 1781 to 1785. Darius Chipman, 1785 to 1796. Abel Spencer, 1797 to 1802. Darius Chipman, 1803 to 1806. Nathan B. Graham, 1807 to 1810. Rollin C. Mallary, 1811 to 1813. Charles K. Williams, 1814–15. Rollin C. Mallary, 1816. Jonas Clark, 1817 to 1829. Selah H. Merrill, 1830 to 1835. Reuben R. Thrall, 1836. Solomon Foot, 1837 to 1842. William C. Kittridge, 1843 to 1845. Edgar L. Ormsbee, 1846–47. William C. Kittridge, 1848–49. Ezra June, 1850–51. Caleb Harrington, 1852. Martin G. Everts, 1853–54. Edwin Edgerton, 1855–56. Anson A. Nicholson, 1857–58. William T. Nichols, 1859–60. John Prout, 1861–62. David E. Nicholson, 1863–64. Jerome B. Bromley, 1865–66. Ebenezer Fisher, 1867–68. Horace G. Wood, 1869–70. Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 1871 to 1873. Martin G. Everts, 1874–75. George M. Fuller, 1877. George E. Lawrence, 1879. John Howe, 1883. P. R. Kendall, 1885.

Clerks of the County Court.—Jonathan Brace, appointed April, 1781. Obadiah Noble, June, 1781. Nathan Osgood, November, 1789. Robert Temple, December, 1804. Robert Pierpoint, June, 1820. Fred W. Hopkins, March, 1839. Henry H. Smith, August, 1868, and now fills the office.

Judges and Registers of Probate — District of Rutland: —

JUDGES.	RESIDENCE.	TIME.	REGISTERS.	TIME.
Joseph Bowker,	Rutland,	1781 to 1784,		
Elisha Clarke,	Tinmouth,	1785 to 1803,	E. Clark, jr.,	1790 to 1803
James Harrington,	Clarendon,	1804 to 1805,	Nathan Osgood,	1803 to 1810
Joseph Randall,	Wallingford,	1806 to 1809,	"	"
Caleb Hendee,	Pittsford,	1810 to 1811,	W. D. Smith,	1811 to 1814
William Harrington,	Pittsford,	1812 to 1814,	"	"
Obadiah Noble,	Tinmouth,	1815 to 1831,	William Page,	1815 to 1825
R. Pierpoint,	Rutland,	1832,	R. C. Royce,	1825 to 1832
A. L. Brown,	Rutland,	1833 to 1835,	F. W. Hopkins,	1833 to 1836
William Marsh,	Shrewsbury,	1836,	F. W. Hopkins,	"
William Hall,	Rutland,	1837 to 1838,	H. B. Towslee,	1837 to 1838
A. L. Brown,	"	1839,	F. W. Hopkins,	1839
William Hall,	"	1840 to 1847,	Henry Hall,	1840 to 1861
Harvey Button,		1848 to 1861,	James Brown,	1862 to 1866
Ambrose L. Brown,	Rutland,	1861 to 1865,	Henry H. Smith,	1866 to 1869
Walter C. Dunton,	"	1865 to 1877,	Joel C. Baker,	1869 to 1872
Charles Colburn,		1877,	Thomas C. Robbins,	1872 to 1877
Thomas C. Robbins,		1878 to 1886,	Wayne Bailey,	1877 to 1885

District of Fairhaven:—

JUDGES.	RESIDENCE.	TIME.	REGISTERS.	TIME.
William Ward,	Poultney,	1788 to 1792,		
Simeon Smith,	Poultney,	1793,	C. Langdon,	1793
William Ward,	Poultney,	1794 to 1798,	John Brown,	1796 to 1797
C. Langdon,	Castleton,	1799 to 1800,	Selah Gridley,	1799 to 1800
William Ward,	Poultney,.	1801 to 1813,	John Stanley,	1801 to 1803
			William Ward, jr.	1803 to 1813
Erastus Higley,	Castleton,	1814 to 1821,	C. Langdon,	1814 to 1815
Samuel Moulton,	Castleton,	1822,	S. H. Merrill,	1815 to 1823
Erastus Higley,	Castleton,	1823,	S. H. Merrill,	
John Stanley,	Poultney,	1824 to 1829,	Almon Warner,	1824 to 1829
John Meacham,	Castleton,	1830,	S. H. Merrill,	1830 to 1839
Almon Warner,	Poultney & Castleton,	1831 to 1862,	B. F. Langdon,	1839 to 1845
			J. A. Warner,	1846 to 1847
Cyrenus M. Willard,		1862 to 1872,	None from	1847 to 1850
J. B. Bromley,		1872 to 1886,	J. A. Warner,	1851 to 1860
			Gilbert H. Mann,	1861 to 1862
			Jno. Howe,	1862 to 1865
			Nelson A. Sumner,	1866 to 1867
			Henry L. Clark,	1868 to 1886

Sheriffs. — We appropriate the sketch of the sheriffs of the county from the paper prepared for the County Historical Society by J. C. Williams, on account of its biographical value, as well as the fact that it constitutes a complete list: —

Abram Ives, of Wallingford, was the first sheriff, elected in 1781, and served four years, or until 1785. He was one of the early settlers of Wallingford, and kept a hotel there for many years. He is said to have been a good citizen, and also kept a model hotel. He was a personal friend of Ethan Allen, at whose house the latter often visited. On account of some irregularity in selling the tract of land known as Mendon, and fearing prosecution, he resigned his office and went back to Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age.

Jonathan Bell, of Tinmouth, was the second sheriff, elected in 1785, and served to 1802, a period of seventeen years. He was a good sheriff and popular with the people, and hence his re-election to the office for so many years. Tinmouth previous to 1785 was the county seat, where the jail and court-house were situated. He came to Tinmouth in 1778, and was for many years one of the prominent men of that town.

Arunah W. Hyde, of Castleton, was the third sheriff, elected in 1802, and served seven years, or until 1809.

Eleazer Flagg, of Clarendon, succeeded Mr. Hyde. He served but three years, from 1809 to 1812.

Ralf Paige, of Rutland, who was born in Hardwick, Mass., August 21, 1769, was next elected in 1812, and served but one year. He died in Rutland, August 20, 1857.

Erastus Barker, of Tinmouth, was elected in 1813, and served one year. He was again elected in 1815, serving two years, and again in 1818, and served one year, making four years in all. He was a man well known and was prominent in town and county affairs, being highly respected as a citizen.

Thomas Hooker, of Rutland, was the seventh sheriff, elected in 1814, serving one year only.

William Fay, of Rutland, who was born in Hardwick, Mass., November 12, 1780, was next elected in 1817, and served one year. He died in Rutland, July 31, 1840.

Jonathan Dyke, of Rutland, but who was born in Chittenden, April 16, 1786, succeeded Mr. Baker as sheriff in 1819, and served until 1831, a period of twelve years. He was also a popular sheriff and possessed the confidence of the people. But three others held the office for a longer period than he did. He moved to Illinois in 1845.

Jacob Edgerton, jr., was elected in 1831 and served two years, or until 1833. He was again elected in 1841, and served until December 1, 1861, a period of twenty years, making twenty-two years in all.

John A. Conant, of Brandon, was elected in 1833, and served but two years.

Ira Parsons, of Rutland, succeeded Mr. Conant as sheriff in 1835, and served until 1841, a period of six years.

William M. Field, of Rutland, the sixteenth sheriff, was elected in 1861, and served until 1878, a period of seventeen years.

D. P. Peabody, of Pittsford, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Field in 1878, and has held the office since.

Of the ex-sheriffs, as will be seen by the above list, but three are now living, viz.: Jacob Edgerton, John A. Conant, and William M. Field. Mr. Edgerton held the office of sheriff the longest, having served twenty-two years in all. He still resides at Rutland in his eighty-second year. Although advanced in age, he retains his mental vigor, and is quite active in business pursuits. He has been very prominent in town and county politics for many years, and is considered a safe counselor in matters of every-day life. Mr. Edgerton has been honored from time to time with various positions of trust and responsibility, and retains in a remarkable degree the confidence of all who know him.

John A. Conant still resides at Brandon, where he was born in 1800. He rarely discharged the duties of the office, and they were mostly entrusted to his deputies. Ira Parsons, as deputy, who succeeded Mr. Conant, took up his residence in Rutland, performing the duties there. Mr. Conant, although somewhat feeble in health, has been active in business affairs for many years, and is respected by all.

William M. Field, as will be seen, served the next longest as sheriff, his re-election to the office for so many years being a compliment well bestowed on a faithful and efficient officer. He still resides at Rutland, and is now president of the Rutland Savings Bank.

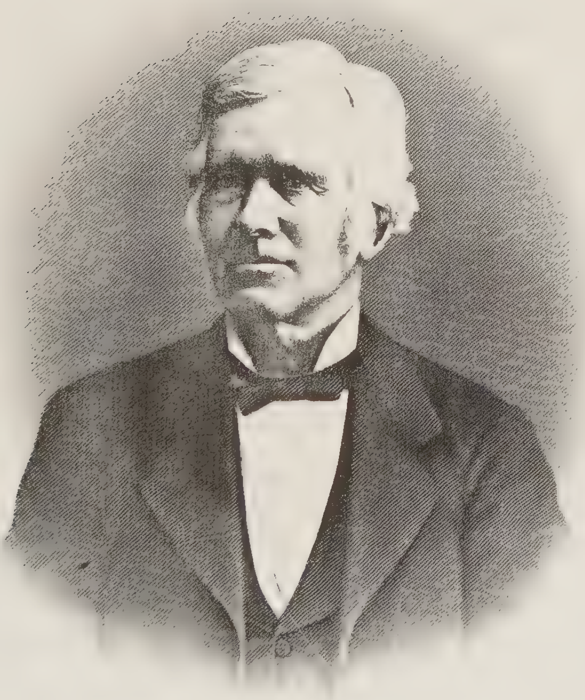
D. P. Peabody, the present incumbent, assumed the office of sheriff December 1, 1878, this being the eighth year of service. Mr. Peabody maintains dignity in the office, discharging its duties personally, so far as able, has a good corps of deputies, and is a worthy and efficient officer. It is hoped he will live to score a longer number of years as sheriff than any of his predecessors.

State Senators of Rutland County.— Vermont had no Senate until 1836, since which time the following have held the office: 1836–37, Thomas D. Hammond, Zimri Howe and Robert Pierpoint. 1838–39, Wm. C. Kittridge, Obadiah Noble and Robert Pierpoint. 1841–42, Orson Clark, Anderson G. Dana and Isaac Norton. 1842–43, Alanson Allen, Elisha Allen and Ebenezer N. Briggs. 1844–45, Ebenezer N. Briggs, Fred'k Button and Joseph H. Chittenden. 1846, Joseph H. Chittenden, John Fox and Geo. T. Hodges. 1847, Geo. T. Hodges, John Fox, Henry Stanley. 1848, Henry Stanley, John Fox and Ezra June. 1849, Ezra June, John Fox and John Crowley. 1850, John Crowley, Elisha Lapham and James K. Hyde. 1851, Elisha Lapham, James K. Hyde and John Crowley. 1852, Harvey Shaw, Thomas F. Bogue and Amon Bailey. 1853, Amon Bailey, Thomas F. Bogue, and Harvey Shaw. 1854, Alanson Allen, Ira Button and Luther Daniels. 1855, Alanson Allen, Ira Button and Luther Daniels. 1856, William M. Field, C. M. Millard and John L. Marsh. 1857, John L. Marsh, Wm. M. Field and C. M. Millard. 1858–59, Martin G. Everts, Chauncey S. Rumsey and David E. Nicholson. 1860–61, Bradley Fish, Martin C. Rice, Daniel W. Taylor. 1862–63, Horace Allen, Bradley Fish, John Jackson (1861–62). 1863–64, Nathaniel Fish, Merritt Clark and Wm. T. Nichols. 1865–66, Seneca M. Dorr, John Howe, jr. and Pitt W. Hyde.

Continuing we quote from a paper prepared for the County Historical Society on the Rutland county Senators, by Hon. Seneca M. Dorr, as follows, the extract being valuable for its biographic notes:—

In 1867 the Senators elected from Rutland county were Ira C. Allen, of Fairhaven; Capen Leonard, of Pittsford; John Prout of Rutland. All had previously been members of the House. Mr. Allen was a marble dealer, fifty-one years of age. Mr. Leonard, a farmer, fifty-nine years of old, and John Prout, a lawyer, and forty-nine years of age.

In 1868 the same Senators were elected.



Martin G. Everts.

In 1869, Merritt Clark of Poultney, George A. Merrill, of Rutland, Lucius Copeland, of Middletown, were elected Senrtors from our county. All these gentlemen had seen previous service in our Legislature. Mr. Merrill was a native of New Hampshire, was also Secretary of Civil and Military affairs in 1860–61, and Mr. Clark and Mr. Copeland were both natives of Middletown.

In 1870 Messrs. Merrill and Copeland were re-elected to the Senate, and Rodney C. Abell, of Westhaven, a veteran legislator, occupied the place of Senator Clark.

In 1872 our board of county Senators consisted of Nathan T. Sprague, of Brandon, Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland, L. Howard Kellogg, of Benson, Henry C Gleason, of Shrewsbury. Mr. Sprague was born in Mount Holly, Mr. Veazey in New Hampshire, Mr. Kellogg in Benson and Mr. Gleason in Shrewsbury. Mr. Gleason and Mr. Kellogg had both been members of the House, and Mr. Sprague was a member of the House subsequent to this in 1876 and 1878.

In 1874 our county was represented in the Senate by Redfield Proctor, of Rutland, Simeon Allen, of Fairhaven, Luther P. Howe, of Mount Tabor, Fayette Holmes, of Sudbury. Mr. Proctor was a native of Proctorsville, Mr. Allen of Fairhaven, Mr. Howe of Ludlow, and Mr. Holmes of Hubbardton. The first three had before their election as Senators been members of the House.

In 1876 Ner P. Simons, of Rutland, Samuel Williams, of Castleton, Henry F. Lothrop, of Pittsford, Charles W. Brigham, of Pittsfield, were elected Senators. Mr. Simons was born in Williamstown, November 1, 1831, and had not before been a member of the Legislature. Samuel Williams was born in Rutland, January 8, 1837, was assistant clerk of the House in 1858 and 1859 and secretary of civil and military affairs in 1861–65. Mr. Lothrop was born in Easton, Mass., March, 1820, and had represented his town of Pittsford in the Legislature. Mr. Brigham was born in Barnard, May 17, 1831, and had already had legislative experience in the House.

In 1878 the Senators were Horace H. Dwyer, of Rutland, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, Levi Rice, of Tinmouth, Charles A. Rann, of Poultney. Mr. Dyer was born in April, 1820, and had held no legislative office previous to his election as Senator. Mr. Ormsbee was born in Shoreham, June 8, 1834. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1872, and is a lawyer. Mr. Rice is a merchant and farmer, was born in 1826 and represented Tinmouth in the Legislature in 1853–54. Mr. Rann was born in Poultney, May 23, 1823. He is a farmer and produce dealer, and has represented his town in the Legislature.

The senators for 1880 were: Walter C. Dunton, of Rutland; Royal D. King, of Benson; Orel Cook, of Mendon; Eemmett R. Pember, of Wells. Mr. Dunton was born in Bristol, November 29, 1830. He was for many years judge of probate of the Rutland District, and one of the judges of the Supreme

Court. This is his first term as a legislator in our State. Mr. King was born in Benson, November 17, 1825, and was representative from Benson in 1852–54. Mr. Cook is a physician, lumber dealer and farmer. He was born in Rutland, December 7, 1813, and has represented Mendon in the Legislature. Mr. Pender was born in Wells, September 21, 1846.

Table of Senators from Rutland County from 1867 *to* 1880, *both inclusive.* — Ira C. Allen, 1867 and '68; Simeon Allen, 1874; Rodney C. Abel, 1870; W. Brigham, 1876; Charles D. Childs, 1882; Merritt Clark, 1869; Charles S. Colburn, 1882; Lucius Copeland, 1869 and '70; Orel Cook, 1880; Walter C. Dunton, 1880; Horace H. Dyer, 1878; Henry F. Field, 1884; Henry C. Gleason, 1872; Ansel L. Hill, 1884; Edwin Horton, 1884; Walter E. Howard, 1882; Luther P. Howe, 1874; Fayette Holmes, 1874; Leonard Johnson, 1884; Howard L. Kellogg, 1872; Royal D. King, 1880; Capen Leonard, 1867 and '68; Henry F. Lothrop, 1876; George A. Merrill, 1869 and '70; Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 1878; John Prout, 1867 and '68; Redfield Proctor, 1874; Emmet R. Pember, 1880; Charles A. Rann, 1878; Levi Rice, 1878; Nathan T. Sprague, 1872; Ner P. Simons, 1876; Wheelock G. Veazey, 1872; Samuel Williams, 1876; Aldace F. Walker, 1882.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Post-Office Building. — The present post-office building was begun in the opening of 1857, and finished in the winter of 1858–59. The cost of its construction in round numbers was $56,000, exclusive of the furniture. The supervising architect was the well-known government architect who built the Vermont State House, Ami B. Young; J. J. R. Randall, architect, of Rutland, was superintendent of construction and disbursing agent. The contractors were B. F. Colby and Mr. Bird. The building is fire-proof, constructed of Boston pressed brick, and iron, with the foundation and underpinning of Vermont granite. The roof was originally covered with galvanized iron, but this was replaced about ten years ago by a roof of copper. The basement was intended for a United States prison, and a number of cells were built for the accommodation of United States prisoners; but only one person has ever been confined in any of them, and he only for a day and a night.

The appropriation for the erection of this building was obtained through the instrumentality of the Hon. Solomon Foot, who at his death bequeathed his splendid library to be kept in the building. It now fills the north end of the second story.

Town Hall. — Before Rutland could boast of a hall of its own for the transaction of public business, the town meetings were held alternately in the east village and at West Rutland. The old court-house on Main street was the accustomed place of meeting in the former village. In the spring of 1853 the town entered into a contract with Josiah Huntoon, under a part of the provisions of which he began the erection of the first town hall. On the 6th of the following September Mr. Huntoon conveyed the land and appurtenances to the town by deed, in which was recited the condition that he was to occupy the basement and lower floor under a lease from the town. The building was then nearly completed. It stood on the south side of Washington street between the building on the corner of that street and Main street on the east, and the building then occupied by Tuttle & Huntoons as a printing establishment. The second floor of this hall was devoted exclusively to town business, and the third floor was occupied by the Masonic order of Rutland, and also served the purpose, occasionally, of a lecture-room. It was unhappily destroyed by fire in the fall of 1868. The present town hall, its successor, was not erected until 1872, when it was completed under the supervision of John Cain. The lower floor is occupied by the village departments, containing the steam fire engine, municipal court-room, village records. clerk's office, village police and a lock-up. The upper story, which has a seating capacity for about one thousand eight hundred persons, is used for the transaction of town business, and for various public meetings and entertainments.

Rutland High School. — The High School building was erected in 1852, but was rebuilt and enlarged in 1879, so that the village now has a school-building it may well be proud of. It is beautifully located on a hill near the head of Center street, commanding a fine view, at the same time receiving the benefit of the healthful air of the higher land. It is a handsome, commodious structure, built of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and well ventilated. It also contains a library of about 2,000 rare volumes, which are kept in a room nicely and appropriately furnished for that purpose. The school has also valuable apparatus for astronomical and philosophical illustration, the whole being under the charge of the principal, Oscar Atwood, M. A. (See account of Rutland schools in history of that town).

The House of Correction.—Previous to the establishment of this institution and its erection in 1877-78, prisoners guilty of felony were confined at Windsor. The original idea of the institution was to make it a place of confinement for convicts sentenced to less than twenty years' imprisonment and jail prisoners. In 1878 the Legislature so amended the laws that the original purpose of the institution as a "work-house" was altered to its present status as a "house of correction," and the criminal laws were changed so as to allow the court at its discretion to sentence persons convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, to this house of correction. The institution was built in pursuance of an act passed by the General Assembly in 1876. Rutland was selected as the site, upon condition that the county should contribute $20,000 towards its erection, thereby gaining its use as a county jail. The buildings are located just west of the village line, on the bank of East Creek, and cost about $60,000.

The institution is divided into a north and south wing, or extension, with kitchen, guard-room and chapel between; contains seventy-five cells, four of which are lined with boiler iron and furnished with solid iron doors. These are used for confining dangerous or refractory inmates, and is, indeed, about the only mode of punishment inflicted, the present management relying more upon kindness than harsh measures to preserve discipline. When a prisoner enters the institution he is first obliged to make thoroughly clean his person, and then is dressed in a clean suit of clothes, and from that time until his release habits of cleanliness and good manners are constantly enforced. All conversation with fellow-prisoners is prohibited, and in health a full day's work required. One day in each week they are gathered together for religious instruction and advice, and at all times the superintendent and keepers are ready by kind words and kindly admonitions to strengthen their resolutions to lead a better life when released. The female prisoners are kept well employed in making, mending and washing the prison bedding and clothing.

During the summer of 1879 M. R. Brown entered upon the contract now in force for the labor of the prisoners, and L. G. Bagley is now his partner in the enterprise. (See "Marble Industries of Rutland.") This contract, for finishing marble, was to continue for a term of five years from September 1, 1879, and is terminable by either party upon six months' notice. It has since been extended five years longer. By its terms the contractor is to pay twenty-five cents a day for the labor of each prisoner employed up to August 1, 1880, and thirty cents thereafter. I. M. Tripp was first appointed superintendent, but resigned his office before the close of the first month, and G. N. Eayres, the present superintendent, was appointed to fill the vacancy. To the good character, judgment, prudent and careful management of Mr. Eayres much of the success of the institution is due.

Court-House and Jail. — Immediately after the organization of the county Tinmouth, being the center of population and the home of the most prominent men of the county, was selected as the shire town. The court-house was neither more nor less than the inn of Solomon Bingham, located on the Tinmouth Flats, one mile east of the present meeting-house, on the east side of the highway. It was built of logs, was one story in height, and about forty feet long. The family occupied one room and the courts were held in the bar-room, which sufficed to accommodate all the attendants upon the courts of those early days. The jury retired for consultation to the log barn almost adjoining. In this house was also held the first county election more than one hundred years ago. The jail was also built of logs and stood about a mile north of the court-house, at the intersection of the roads from Tinmouth village with the East Road, on the north side, on the line between Buler Waldo's farm and the Spafford farm, and about fifteen feet from the hotel. It is said that a blanket at first served as a door.

In 1784 Rutland was adopted as the shire town, and the courts thereafter held session, until 1792, in the old gambrel-roofed building still standing on West street in Rutland village. Externally it was then substantially as it is now. It had two rooms, one with a floor and the other with none. The west one was the court-room, having a floor and elevated seats on the north side for the judges, and benches for the jurors, witnesses and spectators. The east room had no floor and answered all the other purposes of a court-house, grand and petit jury-room, etc. The jail, which was built of logs, stood a few yards to the northwest of the court-house.

It was in this building that the first United States District Court ever held in Vermont had its session, on the first Monday in May, 1791, with Nathaniel Chipman as judge and Frederick Hill as clerk. The State Legislature held sessions here in 1784 and 1786. In November, 1786, the anti-court mob enjoyed in this building their momentary triumph.

In 1792 funds were raised by contribution, and a more stately court-house was erected in Main street, just above the old Franklin House. It was framed and stood facing the north. The Legislature, during its first session therein, on the 25th of October, 1792, passed "An act for the purpose of raising by lottery the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds lawful money, for the purpose of defraying the expense of building the new Court House in Rutland." In 1828 the citizens, deeming it necessary to rebuild the already time-worn structure, again raised funds by voluntary contribution, and contracted with George W. Daniels, who bricked up the outside eight inches thick, and sub-let the wood-work to W. W. Bailey. In 1844 the building was extended a distance of forty-four feet. Thus the structure served all the purposes of the agents of the law in their work of redressing injuries, repressing crimes, and, generally, of distributing justice. It was destroyed by fire on the morning of April 3, 1868. The court, which was in session at the time of the fire, held the remainder of the term in the office of Judge Prout, the presiding judge; one term it was held in the Christian Association rooms; two terms in the old town hall, and the rest of the time, until the new court-house was ready for occupancy, in the United States court-room. The present court-house was begun in 1869, and first occupied in the first week of March, 1871. Its cost, including a small outlay for finishing touches superadded during the ten years after its first service, was $72,000. In the spring and autumn of 1885 an additional sum of about $5,500 was expended upon it for improvements. The rear entrance was opened, the clerk's office was enlarged, the court-room was made more comfortable and handsome, and new heating apparatus was added.

Rutland County Historical Society.—This association was organized in the office of John Howe, of Castleton, on the 11th day of June, 1880, by the election of the following officers: Barnes Frisbie, of Poultney, president; James Sanford, of Castleton, vice-president; John M. Currier, of Castleton, secretary; and R. C. Abell, of Westhaven, treasurer. The object of the society, though clearly indicated by its title, is said in Article II of the Articles of Confederation to be "the collection and preservation of historical facts, more particularly such as relate to the county of Rutland." At a special meeting held in the vestry of the Congregational Church, in Castleton, on the 26th of October, 1880, the most important measure adopted was the appointment of a committee consisting of one person from each town in the county, to make arrangements for an appropriate celebration of the centennial of Rutland county.

Following are the names of such committee: Martin C. Rice, Benson; John A. Conant, Brandon; J. B. Bromley, Castleton; H. B. Spafford, Clarendon; John C. Williams, Danby; A. N. Adams, Fairhaven; Cyrus Jennings, Hubbardton; S. C. Peck, Ira; O. Cook, Mendon; O. Myrick, Middletown; C. W. Brigham, Pittsfield; Charles Colburn, Pittsford; Marshall Brown, Pawlet; Merritt Clark, Poultney; L. W. Redington, Rutland; E. N. Fisher, Shrewsbury; A. W. Hyde, Sudbury; Levi Rice, Tinmouth; J. E. Hitt, Wallingford; Hiland Paul, Wells; John Crowley, Mount Holly; R. C. Abell, Westhaven; Hiram Baird, Chittenden; D. W. Taylor, Sherburne.

The celebration was held on the 4th of March, 1881, and created a deep interest throughout the county. Many valuable historical papers were read, interesting letters were received from former residents, and the proceedings throughout were such as to create an abiding interest in the society and its work.

The semi-annual meeting of 1881 was held January 13th of that year, in the vestry of the Congregational Church, in Castleton. Henry Clark delivered an address on historic monuments; Rev. J. K. Williams read a sketch on Dr. Lorenzo Sheldon; a number of interesting relics were exhibited; the by-laws were somewhat changed, etc.

At the annual meeting of 1881 (August 10), held in Adams's Hall, in Fairhaven, an interesting session was had; papers were read, poems delivered, and President Barnes Frisbie delivered his annual address, which was ordered published, and the same officers were elected, with the addition of Joseph Jocelyn as the second vice-president. Thirteen new members were admitted.

The annual and semi-annual meetings of the society have been regularly held, and a spirit of historical inquiry and interest awakened in the county which must result in much good. The accumulation of relics, historical books, papers, etc., is encouraging and the future of the society seems assured.

The present officers are as follows: President, Hon. Barnes Frisbie; Dr. John M. Currie, secretary; Henry Clark, and Dr. James Sanford, vice-presidents; R. C. Abell, treasurer.

Rutland County Agricultural Society. — This society was organized and held its first fair at Castleton in 1846. Its first officers were William L. Farnham, of Poultney, president; Orel Cook, Rutland, secretary; Zimri Howe, of Castleton, treasurer.

For many years the annual fairs were held, alternately, at Rutland and Castleton. One year, 1852, the annual exhibition was held at Poultney, and is the only exception of its being held at other than the places named. In 1860 the annual exhibitions were permanently located at Rutland. Some forty acres of land were purchased, situated about a mile south of the village, and buildings, sheds and race track erected, and the annual fairs have since been held thereon, the Vermont State Fair being held upon the grounds nine years.

After the usual seasons of alternate prosperity and depression, this society is now upon a sound foundation, is well managed and is popular with the inhabitants of the county. It has about $800 in its treasury, with all debts paid.

The following named gentlemen have held the office of president of the society since the organization: William L. Farnham, David Hall, Henry W. Lester, Joseph Sheldon, Bradley Fish, Alpha H. Post, Henry Hayward, A. D. Smith, Pitt W. Hyde, Lensey Rounds, jr., L. Howard Kellogg, Henry F. Lathrop, J. S. Benedict, Horace H. Dyer, Henry Clark, N. T. Sprague, H. D. Noble, Seneca Root.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of secretary: Orel Cook, ten years; W. H. Smith, ten years; Henry Clark, fifteen years; Miner Hilliard, three years; Lensey Rounds, three years; C. C. Pierce, from 1887 to the present time.

Following are the officers for 1885: President, Seneca Root, Hubbardton; vice-presidents, J. L. Billings, Rutland, and Redfield Proctor, Rutland; secretary, C. C. Pierce, East Clarendon; treasurer, H. H. Dyer, Rutland; clerk, J. D. Green, Rutland; auditors, T. C. Robbins, Rutland, D. P. Peabody, Rutland, A. S. Cook, Brandon; trustees, Seneca Root, chairman, L. G. Fish, Rutland, E. F. Sadler, Rutland, E. D. Hinds, Pittsford, J. W. Cramton, Rutland; finance committee, T. C. Robbins, Rutland, W. C. Landon, Rutland, G. H. Cheney, Rutland, A. D. Smith Clarendon, Lester Fish, Ira; directors, Rollin Gleason, Benson, Fred H. Farrington, Brandon, James T. Freeman, Castleton, L. F. Croft, Clarendon, Edwin Horton, Chittenden, E. A. Smith, Danby, J. R. Sheldon, Fairhaven, S. W. St. John, Hubbardton, Lester Fish, Ira, F. B. Barrett, Middletown, L. P. Howe, Mount Tabor, William B. Hoskinson, Mount Holly, Alonzo Ormsby, Mendon, D. W. Bromley, Pawlet, C. W. Brigham, Pittsfield, A. C. Powers, Pittsford, F. W. Moseley, Poultney, Henry Hayward, Rutland, D. W. Taylor, Sherburne, D. K. Butterfield, Shrewsbury, James M. Ketchum, Sudbury, Bartlett Stafford, Tinmouth, Russel Lamb, Wells, Joel Todd, Wallingford, R. C. Abell, Westhaven; general superintendent, Frank S. Hale, Rutland; marshal, H. C. Hayward, Rutland; assistants, Burt White, Clarendon, R. M. Spaulding, Rutland.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The First Internal Improvements — Laying out of Roads — The Old Military Road and other Highways — Old Stage Lines — Effects of the Early Lack of Rapid Transportation — The Champlain Canal and its Influence — Other Navigation Projects — The Railroad Era — The Rutland and Whitehall Railroad and Bank — The First Railroad — The Vermont and Canada Railroad Company — The Central Vermont Railroad Company — Bennington and Rutland Railroad — The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company's Line — Rutland and Whitehall Railroad — Great Changes.

THE inland situation of the State of Vermont and her distance from the great arteries of travel and trade as eventually established, prevented the development of internal improvements and large commercial relations until a comparatively recent date. A large share of the attention of town officers in early days was devoted, as is always the case in new settlements, to the laying out of roads and their subsequent improvement; highways of some description are almost the first public necessity with the pioneer. One of the earliest of the roads passing through this county, and one which has always maintained paramount importance, is still known as the Old Military Road, running from Number Four (Charlestown, N. H.), to Crown Point, N. Y. This thoroughfare was opened chiefly as a military measure. Its course was, in brief, as described by another, from Charlestown (which is one hundred and eight miles from Boston), to Nott's Ferry, to Springfield, on through Wethersfield to Charles Button's Tavern on Mill River in Clarendon; then six miles to Mead's Tavern in Rutland, on the west side of the creek; thence six miles to Waters's Tavern, in Pittsford; thence through "Brown's Camp," in Neshobe (now Brandon), twenty miles to Moor's Tavern in Shoreham, and thence on to Crown Point. It will be seen that it was the old and first north and south road across the country, on the west side of Otter Creek. This road was greatly improved in the year 1776, and a bridge was built across Otter Creek at Center Rutland.

In the same year a new road was opened from Mount Independence, on Lake Champlain, through Hubbardton to Center Rutland. The latter was then a point of considerable importance; one of three old forts in the county was situated at the head of the falls (then called Mead's Falls, after Colonel James Mead, the pioneer of Rutland), and the place bade fair in those days to be the center of the future business of Rutland county.

Other important early roads, opened before the beginning of the present century, were the north and south road from Clarendon through Rutland to Pittsford, a portion of which is the present main street in Rutland village; this highway was originally given a width of six rods; the Woodstock turnpike, from Rutland to Woodstock; and the road from Rutland through Castleton and Fairhaven to Whitehall; the latter was for many years one of the most important highways in the State; a portion of it now constitutes West street, in Rutland village.

In the year 1818, Thomas Hammond, of Pittsfield, Nathaniel Penniman, of Windsor, and Moses Strong, of Rutland, were made commissioners to lay out a road from the court-house in Windsor, through Reading, Plymouth and Shrewsbury to the court-house in Rutland; and others rapidly followed as the demand for travel and business rendered them necessary.

It is not uncommon to hear old residents speak with a sort of admiration of the days when the principal roads were traveled daily by stage coaches of the old Concord style, drawn by four or more horses; a tinge of regret is sometimes noticeable in their reminiscences, as if they would fain take another ride of that description. Neither was it a very slow or uncomfortable method of travel. Over the main thoroughfares which we have noticed those often heavily-laden vehicles bowled along from stage-house to stage-house, sweeping up to each stopping-place, whither the sound of the horn had preceded them, the drivers wielding the long whip with wonderful skill and manipulating the four-in-hand with the greatest dexterity.

"Out of such enterprises," said George A. Merrill to the Rutland Historical Society, "grew such men as Chester W. Chapin and Genery Twitchell, in Massachusetts, Robert Morse and B. P. Cheney, in New Hampshire, Mahlon Cottrill, Otis Bardwell, E. Foster Cooke, William M. Field, Joel Benson and Eleazer Wheelock, in Vermont, who, when their specialty was absorbed by railroad transit, took up analogous work under the new order of things, and became presidents of railroads, express companies, builders of cars and proprietors of palatial hotels, all with marked success.

The same enterprise in planning, the same energy in pursuit, the same skill in execution, which inaugurated and formed the mammoth stage line between the seaboard and our inland towns, was equally successful in constructing, equipping and managing railroads.

In early days the old Franklin House in Rutland was a famous stage-house and gained a wide reputation for the excellent accommodations offered to travelers. Those old houses in various parts of the county will be further noticed in the subsequent town histories. Many of the men afterward prominent in business and railroads were identified with the early stage lines of the county. But, with many other ancient institutions which were thought good and rapid enough for the forefathers, the old stages were destined to wholly disappear before the march of improvement.

In early times it was quite customary to inaugurate lotteries to raise funds for the prosecution of public enterprises. Thus we find that on the 27th of October, 1791, a lottery was authorized to raise three hundred pounds to build the road from Woodstock to Rutland; and in October, 1792, another scheme was inaugurated to raise six hundred pounds to aid in building a court-house in Rutland. Other lotteries were authorized to build roads from Castleton to Sudbury and one in Shrewsbury, all before 1800. These pernicious schemes were not looked upon with the just aversion they now receive. About the beginning of the present century a healthy sentiment was born relative to lotteries and no new grants were made after 1804.

Facilities for travel and transportation of products and goods into and out of Rutland county were restricted to teams for many years, which undoubtedly long exerted an influence against the growth of this region. The attractive hills and valleys of Western New York, reached easily by canal and railroad long before such means of transportation had touched Vermont to any considerable extent, and, later, the still more alluring fields farther west, drew many home-seekers, not only away from this northern region, but directly out of it. This state of affairs was deplored not only by individuals, but in the public newspapers.

As railroad and canal builders the American people lead all nations. Previous to the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823, a large share of the surplus produce of this locality was transported eastward and northward and thus reached the seacoast markets; but with the opening of that waterway all was changed in a day. The tide of commercial transportation and travel turned westward, finding its outlet in New York; an impetus of great importance to Rutland county was also given to all kinds of industry, the effects of which are still apparent. The spectacle which had been witnessed on Lake Champlain in early times, of lumber, pot and pearl ashes and what other products could be spared for market, going northward to Quebec from the western part of Vermont, was no longer seen. Mercantile goods now came up from New York city and breadstuffs from the west. Lake Champlain became a commercial highway, whose blue waters were thickly dotted by white sails and puffing steamers from the opening of navigation to its close; in 1838 Vermont alone had on the lake four steamboats, seventeen sloops, fifteen schooners and thirty-one canal boats. It seemed that a new era of commercial history had begun.

Some efforts were made during this period to navigate the upper Connecticut by steamboats, the first in 1827, when a boat called the *Barnet* ascended as far as Bellows Falls; this craft was afterward taken to Hartford and finally broken up. In 1829 a Mr. Blanchard built two steamboats, one of which was named for himself and was about the same size as the *Barnet*, and the other eighty feet long and drawing but twelve or fifteen inches of water. These boats made a few trips between Barnet and Bellows Falls and were then abandoned.

The success and business importance of the Champlain Canal and the Erie Canal in New York State inaugurated a sort of canal fever throughout the country, the latter named State being especially affected by it, while Vermont nearly escaped. One enterprise of this nature, however, interested this county for a brief period. On the 17th of November, 1825, the "Otter Creek and Castleton River Canal Company" was incorporated, under the names of Eliakim Johnson, Moseley Hall, Henry Hodges, Frederick Button, Moses Strong, Francis Slason, Thomas Hammond, Sturgis Penfield, John Conant, Henry Oliver, A. W. Broughton, Aaron Barrows, Harvey Deming, Ira Stewart, Jonathan Hagar, John Meacham, James Arms, Reuben Moulton, Elisha Parkhill, John P. Colburn and Jacob Davy; several of these gentlemen were prominent citizens of Rutland county. The objects of this company were to "maintain a canal or railways, or improve the navigation of Castleton River and Otter Creek, by canals, railways, or other streams from the village of Middlebury to the village of Wallingford, from the creek in Rutland to the East Bay, or to the line of the State of New York, to intersect a canal such as may be branched out from the northern canal in the State of New York to the east line of the said State." This was a nick-looking enterprise, but it moved very little farther than the incorporation. Other navigation enterprises were suggested and discussed; but the State of Vermont was destined to prosper without canals.

Railroads.— Between the years 1830 and 1840 the people of this region began to believe that if they would enjoy the degree of prosperity allotted to other States, they must have railroads. This feeling culminated in vigorous efforts, which for several years promised to be successful, to build the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad. It was seen by such men as Moses M. Strong (who was always foremost in enterprises of this nature), George T. Hodges, Solomon Foot, E. L. Ormsbee and many others of energy, that if this distance between the places named, over which Rutland county had to transport almost all of her products, goods and travel, could be spanned by a railroad, it must inevitably prove a prosperous line and give this county just the outlet it needed. The first notice of a public railroad meeting in the county called a gathering at "Beaman's Hotel" (the Franklin Hotel), April 13, 1836. The proceedings of this meeting are not extant. The charter for the road had been obtained, bearing date November 9, 1831. The first charter was allowed to expire and in 1836 a new charter was granted. In November of the same year the Legislature passed the bill incorporating the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad Bank, with a capital of $250,000, the railroad company having an equal amount; the incorporators being Moses Strong, George T. Hodges, A. L. Brown, E. L. Ormsbee, B. F. Langdon and C. W. Conant. The early consummation of the enterprise seemed certain. Stock subscription books were opened in Whitehall on the 15th and 16th of May, 1837, and subscriptions were liberal. The selectmen of Rutland had already been instructed to petition the Legislature for an act authorizing the town to subscribe $20,000 for the road. The newspapers of the spring of 1827 called loudly on the citizens of the town to arouse themselves in aid of the enterprise and pay no heed to the rumors of approaching "hard times." But the work languished, even after a large portion of the stock had been subscribed. A public meeting in aid of the road was held at the court-house in Rutland April 10, 1838, with William C. Kittridge in the chair. A committee, previously appointed, submitted a plan through the hands of E. L. Ormsbee. Another committee of three (Solomon Foot, Moses Strong and E. L. Ormsbee) was appointed to examine the condition of the charter and the enterprise, and report upon its advantages as an investment for capitalists. The subsequent report was long and exhaustive, giving estimates of cost, probable business, profits, etc. On the 19th of June in that year it was announced that one-fourth of the stock necessary to be taken in this town had been subscribed. But the enterprise was doomed, not through its lack of promise, or any cause outside of the oncoming financial crisis which paralyzed all similar enterprises. Rutland county was forced to wait a period for its railroad.

In September, 1836, notice was published of a petition to be presented to the Legislature for an act incorporating the railroad from Bennington to the Canada line; the forerunner of the present Rutland and Bennington Railroad.

On the 1st of November, 1843, a company was incorporated with the right and for the purpose of building a railroad "from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, thence up the valley of Onion River, and extending to a point on the Connecticut River most convenient to meet a railroad either from Concord, N. H., or Fitchburgh, Mass." Stock was subscribed for the enterprise, and in the spring of 1847 work upon the construction of the Vermont Central Railroad was commenced. Various financial difficulties and controversies with other enterprises of a like kind followed, delaying its completion until 1849, when, in November of that year, the first train of cars passed over it. Its final route was decided upon as follows: commencing at Windsor, it follows the Connecticut River to the mouth of White River, thence up that stream to the source of its third branch; thence, reaching the summit in Roxbury, and passing down the valley of Dog River, it enters the Winooski valley, near Montpelier; and thence, continuing in the Winooski valley, near Montpelier; and thence continuing in the Winooski valley, its terminus is reached at Burlington, a distance of one hundred and seventeen miles.

The Vermont and Canada Railroad Company was incorporated by the General Assembly, October 31, 1845, and amended and altered, November 15, 1847, giving a right to build a railroad "from some point in Highgate, on the Canada line, thence through the village of St. Albans, to some point or points in Chittenden county, most convenient for meeting, at the village of Burlington, a railroad to be built on the route described in the acts to incorporate the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad Company, and the Vermont Central Railroad Company." The route decided upon was from Rouse's Point to Burlington, a distance of fifty-three miles, passing through the towns of Colchester, Milton, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton and Alburgh. Ground was broken for its construction early in September, 1848, in the northern part of Georgia, and completed and opened to the public early in 1851.

By the subsequent organization of the present Central Vermont Railroad Company, however, these roads all came under its control, and are now operated by the same, as different branches of the Central Vermont Railroad. The company has its principal office at St. Albans, with the following list of officers: J. Gregory Smith, president; J. R. Langdon, vice-president; J. W. Hobart, general manager; J. M. Foss, general superintendent and master mechanic; E. A. Chittenden, superintendent of local freight traffic; and S. W. Cummings, general passenger agent. Directors, J. Gregory Smith, J. R. Langdon, W. H. H. Bingham, B. P. Cheney, Ezra H. Baker, Joseph Hickson, E. C. Smith; clerk, George Nichols; treasurer, D. D. Ranlett.

The above described lines of road have all exerted an influence upon the growth and prosperity of Rutland county, and form prominent parts of the present important system of the State.

The railroad between Rutland and Bennington was built under an act of the Legislature, passed November 5, 1845, incorporating the Western Vermont Railroad Company. The company was duly organized, and the first board of directors, elected February 28, 1850, was Myron Clark, president; Aaron R. Vail, vice-president; Robert Pierpoint, Robinson Hall, Ira Cochran, Martin C. Deming, Asahel Hurd, Lemuel Bottum, Alanson P. Lyman. Seneca Smith was chosen clerk. The road was put into operation in 1852. The title of the original stockholders having been extinguished by the foreclosure of the first mortgage, January 1, 1857, the road passed into the possession of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees, who leased it to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, by which it was run until January 16, 1867. Meantime, July 28, 1865, the bondholders organized a new corporation, called the Bennington and Rutland Railroad Company, of which the first board of directors were Trenor W. Park, president; Hiland Hall, Alanson P. Lyman, Charles E. Houghton, M. Carter Hall, Charles G. Lincoln, treasurer; Nathaniel B. Hall, Hugh Henry Baxter. George W. Harmon, clerk.

Subsequently, on the 8th day of August, 1877, a new corporation, called the Bennington and Rutland Railway Company, was organized with the following named directors: — Abraham B. Gardner, president; Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Benjamin R. Sears and Trenor W. Park. George W. Harmon was chosen clerk, and C. E. Houghton, treasurer.

The road is now run by that company, and the following are its officers: S. H. Hall, president; C. E. Houghton, treasurer; directors (besides the above), D. M. Eowen, G. W. Harmon, F. C. White, the latter being superintendent.

The Rutland and Washington Railroad Company was organized under an act approved by the Legislature November 13, 1847. The first meeting was held at West Poultney on the 23d of February, 1848, at which the following board of directors was chosen: Merritt Clark, Marcus G. Langdon, Henry

Stanley, Isaac W. Thompson, Horace Clark, Edgar L. Ormsbee and Milton Brown. Merritt Clark was subsequently elected president and Horace Clark, his brother, treasurer and superintendent. The board of directors continued nearly the same for two years, when the road was opened through to Salem, forming a continuous line from Rutland to Troy, N. Y. Four years from the day of organization Horace Clark, a pioneer and master-spirit in projecting and completing the road, died, on the 25th of February, 1852; the day appointed for celebrating its opening witnessed his funeral rites and burial. The road cost about one million of dollars and did not at first prove a financial success. Jay Gould became superintendent of the road January 1, 1864, having his headquarters for the first two years at Rutland, boarding at the Bardwell House. In July of 1876 he negotiated the sale of the road to the D. & H. C. Company, by which it is still owned and operated as part of their extensive system.

The Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad was incorporated November 1, 1843. The first meeting of stockholders was held at Rutland, May 6, 1845, with Timothy Follett, of Burlington, chairman, and Ambrose L. Brown, of Rutland, clerk. Voted to open subscription for stock June 10, 1845.

June 12, 1845, more than 2,000 shares having been subscribed to the capital stock, stockholders were notified to meet at the court-house in Rutland for choice of nine directors, which were chosen as follows: Timothy Follett, Samuel Barker, Ira Stewart, Charles Linsley, John A. Conant, Chester Granger, George T. Hodges, William Henry and Henry N. Fullerton. Subsequently, January 14, 1846, the following were chosen directors in place of the old board: Timothy Follett, Samuel P. Strong, William Nash, Charles Linsley, John A. Conant, Chester Granger, George T. Hodges, Nathaniel Fullerton, William Henry, John Elliott, Horace Gray, Samuel Dana and Samuel Henshaw, with Timothy Follett president.

The first blow towards its construction was struck during the month of February, 1847, in the town of Rockingham, near Bellows Falls. Two years and nine months sufficed to complete the road, and it was opened through, December 18, 1849.

The name of the road was changed to the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company by an act of the Legislature, November 6, 1847. It was subsequently changed to the Rutland Railroad Company. Hon. John B. Page was president at the time of his death, in October, 1885, and Joel M. Haven treasurer. Thus, through various changes and vicissitudes, litigations and bankruptcy, the whole line, its buildings, etc., on the 1st day of January, 1871, was leased for a period of twenty years to the Vermont Central Railroad Company.

The Rutland and Whitehall Railroad, running from Castleton to Whitehall, twenty-four miles, was organized under an act approved by the Legislature November 13, 1847, and the road was finished in 1850. Soon after its completion it was leased to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, by which it was operated until 1866, when it was leased to and operated under the administration of Jay Gould. On the 1st of July of the same year the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company took the road under a perpetual lease, by which it is now operated as a branch of their great system.

A. W. and Pitt W. Hyde, William C. Kittridge and Alanson Albee were the chief promoters of this enterprise in its earlier days. The first officers of the company were A. W. Hyde, of Castleton, president; Alanson Albee, of Fairhaven, vice-president; P. W. Hyde, clerk; and W. C. Kittridge, of Fairhaven, treasurer. These, with W. W. Cooley, now president of the corporation, constituted the first board of directors.

The era of railroads in Rutland county, which may be said to date from about 1850, worked immediate and tremendous changes; especially was this true of the town of Rutland and the village of the same name. It is doubtful if there is another town, possibly county, in the State that was changed so universally from an inland agricultural district, without rapid communication with the outside world, to a great railroad center by the construction of the lines described, all of which were put in operation within a very short period. The village of Rutland, the commercial metropolis of the county, awakened from its lethargy at the top of the beautiful eminence crossed by Main street and struggled persistently and vigorously down the hillside towards the depot. Lands in that locality were purchased by far-seeing men, and the advance in prices of such real estate that was only a few years earlier an object of ridicule, on account of its low and marshy character, was something almost phenomenal for a long-settled region. Melzar Edson purchased about the year 1845 a ten acre tract of William Hall, lying to the eastward of Merchants Row to Wales street and bounded on the north by West street, for which he paid $1,750. In 1883 one building lot on the corner of Edson and West streets sold for $2,500. This tract now embraces the most thickly-settled and valuable portion of the village, some of it on Center street being worth $150 a foot.

Evelyn Pierpoint owns a place, No. 19 West street, that was mortgaged in 1810 for $1,350, and would not have sold for much more than the face of the security down to the time of railroad building; it is now valuable property. The lot, a part of which is occupied by the Congregational church, West and Court streets, was sold as late as 1835 by Robert Pierpoint for $550. Down to 1840 Shrewsbury, Clarendon and Castleton disputed the claim of Rutland to commercial importance. The grounds now occupied by the railroad buildings, formerly a portion of the John Ruggles farm, were a cow pasture. A tract of land lying substantially between Center street and the railroad tracks and east of a portion of Merchants Row, bounded north by West street, and east by a line drawn directly by the "Tuttle Building" to the Bardwell House, was offered to Mr. Pierpoint about 1848 for $1,000. He vainly endeavored to get other citizens to join with him in the purchase; one of those men has since paid $3,000 for a small lot thereon, facing Merchants Row. These are only examples indicating the wonderful growth of the village of Rutland and the changes wrought by the railroads. The people of the county at large saw the dawn of rapidly advancing prosperity and their visions have been fully realized.

We will close this chapter with an extract from an Albany newspaper of the year 1852 which states "that land in Rutland that was in market six years ago at $60 an acre is now held at $2,500 and $3,000. Eight years ago Vermont was without a railroad; now Rutland is a central railroad point. No less than six lines enter Rutland, over which run forty-five trains a day."

CHAPTER XII.

INDUSTRIES OF RUTLAND COUNTY.[1]

Effects of Industries on Civilization — Earliest Industries and Tools — Characteristics of the Pioneers — Clearing of Forests — The Food Supply — Early Agriculture — Mistakes of Early Farmers — Introduction of Improved Farm Tools — Sheep Husbandry — Imported Stock and its Improvement — Prominent Breeders of the County — Cattle Raising — Horses and their Improvement — Early Manufactures — Causes of Decline — Present Activity of Manufactures.

"IT is quite within modern times," says a late writer, "that by observation and experience the knowledge has been acquired for a comprehensive and philosophical conception of the importance of industry as a necessary condition in the evolution of human society;" and it seems to the writer as though our Vermont historians had not to this time conceived the importance of industry in the line of progress. We rely upon education, upon science, and we should; we readily see that the railroad, the telegraph, and the ten thousand inventions and improvements of modern times were the results of scientific inquiry; but we do not so readily see the effects of industry upon the growth of civilization, or that industry is as important a factor in the advancement of social, moral and intellectual as in material progress. There is an interdependence of all the sciences, of all the useful pursuits of life. Some men are more prominent than others, some attract the attention and huzzas of the multitude; but the general results come from the combined action of the whole. With this brief indication of principles, applicable, as we believe, to the subject in hand, we assert that with the light of the present age, the history of a county, state or nation would be incomplete without a full history of its industries.

The history of the industries of Rutland county well brought out would open a field for study and philosophical research that could but result in gain of knowledge. The writer is well aware that very few readers of history, industrial or any other, have been accustomed to study history in the way indicated. They read history simply for the facts, without regard to cause and effect, and thereby get the mere data, and even that they are less likely to retain than if read and studied as it should be. But this in part has been the fault of the historian; he has not invited his reader to the philosophy of history.

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[1] Contributed to this work by the Hon. Barnes Frisbie.

A few words from Thompson's *Vermont* will forcibly bring out the beginning of the history of the industries of Rutland county and of Vermont as well: —

" With scarcely any tools but an axe, the first settlers entered the forests, cleared off the timber from a small piece of ground, cut down trees to a suitable length and by the help of a few neighbors reared their log houses and covered them with bark."

History and tradition leave us in doubt of the general condition of things on the first settlement. The settlers brought little with them, and in the then state of civilization they seemed to have no alternative but to hew out for themselves homes in the forest with their own hands. It is equally clear in a general view what our fathers and their descendants have accomplished in the industries in the hundred and ten years, or thereabouts, since the first settlements were made. All intelligent persons would concede that the material progress of this county in the time has been without parallel in the history of the world. Now, we ought to know, or to learn, as we advance in this history, the causes of this marvelous growth, and perhaps the character of the men who made the first settlements of Vermont will furnish us with the most instructive lesson to be drawn from the entire subject.

The first settlers of Vermont were immigrants from the older settled colonies of New England. They were not a roving band that came hither for the purpose of speculation, but were as firmly fixed in habits of steady industry, in the principles of democracy and social equality, in their adherence to Christianity and the cause of education, as any people that ever lived. They had been educated and rigidly disciplined to all this in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and, so armed, they were in spite of their poverty enabled in a few years to make " the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose," and to give influence and direction to the industrial advance of the State and nation.

Agriculture. — This has been the leading industry in Vermont since the State was settled; it is, as said by another, an industry of primal necessity. The early settlers as they came into Vermont found it a wilderness. The entire lands were covered with a forest. They were obliged to provide themselves and families with food to sustain life. They did not bring food with them. They had no means to buy it, and there was none to buy within their reach. They must grow it; they could get it in no other way. Each secured a piece of land, cut down trees and erected a log house for temporary shelter, and then cleared a patch, burned the timber and brush, planted corn and sowed wheat among the stumps, and for a plow used an axe. With this implement they chopped up the earth among the stumps and roots to get it in condition to receive the seed. This was the beginning of Rutland county agriculture, — of Vermont agriculture. The next year another patch was cut over, the material burned and the ground fitted for the seed in the same manner. Thus the work of clearing up the forest was pushed along as rapidly as these hardy pioneers could do it. They soon began to gather some stock around them, as they could keep it. The hard-wood stumps (beech and maple) soon rotted out, when those who had teams began to use the plow and harrow. The early settlers in a few years were in condition to raise a very considerable amount of wheat, rye, corn, potatoes and flax. They soon got a few sheep and of their wool and flax their wives and daughters made the clothing for their families.

For the first half century after the settlement of Vermont there was very little improvement in agriculture; in that period, there was, however, a constant increase of production in progress. More and more of the forests were cut away each returning year, and the newly cleared tracts hurried along into tillable lands as fast as practicable. The increase was in the acreage put into crops; not in the amount of production per acre. The decayed wood and leaves had been accumulating for centuries; vegetable mould kept the lands rich for many years thereafter, before any fertilization was required to put them in condition to bring forth ample crops. The lands produced abundantly for many years with indifferent plowing and no fertilization, except what nature provided.

The old wooden plow was used in Vermont for more than half a century after the State was settled. It required more strength of team to draw it than the modern plow and it only "rooted up" from two to four inches of the surface of the ground. All farm implements were then rude and clumsy, and though the entire work of cultivation was simply the persistent use of physical strength, yet the lands on the average produced about twice what they do now. But continual cropping exhausted the elements of production to a great degree and the farmers found their soils deteriorated before they were aware of it. The very simple general proposition did not occur to them that to restore productiveness of their soils they must restore the elements, the plant food, which they had lost by this continual cropping for half a century. The proposition, though simple, opens a field for thought, for mental labor in connection with agriculture which the farmers were not then accustomed to, and instead of applying the remedy, they allowed their lands to go on in the downward course of deterioration. By-and-by the inventor and manufacturer awoke and produced a plow with a cast iron mould-board. This, and other improved farm implements, were the first distinctive improvement in connection with agriculture, at least in Vermont. The following is taken from the history of the town of Poultney:

"During the first half century after the settlement there were few changes worthy of note in the mode of farming. The same farm implements first in use were kept in use with very little change or improvement until after 1820. The old wooden plow was manufactured every where a third-rate blacksmith could be found; almost any man could do the wood work. In 1825 a plow with a cast iron mould-board was offered for sale in Poultney for the first time. It had been introduced in New York and the Middle States some years previous to that time and was gradually working its way into use. The farmers of Poultney and vicinity for some time would not buy it; they said it would break; it might do on Western or Southern lands, where there were no stones, but it would never work among the rocks and stones of Vermont; they were sure of that. After a time one farmer after another, with much urging, was induced to try it, found they did not break it, and that it was much more effective in its work than the wooden plow, and before 1840 the wooden plow was a thing of the past. Other new implements and improvements on old ones soon followed."

The mowing-machine and horse-rake were later improvements. It is not over twenty-five years since the click of the mowing-machine was first heard in Rutland county, and hardly twenty years since it came into general use.

The economy adhered to by the farmers of Vermont for the first half century or more of our history, led them to do all they could within themselves; to raise all they needed for their own use upon their own farms, with sufficient to square up their accounts with the shoemaker, the blacksmith, the cooper, the carpenter, the merchant, and the doctor. Their lands then produced bountifully, but the markets for their produce hardly paid for transportation before the days of railroads, with butter at ten cents a pound, cheese at four or five cents, potatoes at ten or fifteen cents a bushel, and rye and corn at fifty cents. The first specialty in the history of farming in Rutland county seems to have been in

Sheep Husbandry.— The scope of this work is such that only a general outline of the history of this very important branch of farming industry can be given, but enough we hope to encourage the young farmers of Rutland county that it may be made profitable, if entered into with zeal and made a subject of scientific investigation and constant attention and study.

The first sheep brought into Vermont were the "native breed," so called, or, as they were sometimes called, the "English sheep." They were a large, healthy, hardy sheep, with long, coarse wool, which supplied the material for clothing for that day and generation. The pride of the early settlers did not aspire to fine wool clothing. They did not then grow sheep or wool for the market. They were grown for their flesh to eat and their wool for clothing, and now and then a sheep or fleece of wool for a mechanic or tradesman.

The importation of the Spanish Merino sheep led to the specialty to which allusion has been made in this branch of farm industry. When this breed of sheep was first imported from Spain to this country, or by whom, does not seem definitely settled. The late William Jarvis, of Wethersfield, Vermont, while American cousul to Portugal, made large importations of the Spanish Merino to this county in 1810 and 1811. He was not, however, the only importer nor the first one. Colonel David Humphreys, of Connecticut, was an earlier importer of these sheep than Jarvis; but the importations of the latter were largely to Vermont, and the well-known character of Mr. Jarvis, his knowledge of sheep and his enthusiasm in their improvement, enabled him to do more than anybody else in laying the foundation for the success of sheep husbandry in this State.

The first importations were scattered about and did not attract general attention in Vermont much before 1825. The tariffs of 1824 and 1828, with the growing interest in the Spanish Merino, created an enthusiasm in Vermont in sheep husbandry, and this brought out as a specialty the business of wool growing in this State. A high tariff by Congress had the effect to raise the prices of wool. Manufactories went up on every stream capable of running machinery, as the readers of the various town histories herein will learn; farmers went almost exclusively into the business of wool-growing.

The inquiry may now properly be made as to the character of the sheep imported from Spain by Consul Jarvis and others. They were doubtless a pure Spanish Merino, they were not as large or as hardy as the old English sheep, but their wool was as fine and pure as any wool ever grown before or since. Their fleeces did not average over three and a half pounds, but the wool was of excellent quality what there was of it.

Now we come to a very important part of the history of our sheep husbandry, viz., the improvement on the imported Spanish Merino sheep. Such improvement has been made that the descendants of this imported breed are a larger and more hardy sheep and produce an average fleece of nearly, if not quite, three times the weight of the original Spanish Merino. How has this improvement been effected? Undoubtedly the Vermont climate is favorable to that end; our Vermont grasses are well adapted to sheep, and our Vermont breeders have exhibited a measure of scientific study and acquired knowledge in their calling which may well challenge the attention of scientists in any department of industry. In the last few years large sales have been made by the Vermont breeders of the Spanish Merino to parties living in nearly all of the States in the Union. Car loads have been sent to the Western States, California and New Mexico. In fact the Vermont sheep are the standard in this country, and they are obtained for their excellence and to improve the flocks of sheep elsewhere — we were about to say everywhere. It should not be forgotten that the Spanish Merino has been raised to his present high degree of excellence in Vermont by forty years of hard mental labor on the part of the pioneers in this work, among whom is our own J. A. Benedict, esq., of

Castleton, in this county. Without disparagement to any among the leading sheep breeders of this county, past or present, may also be mentioned Joseph S. Griswold, of Benson; D. W. Bump, of Brandon; Albert Brasee, J. Ganson, and Chandler B. Gibbs, of Hubbardton; Lyman W. Fish, and Harry Collins, of Ira; Johnson S. Benedict, Chauncey L. Barber, and William F. Barber, of Castleton; Volney Baird, Pittsfield; Isaac H. Morgan, Poultney; John H. Mead, Rutland. Many others have been and are engaged in this industry; but the above are those now prominently following it.

Cattle. — The cattle of the early settlers were of the "native breed," and not much attempt was made at improvement in Rutland county until after 1830. The Durham was about the first breed introduced in Rutland county in the way of improvement. This, crossed with the native breed, did produce an improvement. It increased the size and beauty of the animals and they were more easily fattened; but it was claimed that it did not improve the dairy, that the Durham cow was no better (if as good) for the dairy than the native cow. But the dairy was hardly made a specialty in Vermont farming until after 1830. Butter and cheese were made from the first, but made to supply the families of those who made these articles, and to pay merchants' and mechanics' bills — made for home consumption; there was no market elsewhere which demanded these products to much extent. Even up to 1840 butter seldom brought over ten cents a pound, and cheese not over five or six cents. The dairy business in Rutland county began to increase gradually as early as 1834. The mania for wool-growing, which had for a half dozen years existed among the farmers, began to subside, and as that was passing away more attention was given to dairying. The farmers began to keep less of other stock and more of cows. Thus they went on from year to year until nearly every farmer kept either sheep or dairy entire, except his necessary team.

Since the system of associated dairying was introduced, improvements in that department have been more rapid. It is a matter of history, we suppose, that Jesse Williams, of Rome, N. Y., was the originator of the American cheese factory system. This he originated in 1850, and for the purpose of relieving the members of his family from excessive labor in the management of his own dairy. But in this act of his he developed a principle of immense value to that interest, and the factory system is now quite generally adopted in this country wherever intelligent dairying is prosecuted. It may be regarded not only as a great labor-saving invention, but as developing a more scientific mode of manufacture, a better article, and a more successful business.

Associated dairying began in Rutland county in the year 1864. It had then made considerable progress in the State of New York, and especially in the vicinity of Rome where it originated. Rollin C. Wickham established the first cheese factory in Rutland county, in his own town of Pawlet. The next one was established in Middletown and the building erected the same year

(1864). Like most other improvements, the system had to undergo opposition, but there is no opposition now. It is the true system of dairying, especially of cheese-making.

Several foreign breeds of cattle have been introduced in this country during the last twenty-five years, for their supposed excellences as dairy stock. Among them are the Ayrshires, the Jerseys and the Holsteins; there are other breeds, but these are the leading varieties. Each of these is undoubtedly a fine dairy stock, and collectively they have doubtless done much to improve the dairy capacity of this country. But the improvement has not been alone the result of breeding in this country. The scientific and skillful breeder of dairy stock, like the Merino sheep breeder, has improved upon nature; he has improved upon the imported cow. Both our wool-growers and our dairymen have evinced remarkable skill in their callings, and may well stand beside the great inventors of modern times, as benefactors of their race. The yield of butter or cheese per cow has been largely increased in the last twenty or thirty years. The cow has been improved and the facilities for working up the milk so as to secure the entire yield and give a better quality of butter and cheese are now seemingly all that can be asked.

If the same study and mental energy and persistence that have been devoted to sheep raising and the dairy in these later years, had been given to our worn-out soils, the crop reports would show a much higher figure. But let us hope that we shall soon see two blades of grass where one now grows.

Horses.— Vermont horses are also noted for their excellence. The Black Hawks and Morgans first gained their notoriety in Vermont, and the Hambletonians were first known as trotters in Rutland county. We have had our full share of "fast-horse" men, the most of whom have lost rather than gained money in their chosen occupation. The trotting horse is now the leading attraction at every agricultural fair, and skill in breeding and training in these latter days sends him almost on the wings of the wind. The horse is a noble animal, and the larger class of horses in this county are now bred and grown for the purposes of utility. It satisfies the ambition of some to have a horse that will finish a mile stretch in one or two seconds less time than any other horse; but it does not follow that the horse which comes out half his length ahead is the best horse in the service for which horses are made. Every man is to be commended for his love for a beautiful horse. A fine moving horse, a good carriage horse, a good "roader," a good work horse, a horse which has "bottom" and endurance — all these are valuable and may well be sought for in breeding and growing this animal. Great improvement has been made in this stock in the last forty years and a fine field exists for further improvement, without attempting to grow up a horse whose only merit is that he can trot a mile in one or two seconds less time than any other horse.

Manufactures.— As our space is limited for the consideration of the subject of the industries of the county we can but briefly allude to mechanics and mechanical work under the head of manufactures.

One historian tells us that the axe and the plow were the most primitive of manufactures, another historian said, that "a woman with a pair of hand cards, the great and little wheel, one of which was turned by the hand, the other by the foot, made the outfit for the earliest manufacturing establishment in Vermont." It is perhaps of no great importance here to discuss the question whether axes and plows or the spinning-wheel, were first made. It is probable that in Vermont the axe was first used. The first thing done on the settlement was to cut down trees on a space large enough to build a log house upon, and the settlers could not have done that without axes. They did have an axe when they began, and that was about all they did have of farm implements; the axe, if we may say so, was the pioneer's tool. The axe used by the early settlers was a rude implement with a helve, as Horace Greeley once said, "like a pudding-stick." The wooden plow, the first used in Vermont, we have already described. The early settlers were obliged to have clothing as well as something to eat, and every household very soon furnished itself with the hand cards, the wheels named, and a loom, all of a rude character; but with them (kept perhaps in the same room in which the family ate, drank and slept) the women of the household carded and spun wool and made the clothing for the family.

Saw-mills were about the first mechanical establishments propelled by water power. The settlers occupied the log dwellings no longer than they were obliged to; but they could have no other until they could saw boards and planks from their plentiful timber. Quite early the saw-mills went up on all of the streams in Vermont, and the settlers began the erection of frame houses. Details of these early mills will be given in the histories of the various towns.

About the year 1800, and in some towns a little before that time, carding machines and fulling mills were erected, which were then regarded as a great improvement. At the carding machine the wool could be transformed into rolls ready for the spinning-wheel and the flannel could be colored and fulled, ready to be made into coats, jackets and trowsers for the men and boys. Soon there was another advance in this direction. There were woolen and cotton factories established, factories where, strange to say, they could take wool and run it through the various stages in the same mill and it would come out finished cloth. The "spinning-jenny" was a wonderful machine and how one man could run a hundred spindles while the good housewife could run only one, was a marvel. Many of the early carding and cloth mills of this county will be noted in the subsequent town histories.

About 1800 iron ore was discovered in Brandon, Chittenden and Tinmouth, and great hope was inspired as to its becoming a source of future wealth. Furnaces were established in Brandon and Tinmouth at which stoves were made, which gradually superseded the old-fashioned fire-place.

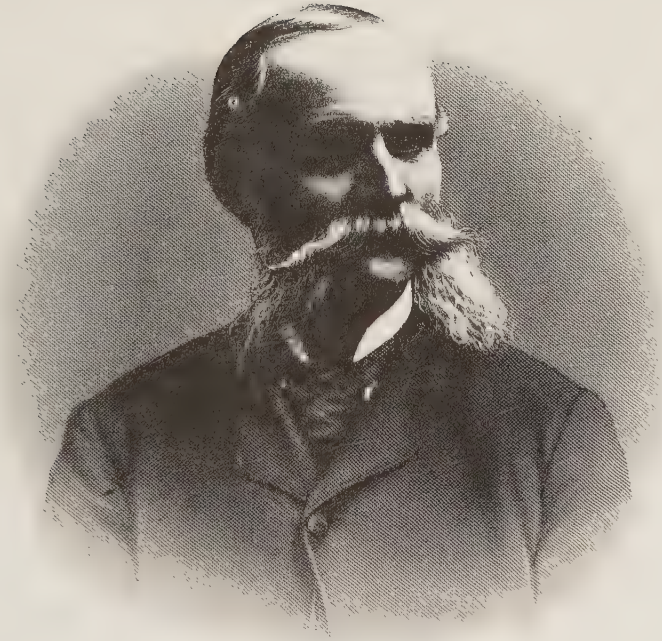
The manufacture of pot and pearl ashes was a prominent and very early industry. The forests had to be cut down and burned, thus furnishing a source of manufacture without cost. The sale of the product supplied the settlers with a medium of exchange for household necessities which was of great value when money was very scarce.

Jno. Burnam, who is elsewhere mentioned in these pages, established a starch manufactory at Middletown, about the beginning of the century, using potatoes for his stock. It was quite a success; but in common with very many other early manufacturing shops in the county, was carried off by the great flood of 1811.

Manufacturing was quite brisk in Rutland county for about a quarter of a century prior to 1830, which included woolen and cotton goods, stoves and iron ware, whisky and cider brandy. The manufactories of those goods in this county were quite numerous during that period, but diminished rapidly after 1830, a result due largely to the fact that the county lacked railroad transportation to distant markets and could not, therefore, compete with others who were more fortunately situated.

The railroads have now revolutionized the industries of this county, as they have wherever they have been built and sustained; they became almost a necessary condition of our existence. It is not quite forty years since the first railroad was put in operation in Vermont. "Cheap transportation" says a modern writer, "is the instrument and the test of civilized progress. In proportion as men can travel quickly, easily and cheaply, and can carry goods and material quickly, easily and cheaply, very nearly in that proportion do wealth, and intelligence, and happiness, that is, civilization, advance."

As already indicated, it was not contemplated in this chapter to go minutely into the histories of the industries which have been pursued in Rutland county; they will be more fully described in later pages of the work. We intended only to give a general outline, and at the same time to enforce as well as we could the importance of a knowledge of the subject. We do not underestimate the history of men; but even that cannot be understood without a knowledge of man's position and the influences which surround him. No one will deny that the advance in this region, in wealth, in prosperity, in all that pertains to civilization, in the last fifty years, has been without a parallel in history.



Geo. J. Wardwell

CHAPTER XIII.

MARBLE AND SLATE IN RUTLAND COUNTY.[1]

Geographical Position — Geological Age — Mountains — Lakes and Ponds — Geographical Order of Rocks — Rock Formation — Ice Period and Glacial Theory — Fossils — Minerals — Economic Minerals — Early Quarries and Mills — Analysis of Marbles — Comparative Strength of Marbles — Chronological List of Marble Quarries — Development of Machinery — Slate Quarries — Chronological List of Slate Quarries — Iron — Clays.

THE geographical position of Rutland county begins on the east of the crest of the Green Mountain Range, and extends west to Lake Champlain and the State of New York, with Addison county on the north and Bennington county on the south; it has an area of about one thousand square miles. It has an elevated surface, mountainous on the east, with numerous foot hills and scattered spurs of the Green Mountains — a member of the Apalachian system which extends from Quebec to Alabama. The soil is fertile and the surface is drained by Black, White, Quechee and Pawlet Rivers, and Otter Creek.

The geological age of the rock formation of Western Vermont has been the subject of much discussion and controversy by many eminent geologists, particularly in relation to the shale, slate and limestone formations (including marble), that are exposed along the valleys and lower portions of the district embraced by Rutland and adjoining counties. The order of the various formations along Lake Champlain was determined as early as 1842, by Messrs. Hall, Emmons, Mather and Vannuxem, of the New York Geological Survey. These formations stand in the following order: Potsdam sandstone followed by calciferous, Chazy and Trenton limestones, and the latter by Hudson River slate. But with regard to the age and order of the rock lying east of the Champlain Group, a diversity of opinions have been entertained by a number of prominent geologists.

Professor Emmons, in his report of the New York survey, advanced his theory of the "Taconic System," claiming "that the range of mountains extending from Addison county in Vermont south along the western borders of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and also the limestone and marble on the east of the range, belonged to a formation older than the Potsdam, but younger than the primitive rocks"; but he was opposed in his views by Professors Hall and Mather, and Professor Rogers, of the Pennsylvania survey, who regarded the limestone and slate of the Taconic Range as belonging to the Champlain Group.

The geological reports of Vermont seem to leave the age of these rocks undetermined. In 1866 Sir William Logan, of the geological survey of Canada, extended his "Quebec Group" so as to include the rocks of the Taconic Group of Emmons.

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[1] This chapter was prepared for this work by George J. Wardwell, of Rutland.

Of the various theories set up to fix the geological age of these rocks, it was left for an unpretentious Vermont citizen to furnish the means of determining their geological horizon, viz.: Rev. Augustus Wing, a graduate of Amherst College of the class of 1835. He was not a professional geologist, but became deeply interested in the science, and a large portion of the latter part of his life was spent in studying the rocks of Western Vermont, with a view to determining the age of the marble formation. "Knowing," says Professor Dana, "that fossils were the only sure criterion of geological age, he searched and found them, and thus reached safe conclusions." " . . . He accomplished vastly more for the elucidation of the age of Vermont rocks than had been done by the Vermont geological survey." " . . . His discoveries shed light not on these rocks alone, but also on the general geology of New England and Eastern North America."

Mr. Wing was preparing, at the request of Professor Dana, an account of his discoveries for the *Journal of Science*, but died in January, 1876, before it was finished. After his death his note-book and papers relating to this subject were sent to Professor Dana, who compiled them for publication in the *Journal of Science*, 1877, pp. 332 and 405, vol. XIII. Mr. Wing's general conclusion has been established: It is "that the limestone formation of Western New England, containing the marble, is the same as the calciferous, Chazy and Trenton of the Champlain Group (lower Silurian), and that the slates of the Taconic Range *overlie* the limestone and belong to the Hudson River and Utica formations of the New York reports."[1]

The perplexing question as to the geological age of the limestone, including marble and slate, lying east of the Taconic Range, has, through the discoveries of Mr. Wing, been answered, and the answer has been confirmed by the more recent discoveries of fossils by Professors Dana, Dwight and Whitefield. "The Taconic System of Emmons finally disappears from American geology, while the Quebec of Logan is reduced to a subordinate member of the limestone group, if its existence is to be recognized at all in Western New England."

Mountains. — The following are the names of the prominent peaks of the Green Mountains within the limits of Rutland county, with their location and heights: —

Name.	*Situation.*	*Height.*
Killington Peak	Sherburne	4,380[2]
Pico Peak	Sherburne and Mendon	3,917
Shrewsbury Peak	Mendon and Shrewsbury	3,849
White Rocks	Wallingford	2,532
Mount Tabor	Mount Tabor	....

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[1] For further particulars in relation to the age of the rocks of Western Vermont see a publication of the Middlebury (Vt.) Historical Society entitled, *The Marble Border of New England*, 1885, (pp. 12–16.) Also, *Dana's Manual of Geology*, 3d ed. (pp. 163, 212, 213 and 214.) Also, *Geike's Text Book of Geology*, 1882, (p. 586.)

[2] As determined by Major Cutts, of the United States Geodetic Survey.

The following peaks of the Taconic Range[1] are within the county:—

Name.	*Situation.*	*Height.*
Bird Mountain	Ira	....
Herrick Mountain	Ira	2,661
Moose Horn Mountain	Wells	....
Danby Mountain	Danby	....
Haystack Mountain	Pawlet	....

Lakes and Ponds.—

Name.	*Situation.*	*Miles Long.*	*Miles Wide.*
Austin Lake	Poultney and Wells	5.00	1.50
Bombazine Lake	Castleton	8.00	2.50
Fox Pond	Wallingford	.75	.50
Hortensia Lake	Hubbardton	3.00	.50
Jackson's Pond	Mount Holly	1.00	.50
Little Pond	Wells	1.00	.50
Spectacle Pond	Wallingford	2.00	1.00
Tinmouth Pond	Tinmouth	1.50	.50

More detailed descriptions of these mountains, lakes and ponds have been given in Chapter II.

Geographical.— Order of Rocks, West to East.—Commencing at the most westerly part of the county, a narrow strip of calciferous sandrock passes through the towns of Benson and Westhaven; its general strike is north 10° east, dip, 3° to 15° east, forming the shore and eastern boundary of Lake Champlain. A very thin stratum of Trenton limestone lies parallel to the sandrock on the east, with the same strike, with a dip at Westhaven of 5° east.

Next in order eastward comes quite a thick belt of Hudson River shales and slates. At Westhaven post-office it has a strike of north 10° east; at north part of Benson, north and south, with a dip varying from 22° to 50° east. The slate grows thinner on the south where it enters New York State.

The next neighbors on the east are strata of Trenton limestone of the Champlain Group, and talcoid schist. The limestone is thickest in the south part of Westhaven; grows thinner as it goes northward, and finally disappears in the central part of Benson. The talcoid schist shows itself in the western part of Fairhaven, extending northerly, passing through the easterly part of Westhaven and southeast corner of Benson and southwest corner of Hubbardton, entering Sudbury near the west line, and disappears in the northwest corner of that town.

The next rock in the eastward geographical order, are the slates belonging to the Hudson River and Utica Group. (Not the same as the Georgia slates of the northern part of the State, as given in the *Geological Reports of Vermont.*) This slate stratum constitutes one of the largest rock formations in the county, and ranks second in economic value, not only of the county, but of the State. It enters this county from New York at the southwest corner, extending north through the western part of Pawlet, Wells and Middletown, Poultney, Hubbardton, western part of Sudbury, where it grows thinner, entering Addison county like a wedge, and pinches out in the town of Cornwall. The direction of the stratum from the south is north from 10° to 20° east, having a stratum dip of from 10° to 40° east. The cleavage dip is generally greater than that of the stratum and ranges from 10° to 40° east. The slate on the west side of Lake Bombazine has a cleavage dip conformable with that of the stratum, a circumstance of very rare occurrence in Western Vermont. (These slates will be further considered a little further on, under the head of economical geology.)

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[1] Notwithstanding the "Taconic System" of Emmons has become obsolete, the name of this range of mountains, given by him, will probably be retained.

The next stratum is talcoid schist. The territory occupied by this formation consists of the eastern parts of Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, Castleton, Hubbardton, and the western portions of Danby, Tinmouth, Clarendon, Rutland and Pittsford, and touching the southwest corner of Brandon, finally thinning to a point in the southeast corner of Sudbury. Shortly after entering the town of Rutland the formation, or stratum, becomes bifurcated and a thin arm extends northerly into the south part of Pittsford, where it disappears.

The next formation is the "Eolian limestone" of the *Vermont Reports* and belongs to the calciferous, Chazy and Trenton of the Champlain Group (Lower Silurian), as previously stated. This limestone is overlaid by the Hudson River slate and talcoid schist. In the valleys much of the overlying rock strata has been removed, as well as many of the anticlinals of the limestone, exposing their upturned edges. This limestone stratum in Addison county, where it apparently begins, is of great thickness. Extending southward, it becomes divided in Cornwall by overlying slate and schist, into two nearly parallel ridges; the western range continues south, passing the eastern parts of Shoreham and Orwell, and the western parts of Whiting, Sudbury and Hubbardton, where it terminates. The western range enters Rutland county from the north, passing through Brandon to the south line of Pittsford, where it becomes again divided into three thinner parallel ranges, by quartzite and overlying talcoid schist. The western branch terminates near the south line of Rutland; the middle and eastern ranges continue southward through Rutland, Clarendon, Tinmouth, Wallingford and Danby, to the southern limit of the county. The strike is nearly north and south. The dip is very irregular, ranging from 10° east up to 90°. Much of the limestone of Rutland county is highly metamorphic and includes the larger part of the celebrated marbles of Vermont, of which we shall speak more particularly in later pages.

The formation east of the limestone consists in the main of quartz, schist and gneiss, the later having the greatest thickness of any strata within the county. The rock strata of the following towns consist almost entirely of quartzite and gneissoid formation, viz.: Mount Tabor, Mount Holly, eastern part of Wallingford, Shrewsbury, Mendon, Sherburne, Chittenden and Pittsford. Nearly all of these towns are situated within the range of the Green Mountains, and include Shrewsbury, Pico and Killington Peaks. The strike and dip of this formation varies greatly; the strike ranging from north 75° west, to north 70° east, and the dip ranging from 80° west, to 80° east.

The series of rocks of the county have thus been presented in a cursory manner and without attempting to give a detailed account of the many modified conditions and characteristics that are to be found in every one of the formations. Very few of the rocks contain fossils, on account of the metamorphism to which they have been subjected. It will be observed that all of the strata dip to the east at various angles, excepting the gneiss in some locations. Many of the localities have been subjected to greater disturbance than others, as indicated by their folded and contorted conditions.

Rock Formation.— The material of the limestone formation of Western Vermont was deposited in the shallow and quiet waters of the ancient Silurian sea, while it was protected by an eastern submerged barrier of archean islands and reefs, allowing the water to become clear and favorable for the life and growth of crinoids, corals and mollusks. The period during which this and other deposits were made was a long one — sufficiently long to allow a deposit known as the Lower Silurian to form to the depth of 12,000 feet. While this enormous deposit was accumulating there were short periods of disturbance, causing the waters to become turbid and the bottom to become covered with mud — a material constituting the slates of this period.

This long period of rest terminated over Western New England at the close of the Lower Silurian period — not suddenly, but by a slow and gradual change resulting from subterranean movements and causing an up-lift of the sea bottom and metamorphism. In the language of Dana: "During Paleozoic time, previous to the epoch of revolution, the Green Mountain area had been a region of accumulating limestone, sand-beds and mud-beds, and these lay in horizontal strata, making a series of thickness not less than twelve thousand feet, the actual amount not yet ascertained. Here the rock-making over the region ended. Next came the upturning, in which the same rocks were displaced, folded and crystallized, and the Green Mountain region made dry land."

The agencies necessary to produce the metamorphism of the rock are principally heat at a low temperature, between 500 degrees and 1,200 degrees F., and water or moisture in varying quantities, operating through long periods of pressure. The average amount of moisture contained in uncrystalline rocks, as limestone, sandstone, shales, etc., exceeds three per cent.; even at 2.67 per cent. the amount would correspond with two quarts per cubic foot of rock. This moisture existed in the sedimentary formation, being oceanic water carrying many minerals, as sodium chloride (common salt), potassium, and magnesium chlorides, magnesium bromide and sulphate, calcium carbonate and sulphate, etc. It is through these agencies that crystalline rocks are produced. Sedimentary beds, that is, those made originally from mud, clay, etc., have been changed into slate, calcareous, talcose and mica schists, gneiss, and even granite, and limestone into statuary marble.

In the case of statuary marble, the heat was sufficient to obliterate the fossils which the limestone formerly contained. The geological time of the disturbance that produced this change of character, or metamorphism, in the rocks, was at the close of the Lower and beginning of the Upper Silurian eras. "Some of the characteristics of the force engaged in the extensive up-lifts and flexures of the rocks, are as follows: The force acted at right angles to the course of the flexures. — The force acted from the direction of the ocean. — The force was slow in action and long continued. It is not known that this disturbance affected the Apalachians farther southward than New Jersey."[1]

The foregoing summary of the rock formation of Rutland county does not account for the diversified and uneven surface that exists to-day, consisting, as it does, of mountains, hills and deep valleys. We have evidence that during what is called the Champlain Period, a subsidence occurred, extending over the whole of North America. The ocean water covered a large portion of New England and extended up the St Lawrence River nearly to the great lakes, and over the Champlain and Hudson River valleys. The depth to which the land was submerged was not uniform. "This arm of the sea, nearly 500 feet deep at Montreal and from 300 to 400 in Lake Champlain, was frequented by whales and seals; their remains have been found near Montreal, and a large portion of the skeleton of a whale was dug up on the borders of Lake Champlain, sixty feet above its level, or 150 feet above the ocean. Sea-border formation can be traced along the shores of Lake Champlain at varying heights up to 393 feet, containing marine shells to a height of 325."[2]

Ice Period — Glacial Theory. — During what is termed the Glacial, or Drift Period, North America experienced an extremely cold climate, and an ice-cap extended from the northern regions as far south as the Ohio River, covering the whole of New England. This ice-cap was of immense thickness, and it is claimed by many eminent geologists that this sheet of ice moved in a southerly direction from the colder and higher latitudes of the North, to the lower and warmer climate of the South, carrying along with it masses of rock at its under surface, scratching and tearing away the surface over which it traveled, grinding off the tops of mountains, scoring out the valleys and transporting its wreck of rock material to lower and warmer latitudes, where it was left, forming terminal moraines of rounded boulders and coarse gravel; and, as the climate became gradually warmer, the southern border of the ice-sheet gradually receded towards the North, thus distributing the broken, rounded and ground-up rock material over a large portion of the surface of the continent, leaving grooves and scratches on the surface of the rocks, seemingly as evidence of the processes and agents employed; which cut through and removed many of the rock strata to great depths, leaving the upturned edges of the lower formations exposed, as can be seen in many places in every valley of Rutland county.

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[1] DANA.

[2] *Ibid.*

It is generally admitted that valleys are mainly due to erosion, the erosive agents being guided either by original depressions in the ground, or by geological structure, or both. A fundamental law of erosion is, that harder rocks resist decay and denudation more, while softer rocks resist it less and are more easily abraded. That glacial action has had much to do with erosion is evident; but we are inclined to think that the Glacial Theory spreads itself out too thin (if the expression may be used) to account fully for all the erosive effects produced during the Ice Age. The old school of geologists credit the glaciers with a limited amount of erosive work; also for the distribution of many boulders through the agency of icebergs, which are the offspring of glaciers; but they restrict their erosive action to mountainous districts and adjacent valleys, and hold that the large erratic boulders, as well as the smaller ones, which are found scattered over the surface of the country, were transported by icebergs and field-ice to which they were attached from northern seas, at a time when the continent was submerged beneath the ocean. The entire Green Mountain range was covered, and Mount Washington to within 500 feet of the top. Scratches and boulders have been found 6,000 feet above the sea, on the White Mountains. The writer has a boulder (quartzite) in his collection which he brought from the top of Mount Killington, a height of over 4,300 feet; its longest and shortest circumferential measurements are thirty-one and twenty-seven inches, respectively. It surely must have been "up-hill work" for a glacier to have left it there!

At the time of the greatest submergence of the continent, enormous fields of ice, as well as icebergs, must have moved from northern latitudes, impelled by the wind and ocean currents. These would have passed over the whole of New England, except the higher parts of the White Mountains, but would have stranded on the tops of mountains of less height, and by the action of winds, ocean currents, as well as the constant ebb and flow of the tides, rising and falling, advancing and retreating, would have ground and scoured off the mountain summits; and at each recurring warm season, corresponding to our summer, they would have become free and floated off into still warmer latitudes, carrying with them masses of rock, boulders large and small, and dropping them as the ice melted. This process must have continued for a long period, and as the land gradually emerged from the ocean, the summits of less elevated mountains would be subjected to similar degradation. As the mountain ranges appeared above the water, the direction of the currents, with the moving ice, would correspond with the trend of the ranges. Degradation and denudation would cease on the summits and increase on the flanks of the mountains, as more land was exposed to the action of the ice as it crowded through the valleys. At times the ice would become wedged between converging ridges, working great destruction to the rock surface exposed to its pressure. As the continent became more elevated, the climate became milder. The ice floes and icebergs existed only in more northern latitudes, while the broad valleys became arms of the sea and finally were reduced to the condition of rivers, which have left a record of their existence in the kames or terraces along the course of our present river valleys and high above the beds of existing streams. (See chapter on the natural characteristics of this county.)

Glaciers, icebergs and field ice in the earlier ages, and atmospheric action, as heat, cold, rains and river action in later times, are the agents that have been employed in cutting, carving and scouring away the rock and in distributing the broken and ground-up *débris* over the earth, resulting in giving the surface of our county its present contour of architectural beauty.

Fossils.— Fossils are rarely found in the rocks of the county. The high metamorphism to which they have been subjected has obliterated them. A few fossils have been found in the Tertiary formation at Brandon, consisting of twenty-three species of fruits and seeds associated with brown coal (lignite), kaolin, iron ocher (limnite) and manganese ore ; all of the above are found in the east part of the town at the foot of the Green Mountains. While constructing the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, at Mount Holly, the tusks of a fossil elephant were found in a muck-bed near the summit at an elevation of 1,415 above tide water.

Minerals.—The following list of minerals, known to exist in Rutland county, is taken from the State Geological Reports, 1861 : —

Brandon. — Limonite, limnite (yellow ocher), manganese, kaolin, lignite, plumbago, galena, copper pyrites, marble, fire clay, quartzite.

Pittsford.— Limonite, limnite, manganese ores, plumbago, marble and fire brick clay, iron clay stones.

Chittenden.— Manganese ores, iron ores, viz., limonite, magnetic and specular, galena, iolite.

Clarendon.— Calcareous tufa, marble.

Danby.— Marble, stalactites, galena.

Fairhaven.— Roofing slate, iron pyrites.

Ludlow.— Serpentine, hornblende, talc, magnetic iron, chlorite.

Mendon.— Magnetite, marble, copper and iron pyrites, galena and plumbago.

Mount Holly. — Asbestos, chlorite.

Poultney.— Roofing slate.

Rutland. — Marble, limonite and specular iron ores, pipe and fire clays, iron clay stones.

Sherburne.— Marble, limonite.

Shrewsbury.— Magnetic iron, iron and copper pyrites, smoky and milky quartz.

Sudbury.— Marble.

Tinmouth.— Limonite, iron pyrites, marble.

Wells.— Roofing slate.

Pawlet.— Roofing slate.

Wallingford.— Limonite, manganese ores, marble.

Castleton. — Roofing slate, jasper, manganese ores, chlorite.

Economic Minerals.— Under this head I propose to speak of those minerals that are of commercial importance, upon which industries have been based, that are now or have been worked to a greater or less extent, in Rutland county. Of this class of minerals, marble is the most important. It consists of that part of the limestone (calcium carbonate) formation that has been subjected to the greatest degree of metamorphism, comprising a great variety of delicately tinted, clouded, veined and mottled marbles, some of which have a granular, or sacarhoidal texture, entirely freed of color, and known as statuary marble. All of these are susceptible of taking a high polish, many of them comparing favorably with, while some excel in firmness of texture and beauty, the most celebrated marbles of antiquity.

Although marble exists and is worked to some extent in many parts of this State, the bulk of the deposit lies in Rutland county, where the largest quarries and mills for producing and manufacturing marble in the world are to be found. Channeling machines and power drills driven by steam and in some instances by compressed air are used for quarrying. Nearly all of the quarries use steam derricks and cranes for handling the blocks. The mills are provided with the most improved kinds of machinery for sawing, such as automatic saw and sand feeds, rubbing beds, lathes for turning, polishing, etc. The extent to which the industry is carried on, amount of capital invested, together with the improvements in machinery for quarrying, sawing and finishing, have made Vermont one of the largest (if not the largest) marble producing district in the world.

The earliest known reference to the existence of marble in Vermont is found in a letter from Nathaniel Chipman to General Philip Schuyler, of New York, alluding to a conversation had between them the winter before at Philadelphia, and suggesting the resources of Vermont which might contribute to sustain a proposed canal to be built between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain. "There are also," he says, "in this part of the country numerous quarries of marble, some of them of superior quality. Machines may easily be erected for sawing it into slabs by water, and in that state it might become an important article of commerce." This letter is dated at Rutland, January 25, 1792.

Early Quarries and Mills.— The first marble quarry opened in the county (of which I have an account) was in the town of Pittsford, by Jeremiah Sheldon, in 1795. In 1804 Eben W. Judd, of Middlebury, adopted the plan of the marble workers who lived in the time of Pliny, and sawed the first marble in the State with soft iron plates, using sand and water, a plan universally adopted throughout Vermont, and other places where marble is sawed. The first mill for sawing marble in the county was built on Stevens's Brook, by Epaphras Jones in 1806; this mill was constructed on different principles from that of Judd's and proved a failure. Another mill was built soon after on Mill Brook, by Mr. Ballou. Considerable marble from the "Sheldon Quarry" was sawed at this mill. Mr. John A. Conant, one of the oldest citizens of Brandon, in a letter dated October 10, 1885, says: "I well remember that Judd, of Middlebury, ran a single plate saw for sawing marble that he brought from Pittsford about 1811." He further says that "Judd hauled marble from Pittsford to his works in Middlebury; and at one time boated marble down Otter Creek."

The second marble quarry was opened in Pittsford by Eli Hudson in 1799, a few rods north of the "Pittsford Quarry Company's" opening.

The third marble quarry was also opened in Pittsford, by Charles Lamb about the year 1806.

True Blue Marble Company (West Rutland, Whipple Hollow).—The first quarry opened on this property was about 1807. The farm was owned at that time by Timothy Brockway, and was worked in 1812 by Ezra Meach. At different times the quarry was worked by the following parties: Gardiner and Obro Tripp, 1815, Timothy Brockway, David Hurlbert, Luther Perkins, William Dennison, and William Barnes, Erastus and Artemas Ward, 1845, and lastly by James Butler, in 1850, when work was suspended. The True Blue Marble Company was organized in 1884, and opened a new quarry near the old one. The marble is veined, mottled and shaded in the nicest and most beautiful true blue colorings, the texture is extremely fine and even-grained, and takes a fine polish. This company has a mill of eight gangs at the quarry with rubbing-bed, lathes for turning and polishing, etc., and the saws are supplied with sand and water by the "Ripley Automatic Sand Feed." The officers of the company are: J. M. Cramton, president; E. D. Keyes, treasurer; George B. Royce, secretary. Slabs are to be seen in the cemeteries of Rutland, West Rutland and Whipple Hollow, that were taken from this quarry, some of which were erected nearly seventy years ago, and are bright and sound to-day. The slabs were split out and reduced to an even thickness by hand, the marks of the chisel are plainly seen on the back side of all the slabs. One of these bears the name of Jacob Baltz with the date of 1789.

The following sales and leases are from the Rutland town records, of the farm including the marble quarry now owned and worked by the True Blue Marble Company, showing it to be the oldest quarry as to date of opening in the town of Rutland, and the fourth oldest in the county, as far as now can be determined: —

January 28, 1804, Eliphas Thrall sold to Timothy Brockway a farm of 150 acres, on which was a marble quarry.

May 7, 1807, the farm was owned and sold by Timothy Brockway to Alexander Donahue, "reserving to myself and my assigns the right of working a certain stone ledge thereon standing, and taking stone from the same until October 1, 1809."

Also during the year 1807 Alexander Donahue sold to David Hurlbert.

"October 29, 1808, David Hurlbert leased to Luther Perkins for five years to work stone commonly called marble."

April 22, 1814, David Hurlbert leased the stone quarry to William Dennison.

April 5, 1828, William Dennison leased the stone quarry to Erastus Ward.

April 18, 1851, Erastus Ward leased the stone quarry to Samuel Butler.

September 18, 1854, Samuel Butler leased to Edward G. Chatterton said quarry.

April 8, 1879, the administrator of E. G. Chatterton sold the farm without reservation to Thomas Dwyer.

1883, Thomas Dwyer sold the farm to John O'Rourke.

1884, John O'Rourke sold to the True Blue Marble Company.

Enos Clark, an older brother of the late General Jonas Clark, as early as 1807 manufactured marble by hand at Middletown. (The latter Clark was apprenticed to the former.) Their stock was taken from a quarry on a part of the farm then owned by Elihu Andrews in the north part of Tinmouth; the quarry property composed about two acres. In 1810 the "Andrews Quarry," as it was then called, was owned by General Clark, who employed two workmen, David Mehurin and Marcus Stoddard, who afterward became joint owners. Stoddard subsequently built a small mill in Middletown and procured his stock from the "Andrews Quarry." The quarry property was subsequently sold to Moses Ambler, and again to Edward Woodruff, and is now the property of Isaac D. Stubbs. The quarry produced white and mottled (or blue and white) marble. Specimens may be found in Poultney, Castleton, Middletown and probably other places, which will compare favorably with any now found in the county.

A business similar to that done at Middletown before the building of the Stoddard mill, was carried on at Chippen Hook in Clarendon by Peleg Seamans and William Beals.

In 1821 General Jonas Clark purchased thirty acres of land with a water power in the south part of Tinmouth, and also a quarry of several acres adjoining belonging to Elias Salsbury. On this property he built the first mill for sawing marble in the county. The mill had two gangs and a single or trimming saw. The machinery was driven by an overshot wheel twenty-seven feet in diameter. Business was continued for nearly thirty years, but only to a limited extent during the last ten. During this period the marble was hauled by horses a distance of thirty miles to Comstock's and then taken by the Champlain and Erie Canals to Utica and Weed's Basin near Auburn, N. Y., where Mr. Clark carried on a business for several years. In 1854, after the death of Mr. Clark, the quarries and mill were both sold and probably little evidence of the existence of the mill or of the work done at the quarries now exists. I think however there must be evidence of the dam, which was of stone.[1]

Mr. Eaton and Mr. Rhodes built a mill about three miles south of Castleton in about 1830. General Clark and Eaton & Rhodes furnished the marble used in the Troy Conference Academy, which was erected in 1836 and 1837.

In 1830 Ezra Spencer and Moses Cowen opened a quarry in Pittsford a few rods west of the quarries now owned and worked by F. W. Smith. In 1839 and 1840 William Hyatt worked the quarry and furnished the marble for the Conant House in Brandon.

Justus Hyatt erected a mill for sawing marble in Brandon village in about 1831. This mill was situated on the south side of Brandon River just below the grist-mill. The marble for the Conant House was sawed at this mill.

Mr. Artemas Ward, who is 80 years old, and who has always resided in Rutland, says that a small mill was built in West Rutland, west of the town farm, on a stream running through the Dennis Smith farm, nearly 75 years ago with a "pendulum gang." This mill existed as long ago as he can remember, and he cannot say at what time it was built. He states that it was used but a little and was allowed to go to decay, and has disappeared. It apparantly must have been a failure, as the existence of a successful mill would have been retained in the memory of citizens a generation or so younger. The Hon. Merritt Clark says that the first mill for sawing marble built in the county was built by General Enos Clark in 1821, as previously stated.

A marble-mill was built in Clarendon about one-half mile north of the springs, on the farm of Doctor Jonathan Shaw. This was called the "Taylor Mill," and was built about 1825, and used as late as 1845. Some of the earlier blocks quarried in Rutland were sawed in this mill. (See True Blue Marble Co.) Marble was also quarried near the mill. The building has been demolished and but few traces of it can be seen at the present time.

Standard Marble Company (West Rutland, west side of valley).—This quarry was opened about 1830 by William F. Barnes and Francis Slason, who worked it but a short time. In 1883 the present company was incorporated with the above title, with N. W. Batchelder as president, J. E. Manley, clerk and manager. The marble is light clouded, light and dark blue. This company are at present sawing their blocks in the American Marble Company's Mill near by.

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[1] The foregoing account of the marble industry in the towns of Clarendon, Tinmouth and Middletown was kindly furnished by the Hon. Merritt Clark.— G. J. W.

The Columbian Marble Company.—These quarries are situated about one and a half miles south of Sutherland Falls. The quarry was first opened by Moses P. Humphrey and Edgar L. Ormsbee, in 1839, who operated it but a short time, and not until 1868 was work resumed at the quarry, by the North Rutland Marble Company. Since 1871 the property has been worked by the Columbian Marble Company. Nearly all of the product of their quarry is worked up and finished at their mills situated in Rutland village, on the lines of the Central Vermont and Delaware and Hudson Railroads. They have a mill capacity of thirteen gangs of saws, rubbing-beds, lathes, etc. The marble produced by this company is generally of a dark color, with clouds of white to nearly black traversing it in wavy and undulating courses, giving a great variety of figures. It is largely used for cemetery purposes.

Selden Quarry (Brandon).—The first quarry opened in Brandon was called the "Boston Quarry;" it was opened in 1840 by James Davis, James Davis, jr., Thomas J. Bayley, and Ilock Hill, all of Boston, who worked the quarry till 1842. Subsequently S. L. Goodell bought the property and opened another quarry in 1847 near the old one, which he worked until 1849, and then sold out to E. D. Selden, he worked it to 1864, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Barlow, Goodell and Tilton, who worked it under the name of the "Brandon Statuary Marble Company" till 1880. In 1884 Mr. Goodell bought the property back again, and the quarry and mill is now worked by the "Wakefield Marble Company." Their mill has twelve gangs of saws, and one rubbing-bed. The marble produced by this company from their Brandon quarry is nearly all pure white and is the finest grained white marble quarried in the State, if not in the world; for purity and fineness of texture it is equal to the celebrated Parian marble of the Greeks.

S. L. Goodell opened a quarry near his residence in Brandon village in 1881; it is now leased and worked by Thayer & Simonds. The marble is of fine texture, light clouded and mottled. The blocks are sawed at the Florence & Wakefield mills.

In March, 1799, Edward Clifford bought of his brother Simeon forty-five acres of land in Pittsford and made the first improvements on it. Subsequently he and his son Nathan opened and worked a marble quarry on the farm. The year in which the Cliffords opened their quarry is undetermined. They resided on the farm till 1845 when they moved to Parma, Michigan. The quarry property eventually passed into the hands of E. D. Selden, and in 1866 it was sold to the "Pittsford Quarry Co." who built a mill on the property and worked the quarry for a number of years. The property is now owned by F. W. Smith & Co.

Ripley Sons.— The marble works of Ripley Sons, located at Center Rutland, were established by the late W. Y. Ripley in 1844, and are now carried on by his sons, Generals W. Y. W. and E. H. Ripley. They have a large and finely equipped mill for sawing and polishing marble, doing contract work, aggregating over 300,000 feet of marble annually. The Ripley mill contains twenty gangs of saws, and was the first mill that was fitted up with the " Automatic Sand Feed," a device that insures a constant and uniform supply of sand and water, using the sand over and over again, as long as any grains of silica remain, at the same time taking in a supply of fresh sand ; as fast as the sand becomes useless it is washed away with the mud, by which means the saw plates are kept supplied with clean grains of sand, freed from all impurities. The advantages of the " Automatic Sand Feed " over the old hand process are a great saving in sand ; a greater amount of sawing done in a given time, and truer sawed surfaces, and saving of labor. The attendance of one man is sufficient to care for twelve to fifteen gangs of saws. By the old method the labor of one man was required for every two gangs.

The " Automatic Sand Feed " is the invention of William T. Ripley, son of General W. Y. W. Ripley. Young Ripley fitted up a crude apparatus in the mills of the firm and demonstrated the practicability of first washing, then elevating and distributing the sand, collecting the sand again, washing, elevating and distributing as long as there remained any grains of sand fit for use. This experimental apparatus was kept in operation for a number of months, without any attendance, before he applied his invention to the saw gangs in the mill, when his expectation of its usefulness was fully demonstrated. Mr. Ripley's application for a patent was made April 26, 1883, and his patent therefor was granted October 2, 1883. The Ripley " Automatic Sand Feed " has been adopted by many first-class mills in the country, and is destined to go into general use.

Sheldon & Sons (West Rutland).—Sheldon & Slason opened their first quarry in 1844, on the property now owned and worked by Sheldon & Sons ; the latter are at the present time working three large quarries, one of which is 250 feet deep. The firm is composed of Messrs. Charles Sheldon, John A., Charles H. and W. R. Sheldon, successors to Sheldon & Slason. Their three finishing mills are very extensive, being fitted with sixty-six gangs of saws, three rubbing-beds and a full complement of marble-working machinery. The power for working the quarrying machinery (channelers and drills) is furnished by one of Rand's double compressors of three hundred horse power. Their quarries produce nearly all the grades of white, blue and dark marbles. Contracts were filled by Sheldon & Slason a few years since for 245,000 lettered headstones for soldiers' graves in national cemeteries, the contract amounting to $864,000. The lettering was done with the " sand blast." The famous " Gold Room " in the treasury building of Washington is paneled with blue

E. P. Gilson

marble furnished by the Sheldons. They also produced the marble for the old Parker House and for the Rogers Building in Boston. Sheldon & Sons employ nearly four hundred men.

The Rutland Marble Company's (West Rutland) quarries, opened by Wm. F. Barnes in 1845. The marble produced in these quarries ranges from pure white to dark blue. (See Vermont Marble Company.)

Gilson & Woodfin (West Rutland). — These quarries were opened by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen, 1845, and have been worked by the present owners since 1868, Mr. Woodfin entering the firm in 1874. They are located in the heart of the West Rutland marble belt. The product of their quarrries is the same as that of Sheldon & Sons. They operate a mill of twenty-one gangs of saws and employ about one hundred men. The firm is composed of E. P. Gilson and John N. Woodfin.

Manley's Quarry (Sudbury), opened by Albert Manley and Ilock Hill in 1847.

Lippitt Quarry (Wallingford), opened by Joseph F. Lippitt in 1848. It is now owned and worked by W. W. Kelley, who has a mill of eight gangs.

Sherman & Gleason Quarry (West Rutland).— This quarry was opened in 1850 by Smith Sherman and Moses Jackman, and produces white, clouded and blue marble, now worked by the "Dorset Marble Company."

The Sutherland Falls Marble Quarries, situated in the north part of the town of Rutland, were opened in 1852 by the North River Mining Company. This marble is harder and not so fine as the marbles of West Rutland. The products of these quarries are light and dark clouded and mottled; it takes a good polish, while some of the beds resemble very closely the Italian clouded.

These quarries have been worked by several companies since they were opened, viz.: Sutherland Falls Marble Company of New York, who were the first to adopt the use of channeling machines; Sutherland Falls Marble Company of Massachusetts, and Sutherland Falls Marble Company of Vermont. The quarries have been greatly enlarged within a few years past, and since 1880 have been worked by the Vermont Marble Company, a company formed by a consolidation of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company and Rutland Marble Company, making it the largest marble company in the world. (See Vermont Marble Company.)

Dorset Marble Company. — Successors to the "Manhattan Marble Company" of West Rutland quarries.—Opened by Ferrand Parker, C. M. Willard and others. The old quarry has been abandoned, and this company is working the Sherman & Jackson Quarry. They have a steam mill at West Rutland of eight gangs; also mill of twelve gangs and quarries at Dorset — a mill of twelve gangs at Hydeville. They are thus working thirty-two gangs in their three mills. The stock produced by this company at West Rutland is light clouded. Officers of the company are: E. J. Hawley, president; J. H. Goulding, treasurer; J. B. Hollister, manager.

The Sudbury Marble Quarry, situated at the northwest part of the town, 2½ miles from the Addison Railroad, was opened by the "North River Mining and Quarrying Company" in 1852, who operated but a short time. E. A. Morse and others worked the quarry during the summer of 1882. The texture of this marble is fine as porcelain and takes a beautiful polish. The white layer is eleven feet thick, and there are also layers of light and dark blue, each eleven feet thick. It is not worked at the present time.

Hall Quarry (Wallingford), opened by Gen. Robinson Hall about 1855. It was worked a short time by Frank Post, who stopped work in 1859. It then remained idle till 1867, when it was worked for two years by Loren Waldo, and has not been worked since.

Adair Quarry (South Wallingford). — Opened by J. Adair and Brother in 1857. The quarry was worked by the old "hand process." They also had a mill of six gangs and employed at one time in the quarry, mill, and dressing marble, seventy-five men. This quarry furnished some of the marble for the custom house, Charleston, S. C. The quarry was worked one season by Loren Waldo, about 1867, and has remained idle since.

Otter Creek Marble Company (Rutland), incorporated November 9, 1865. This company never commenced operations and sold its charter to a company who opened a quarry in Brandon called the "Dean Quarry" in 1865.

Flint Brothers' Quarry (Rutland Valley). — Opened by William F. Barnes in 1865; now known as the "Albion Marble Quarry," and owned and operated by Wyman Flint and J. G. Flint. This company have a steam mill at the quarry of twelve gangs. The mill is not running at present, as the product of the quarry has been sold for a term of years to the "Center Rutland Marble Co." The stock of this quarry is light and dark veined.

Pittsford Quarry Company, incorporated October 31, 1865. Corporators, William Fox Richardson, Francis Garderner, N. H. Hand, Thomas A. Dexter, H. L. Hazelton, George W. Messenger, R. S. Wade. This company built a mill, operated a few years and suspended work about 1872 or '73. The mill is not used at present. The property is now owned by F. W. Smith & Company, who opened in 1880 a new quarry situated some sixty rods south of the old quarry and mill, where a fine quality of light clouded marble is produced. The stock is sawed at their mill at Belden Falls.

Brandon Marble Company, incorporated November 8, 1865. Corporators, John Howe, jr., E. N. Briggs, E. J. Bliss, Stephen L. Goodell, Cyrus N. Bishop, Alson N. Clark, Bradley Bartow, F. A. Fisher, A. E. Tilton. (See Selden Quarry.)

American Marble Company (West Rutland, west side of valley). — Opened by Horace and Norman Clark, Solomon Giddings aud J. E. Post in 1866. This company built a mill of four gangs at the quarry. Work was suspended in 1872 and remained idle until 1883, when it was resumed by William Man-son and others, who operated for one season. The mill is run by the West Rutland Marble Co., whose quarry is near by. The quarry is idle.

Albion Quarry (located at Double Road Crossing, Rutland Valley), Flint Brothers, Proprietors. — These quarries were opened in 1866 by William F. Barnes. The marble is the light clouded variety. They have a steam mill of twelve gangs, one rubbing-bed and lathes. The quarries and mills give employment to fifty men. Near the above quarry is one owned by the Vermont Marble Company, opened by Clement & Sons, but not worked at the present time.

Dean Quarry (Brandon), opened in 1866. The Dean Quarry Company was composed of C. J. Joy, Henry Currier, Henry B. Richmond and George W. Dean, all of Boston. This company built a mill of six gangs, a dozen or more tenements, and operated a number of years. Owing to financial embarrassments, work was suspended in 1876 and the property has remained idle since. This quarry is situated about two miles south of Brandon village.

West Rutland Marble Co. — Morgan Quarry, formerly "Green Mountain Quarry" (West Rutland, west side of valley). Opened by David Morgan in 1866. The stock is white and light clouded. They have a mill at the quarry of four gangs; also a mill at Salem, N. Y., of eight gangs. E. M. Nelson, president, William W. Clark, treasurer. This company work their quarry nights, using the electric arc lights, one in the yard and two in the quarry. They are the first and only parties using the electric light in the marble district for night work.

The Austin Quarry (Brandon), about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile west of the village of Brandon, opened by S. L. Goodell about 1866. This quarry has produced some very fine white and clouded stock; was worked for a while by S. L. Goodell. The property is now owned by T. Thayer and George E. Royce, and is not worked at the present time.

Central Vermont Marble Company (Pittsford). — Opened by H. F. Lothrup, Germond and Lafayette Hendee, and Oliver Ames, in 1869. These parties operated about one year, and then leased the property to George E. Hall, who organized the above company in 1870. This company worked the quarry about three years when work was suspended and it has remained idle since.

Boardman Hill Quarry (Rutland), opened by William Hyatt & E. C. Wheaton in 1869, who operated part of one season. The quarry remained idle until 1884, when work was resumed by W. W. Kimball.

Florence and Wakefield Marble Company (Pittsford), successors to Black & White Marble Company, who were successors to Wheaton Marble Company, worked by the Wheaton Company from 1870 to 1873, and then remained idle till 1882, when it was again idle till 1884. In 1885 it passed into the hands of the Florence & Wakefield Marble Company. ——, president; A. F. Walker, treasurer; S. L. Goodell, superintendent.

Trojan Marble Company (Brandon), opened in 1871 by the Trojan Marble Company. E. A. Billings, president; John T. Christie, treasurer. Have a mill of four gangs; the old opening is not worked, a new one is opened a few rods north and worked by J. P. Upham, and others. The stock is light clouded.

Center Rutland Marble Co. (Rutland Valley).—This company's quarry was opened by B. P. Baker in 1880. Some very handsome light and dark-clouded marble has been taken from this quarry. The marble proving unsound, work has been suspended on the quarry, and their steam mill of twelve gangs is supplied with blocks from the "Albion Marble Quarry," as previously stated.

Baker's Quarry (Rutland Valley), opened by B. P. Baker, in 1880. — The quarry has produced some very handsome light and dark clouded stock. They have a steam mill of twelve gangs, rubbing-bed, lathes, etc. The quarry is not worked at present, the mill being supplied with stock from the Albion quarry.

Bardillo Marble Company (Brandon). — Opened by Robert L. Darrah, Robert Fisher, William L. Strong, S. D. Hatch in 1882. This company have a twelve gang mill and quarry about three miles southwest of Brandon village.

The Esperanza Marble Quarry (Whipple Hollow, on the Harvey Reynold's farm).—Opened in 1882 by W. H. Johnson and John B. Reynolds. The marble produced from this quarry consists of light and dark veined and mottled blue. When finished it presents a great variety of figure and takes a beautiful polish. This company have a mill at the quarry of eight gangs.

North Pittsford Marble Company, composed of F. W. Smith, C. H. Bliss and others. Quarry opened by the above in 1883; worked for two seasons, at present is idle.

Empire Marble Company (near Sutherland Falls) opened a quarry about 1870, which remained idle until 1884; Phelps, Fuller, Collins and others worked it a part of one season; at present it is idle.

Reed's Quarry (Pittsford), opened in 1884 by John P. Reed. Stock, dark blue; now abandoned.

Peck's Quarry (Brandon), located about 2½ miles southwest of village. L. B. Peck and others have opened a quarry and worked it this season — 1885.

The Valido Marble Quarry.—Opened in 1884 by W. H. Johnson and John B. Reynolds on the Gorham farm, a few rods from the "Esperanza." This company have a mill at Fairhaven of twelve gangs. The quality of the marble is the same as that of the Esperanza Quarry.

Vermont Marble Company. — The Vermont Marble Company, of which ex-Governor Redfield Proctor is president, quarry and finish more marble than any other one firm or company in the world. They now own and operate the following quarries at or near Proctor (Sutherland Falls): The "Old Quarry," so called, opened fifty years ago; the Adams Quarry, opened 1865; the

Mountain Dark, a mile and a half north, opened 1884. At West Rutland the company owns nearly one-half mile in length on the marble belt, on which there are seven quarries opened; three or four of them are operated at a time by turns, as they can be worked to the best advantage. Their mill capacity at Proctor consists of seventy-four gangs of saws, with rubbing-beds, lathes and polishing machinery, all driven by the water power of Otter Creek, which has a fall at this place of 120 feet. At Center Rutland they have two mills which are also driven by the water of Otter Creek. The one on the north side of the creek has twelve gangs, and the one on the south side twenty-six gangs. At West Rutland the company has a steam mill with sixteen gangs, making a total of 128 gangs of saws, with rubbing-beds, turning and polishing lathes, etc. The mills and quarries of this company give employment to nearly 700 men.

Besides the quarries mentioned in this long list there were formerly three quarries on Danby Mountain, which are not now worked; one was the "Griffith" quarry; one owned by Thomas Symington and one by W. W. Kelly. At one period, some twenty-five years ago, there were six mills here, with twenty-six gangs of the old style. In Tinmouth there was a quarry on lands now owned by David Edmunds, and in Clarendon one on lands of Abner Colvin, both of which have been long abandoned.

Analysis of Some of the Marbles of Rutland County. — White marble from Hyde's Quarry, Rutland, made by D. Olmstead, jr., in 1846:—

Carbonate of lime	97.73
Alumina and iron	.59
Salica and mica	1.68
	100.00

By the same: — Greenish marble, from the same quarry:—

Carbonate of lime	85.45
Silica and mica	14.55
	100.00

By the same: — Statuary marble, Brandon:—

Carbonate of lime	99.51
Carbonate of magnesia	trace
Silica, etc	1.29
Water and loss	.20
	100.00

The following analysis was made for the proprietors of the Sudbury Marble Company by Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston:—

Carbonate of lime	99.70
Carbonate of magnesia and peroxide of iron[1]	.30
	100.00

The coloring which is seen in most of the marbles of the county is due to carbonaceous matter derived from crinoids, corals and mollusks.

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[1] It appears from the above analysis that the marble of Rutland county is an unusally pure limestone.

Carbonate of lime when free from impurities consists of carbonic acid 44.00, lime 56.00 = 100.00.

When pure carbonate of lime is roasted or burned in a kiln the carbonic acid is set free, effecting a loss of 44.00 per cent. in weight, leaving 56.00 of quick lime, (calcium).

Comparative Strength.—The following table of the compressive strength of marble from quarries of Rutland county is taken from Vol. X of the Tenth Census U. S. :—

Locality.	*Compressive Strength per Square Inch.*	*By whom Tested.*
West Rutland	11.000 to 12.500	United States Government.
Pittsford	11.250 to 18.750	H. A. Cutting.
Sutherland Falls	10.243 to 11.250	F. E. Kidder.
do.	12.250 to 20.000	United States Government.
Foreign marble for comparison :—		
Carrara, Italy	9.723 to 12.600	———
Common Italian	11.250 to 13.062	Q. A. Gillmore.
White Italian	——— 21.778	Rennie.

In the working of the first marble quarries of the country, powder was the principal agent used for detaching blocks from the ledges, although the "plug and feather" was used where loose beds were found. The use of powder was soon found to be very destructive in its effects, not only to the masses detached, but also to the ledge itself, which would be badly shivered and cut up with powder stains, making it impossible to quarry sound blocks of any desired size or shape. Therefore it became necessary to dispense with the use of powder in quarrying, its use being restricted to uncovering or removing the surface rock, during the first stages of developing new quarries. As a substitute for powder the system of cutting "channels" around masses of marble and raising such masses from their beds with the "plug and feather," was adopted. These channels were cut by hand, and although it was a slow and expensive method, it effected a great saving of stock and enabled proprietors of quarries to produce blocks of large size and good shape, without injury to the block or quarry. Hand channeling continued down to 1863, when a machine was invented and constructed by George J. Wardwell, of Rutland, driven by steam, for cutting channels, which successfully performed the work of twenty-five men per day. This machine was a single machine, cutting a single channel only. It was soon followed by a double machine, which cut two channels at the same time, and would do the work of fifty men per day, as an average. Some few machines in charge of good "runners" under favorable circumstances, such as cutting long and deep channels, have for months averaged the work of sixty-five men per day; and on one or two occasions have done the work of 100 men in one day. Next to follow this double machine was a machine that would cut not only vertical but inclined channels at any angle from the vertical to fifty degrees.

Since the introduction of these channeling machines the marble industry of

Rutland county has increased fourfold. The machines are in general use throughout the country on all quarries that produce dimension stone, excepting granite, and are known as the "Wardwell Channeling Machines." They are manufactured in Rutland by the Steam Stone-Cutter Company, organized in 1865.

Development of Machinery.— The following statements, without being complete, will show the use and improvement of machinery for quarrying and working marble with authorities and dates: —

1. The mallet, chisel and drill were used in stone-work from the earliest times, the two latter, in Egypt, of bronze.

2. Hand saws without teeth, fed by hand with sand and water, were used 350 years before Christ.—Pliny: Translated by Philemon Holland. London, 1601, Folio, Tom. II, 571.

3. Saw-mills for sawing stone driven by water-power were in use on the little river Roer in Germany in the fourth century of the Christian era.— Beckman referring to the Mosella of Ausuonius. Vol. II, 370. Prof. John Beckman's History of Inventions. Translated from the German by William Johnston; two volumes: London, 1797.

4. Long toothless saws, as long as twenty-three feet, were used by Misson, inspector of the Pyrenees quarries, for sawing out blocks of marble, before A. D. 1700.— M. Filibien (ob. 1687), quoted by Chambers's Cyclopedia, 2d edition, London, 1738.

5. Two or more saws stretched in a frame forming a gang, were figured in Leonardo da Vinci (ob. 1519).—Clarence Cook in "Scribner's Monthly," vol. XVII, p. 337.

6. Saws carried by water-power re-invented by William Colles, Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1730.

7. Polishing and boring done at the same place as above and by the same power.

8. Sawing and polishing by water-power, established at Ashford, Derbyshire, Eng., 1748.

9. Automatic feeder distributing sand and water, Philo Tomlinson, Marblehead, Conn., 1800.

10. Arrangement for raising and lowering saws, E. W. Judd, Middlebury, Vt., 1822.

11. Planing mill, Charles C. Boynton, West Stockbridge, Mass., 1836.

12. Use of steam for sawing blocks in quarry as above.

13. Channeling machine, George J. Wardwell, Rutland, Vt., 1863.

14. Diamond drill used in England and France near 1850.

15. Rock drill, —— Burleigh, 1866.

16. Diamond saws used at East Canaan, Conn., 1886.

17. Automatic sand feed, washing, elevating the sand and distributing the same, W. T. Ripley, Rutland, Vt., 1884.

List of Marble Quarries in Rutland County, Chronologically Arranged.

NAME OF QUARRY.	LOCALITY.	BY WHOM OPENED.	DATE.
Sheldon's	Pittsford	Jeremiah Sheldon	1795
Hudson's	Pittsford	Eli Hudson	1799
Lamb's	Pittsford	Charles Lamb	1806
Andrew's	Tinmouth	Enos Clark	1807
Brockway's	Whipple Hollow, Rutland	Ezra Meach	1807
Clark's	Tinmouth	Gen. Jonas Clark	1821
Spencer & Cowen's	Pittsford	Ezra Spencer & Moses Cowen	1830
Standard Marble Co	West Rutland	Wm. I. Barnes & Francis Slason	1830
Humphry's	North part of Rutland, near Sutherland Falls	Moses & Willard Humphry & Edgar L. Ormsbee	1836
Clifford's	Pittsford	Edward Clifford	1840
Boston or Selden's Quarry	Brandon	Jas. Davis, Jas. Davis, jr., Thos. J. Bagley & Hock Hill	1840
Sheldon's No. 1	West Rutland	Sheldon & Morgan	1844
Pittsford Quarry Co.	Pittsford	Edward and Nathan Clifford	1845
Rutland Marble Co.	West Rutland	William J. Barnes	1845
Gilson & Woodfin's	West Rutland	Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen	1845
Kelley's	Wallingford	Joseph F. Lippitt	1848
Manley's	Sudbury	Albert Manley & Hock Hill	1847
Selden's	Brandon		1847
Miller's	South Tinmouth	Rowell Caswell	1849
Sherman's	West Rutland	Smith Sherman & Moses Jackman	1850
Wheaton	Pittsford	Augustus Barrows	1850
Sutherland Falls, old opening	Sutherland Falls	North River	1852
Hall	Wallingford	Gen. Robinson Hall	1855
Adair	South Wallingford	J. Adair & Bro.	1857
Flint Brothers	Rutland Valley	William F. Barnes	1865
Sheldons & Sons', (3d)	West Rutland	Sheldon and Slason	1865
Sutherland Falls (new)	Sutherland Falls	Sutherland Falls Co	1866
American Marble Co	West Rutland	Horace and Norman Clark	1866
Morgan	West Rutland	David Morgan	1866
Dean	Brandon	Dean Quarry Co	1866
Albion	Rutland Valley	William J. Barnes	1866
Columbian	Rutland (north)	Columbian	1867
Centre Rutland Co	Centre Rutland	B. P. Baker	1880
Smith's	Pittsford	J. W. Smith	1880
Goodell's	Brandon	S. L. Goodell	1881
Esperanza	Whipple Hollow, Rutland	W. H. Johnson & John B. Reynolds	1882
True Blue	Whipple Hollow, Rutland	True Blue Co	1884
Valido	Whipple Hollow, Rutland	W. H. Johnson and John B. Reynolds	1884

SLATE.

The second in importance of the economic minerals of the county are the Clay Slates. It was known that slate existed in this county long before it was quarried. After the first quarry was opened it was used for hearths, head-stones for cemeteries, and school slates. The first quarry was worked for eight years before any roofing slate was manufactured, and it was one year before the first roof was covered with Vermont slate, as before described. Although the slate industry does not date back so far as that of marble, its development has been more rapid, and at the present time it ranks second only to marble in the mineral resources of the State. Following is a brief statement of the various quarries and firms engaged in the industry in Rutland county.

The first quarrying of slate in Rutland county was done by Colonel Alanson Allen, of Fairhaven, in 1839, in a place called "Scotch Hill." In 1845 Colonel Allen engaged extensively in the manufacture of school slates, and in 1847 began the manufacture of roofing slates; this latter proving the most advantageous, he abandoned the school slate industry in 1848.[1] Next to Colonel Allen in this industry was F. W. Whitlock, of Castleton, who opened a quarry in that town in 1848; it was situated about forty rods north of the north line of Poultney, in the vicinity of a quarry afterward opened, and was called by the name of "Eagle Quarry." Daniel and S. E. Hooker opened the first quarry in the town of Poultney in 1851, on the farm of Daniel Hooker; this quarry later on fell into the hands of Hugh G. Hughes. In 1851 John Humphrey and other Welshmen began operating in the opening of quarries. Humphrey opened the Eagle quarry in Hydeville and E. D. Jones opened a quarry in the same vicinity. In 1853 the Eagle Slate Company was incorporated and began the manufacture of roofing slate under the superintendence of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith. In 1869 this company erected a mill for the sawing and planing of slate into slabs, and in 1871 added a marble and marbleizing shop and began manufacturing mantels, billiard-table beds, table-tops, hearths, black-boards, tile, flagging, door-steps and various other articles, thus making the starting point of the slate mills and of a business which is to-day the staple trade and industry of this part of Rutland county. This company ceased operations in 1873.

In 1853 W. L. Farnam & Son opened a quarry, and Griffith Hughes opened one known as the "Evergreen Quarry" in 1860, on the farms of L. C. Spaulding and W. L. Farnam, and the Manville farm. The following named Welshmen began opening quarries in or about the year 1860: G. R. Jones, W. E. Williams, Lloyd & Co., Lloyd Co. & Williams, Jones & Co.; some of these quarries are working to this day. In 1864 Owen Williams opened the "Gibson Quarry," and in 1871 the "Schenectady Quarry" was opened; also, Cyrus E. Horton opened the quarry called by his own name, "Horton Quarry." In 1866 W. R. Williams opened the quarry called "Green Mountain Quarry," on the farm of Aaron Lewis. In 1867 G. I. Davis opened the quarry called the "Olive Branch." In the same vicinity E. J. Williams opened a quarry in 1872 and Williams Brothers had their slate mill built about the same time.

In 1871 many enterprising Welshmen commenced operating in opening quarries on the farm of Asa Rogers, on the vein called the "Sea-Green." Among these may be named Messrs. Rogers, Seeley, Culver, E. C. Richardson and Griffith and Nathaniel. In 1875 Messrs. John Davis and Lewis Roberts opened a quarry on John Lemena's farm; also Messrs. Cooke and Whitlock opened each a quarry in 1872. In the same year Merritt W. Bardwell and Evan Jones opened a quarry on the Sea-Green vein on the farm of David Farrar, about one mile east of Granville, which is at present in possession of W. J. Evans. About the same time H. W. Hughes opened a quarry on the same vein, just over the brook from Bardwell & Jones's quarry. Also in that year W. Pierce, Francis & Co. opened their quarry now known by the name of "Warren Slate Company," on Williams's farm half way between Granville and West Pawlet. Following this the "J" Company opened what now goes by the name of the Brownell Slate and Flagging Company's quarries. In the same vicinity, on Bullock's farm, the Brownell Company opened several quarries on their own land adjoining afterward. J. Griffith and W. Roberts opened the "Tabor Quarry" and W. Jones and Robert Jones opened the quarry now owned by H. Hughes called the "Vermont Slate Company." The same year Griffith Lloyd and Owen Evans opened a quarry on the Sea-Green vein at West Pawlet, now in possession of H. W. Hughes. After this O. Evans opened another quarry and a man named McFadden another, which are at present in possession of Rising & Nelson and called the "Top-of-Hill Quarries," West Pawlet. There are other small quarries opened in this vicinity by Howell Dillingham. Other quarries worthy of mention on the Sea-Green vein are those opened by John O. Parry and W. Jones, called the "Starvation Quarry," now in possession of H. W. Williams. Messrs. Jones & Ellis, Evans, Roberts, Norton Brothers, H. D. G. Joslin, Kinne, Hunt & Co. and Robert J. Jones have each opened a quarry on the Williams and Hollister farms, in the vicinity between West Pawlet and Granville; also, N. Welch and J. Warren have each a quarry on the Sea-Green vein. In 1883 H. Evans opened a quarry on the Sea-Green vein between Granville and Wells, which is now worked by Messrs. Temple & Heffernan.

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[1] The first roof covered with Vermont slate was done by Colonel Alanson Allen in 1848 under the following conditions: He was to wait one year for his pay, and if in the mean time the roof should break down from the weight of slate, he was to receive no pay, but should pay all damages. The farmer was disappointed and the roof is good to-day.

Scotch Hill Slate Quarry and Mill, situated 1½ miles from Fairhaven, Griffith Owen & Co., proprietors. This quarry was opened about 1850 and produces flagging, roofing and mill stock. Their steam mill is furnished with four planers, four circular saws, one band saw, one rubbing-bed and one jointer. The mill and quarry give employment to thirty men.

Cookville Slate Company (formerly Western Vermont Quarry). — Quarry opened by William and John R. Williams and John Humphrey, in 1850. Quarry stopped work last spring — 1885. The above property is now owned by Clifford & Litchfield, who have a mill at Hydeville with four circular saws, one band saw, three planers, one rubbing-bed, one jointer. They manufacture fire-frames and mantels, and make stair work a specialty.

Eureka Slate Company (Wyman Roberts, proprietor). — The first quarry was opened by A. W. Hyde in 1852. Three quarries are now worked, producing principally roofing slates for exportation, the bulk of which are shipped to Australia. There is a sixty-five horse-power Westinghouse engine at the quarry which operates four hoisting works and five circular saws. The saws are used for sawing through broad slabs of slate instead of breaking, thereby effecting a great saving of stock, and enabling them to produce uniformly slates of larger size. The slate stock consists of purple, green and sea-green. It is claimed that the works are capable of turning out 850 squares of slate per day. Sixty-five men are employed.

Lake Shore Slate Company (formerly known as "West Castleton Railroad and Slate Company"), West Castleton.—Quarry opened about 1852 ; S. L. Hazzard, proprietor. This quarry produces principally mill stock. The company also have a mill driven by an overshot wheel twenty-four feet in diameter. The mill contains seven circular saws, one band saw, one jig saw, five planers, two rubbing-beds, one jointer.

Fairhaven Marble and Marbleized Slate Company (known early as the Capen Quarry). — Quarries opened in 1852. Their quarry property embraces twenty acres of the 160 acres known as the Capen farm, on which four quarries have been opened and are now being worked, the largest being that of the above company. They are running two mills consisting of the following machinery : seven planers, nine circular saws, one band saw, two rubbing-beds, one jointer, one lathe. These mills give employment to 100 men ; quarry, twenty-five men.

New Empire Slate Company. — Opened by Owen Williams in 1864. This company work their stock into roofing slate, producing 2,000 squares per year. Color of slate, purple. Eight men are employed.

Harvey Slate Quarry (West Castleton), Griffith, Owen & Co., proprietors, Fairhaven. — Old quarry opened 1865 ; not worked. New quarry opened in 1885. Produce mill stock.

Griffith & Nathaniel. — Are working four quarries two and one-half miles southeast of Poultney village. The product of their quarries is worked principally into roofing slate. They give employment to from sixty to one hundred men. The firm is composed of William Griffith and William Nathaniel.

William E. Lloyd (successors to Lloyd, Owens & Co.) — Are working five quarries two miles north of Poultney village. First quarry was opened in 1866 Their stock is worked into roofing slate, producing from 6,000 to 9,000 squares, and employ from forty to fifty men.

Evergreen Slate Quarry. — Opened in 1867 ; H. Ainsworth & Cole, proprietors. The quarry is situated three and one-half miles north of Poultney village, and two and one-half miles from Fairhaven. This is the largest quarry that has been opened in the slate district. Its width or thickness across strata is 200 feet, length 600 feet; 180 feet of this thickness is green in color and twenty feet is purple. The product of the quarry is worked into billiard and mantle stock principally. Pieces not large enough for billiard or mantle stock are worked into tile and roofing slate, the latter bringing $1.00 more per square than sea-green.[1] They have an eighty horse-power Westinghouse engine, which operates three hoisting-machines and power for their mill of five planers, six circular saws, one band saw, two rubbing-beds, one jointer, one No. 9 Knowles pump, for keeping the quarry free of water. Their shipping point is one and a half miles from the mill, on the Rutland and Washington Railroad. Fifty men are employed about the mill and quarry. The capacity of the mill is about 25,000 feet per month without any night work. Nearly two-thirds of their stock goes into billiard-table tops, a New York firm having contracted to take all they can produce for five years.

Billings Marble and Slate Company, L. H. Billings, manager, Hydeville.—The quarry property at Blissville, operated for the past twenty-one years by the "Blue Slate Company," has recently been purchased by the Billings Marble & Slate Company and James H. Wiswell, of Hydeville, and is to be worked hereafter by them under the name of the "Trojan Slate Company." They also own the Billings old quarry. This company have a mill at Hydeville with five circular saws, one band saw, three planers, one rubbing-bed, one grinder.

Premium Purple Slate Company (Poultney).—Robert Morris, treasurer. Quarry opened in 1875. Produces roofing slate.

Boyce Quarry (Poultney).—Situated about two miles north of the village. Worked by Robert Williams. Produces roofing slate and employs ten men.

Jones, Roberts & Edwards (Poultney), successors to Jones, Roberts & Parry.—Quarry opened in 1877. Present firm dates from 1882. Employ fourteen men. Product of quarry, mill stock and roofing slate.

Temple & Heffernan (Wells).—Quarry opened in 1882. Produce roofing slate and employ ten men.

Auld & Conger (Poultney).—Quarry opened by Thomas Edwards in 1882. They use steam-hoisting works, and employ twenty-five men, producing roofing slate.

Hazzard Slate Company (Fairhaven).—This company opened their quarry at Scotch Hill in 1882. They have a mill at Fairhaven with the following plant: Six circular saws, one band saw, five planers, one rubbing-bed, one jointer. Produce of quarry used as mill stock. They employ forty men and manufacture mantel stock, currier's slabs, urinals, grave covers, vault work and greenhouse shelves, slate steps and platforms a specialty, trimmings for brick buildings, registers, frames, roofing slate, etc., etc.

Lake Bomoseen Slate Company (West Castleton), John Dalenta, superintendent.—Opened their quarry in 1884, and in 1885 built a steam mill at the quarry, which runs three saws, two planers, one rubbing-bed, and one jointer. The product of the quarry is used principally as mill stock.

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[1] They make about one hundred and seventy-five squares of roofing slate per month.

Jones & Parry (Poultney).—Opened quarry in 1884. Product used for roofing. Employ five men.

Lloyd & Jones.—Are working two quarries, one was opened in 1870, and the other in 1885. The quarries are situated about two miles north of Poultney village. They produce roofing slate and employ twelve men.

Bolger Brothers.—Have a mill at Hydesville with three circular saws, one band saw, two planers, one rubbing-bed. They also work a quarry at Poultney between Hanger's and the Blue Slate Quarry. The firm comprises William, Martin, Thomas and James Bolger.

Hydeville Slate Company.—Have a mill at Hydeville with four circular saws, one band saw, four planers, one jointer, one rubbing-bed, one lathe.

John R. Hughes & Company (Fairhaven), lessees.—Employ four men, producing mill stock.

R. Hanger Slate Works (Hydeville).—Work a quarry at Blissville, near the Blue Slate Quarry. Product of quarry is manufactured into billiard-table beds, black-boards, turned columns, and slate work of all descriptions. Employ twenty to thirty men.

Hydeville Marbleized Slate Works.—P. H. Dowe and James Delhanty, proprietors.

S. Allen Slate Works (Fairhaven).—Marbleizers. Mill of eight circular saws, one band saw, three planers, one rubbing-bed, one jointer, one lathe.

Stewart Slate Mantel Company (Fairhaven).—Marbleizers.

William Fox (Fairhaven).—Slate marbleizer.

Coleman, Westcott & Burns (Fairhaven).—Marbleizers. Mill, three circular saws, one band saw, two planers, one jointer.

List of quarries in Rutland county in working order in 1885 :—

Harvey Slate Quarry,	West Castleton	mill stock
Scotch Hill Slate Co.,	Scotch Hill	“
Hazzard Slate Co.,	“	“
Fairhaven Marbleized Slate Co.,	Fairhaven	“
Vermont Union Slate Co.,	Fairhaven	“
Snowden Slate Co.,	Fairhaven,	mill stock & roofing.
B. Lewis & Co.,	Fairhaven	mill stock
Edward Owen & Co.,	“	“
Pierce Roberts,	“	“
S. Roberts & Co.,	“	“
Owen, Jones & Son,	“	“
James Whistle,	Hydeville	“
Billings Marble & Slate Co.,	“	“
Blue Slate Co.,	Castleton	“
Royal Purple Slate Co.,	“	“
Castleton Slate Co.,	“	“
W. E. Williams, agent,	“	slate pencils
H. Ainsworth & Cole,	Castleton	mill stock
Wm. E. Lloyd, successor to Lloyd, Owen & Co.,	Poultney	roofing
Moses T. Thomas,	Farmersville	mill stock
Eureka Slate Co.,	“	roofing
Richard Hughes & Co.,	“	mill stock
Roach & Brothers,	“	“
Jones & Morris,	“	roofing
Unevian Slate Co.,	Poultney	mill stock
Poultney Slate Works,	“	“
New Empire Slate Co.,	“	roofing
D. Culver & Co.,	“	“
Thomas Edwards & Co.,	Wells and Poultney	“
Auld & Conger,	Wells and Poultney	“
Griffith & Nathaniel,	“ “	“
E. Knapp,	Green Mountain	“
W. J. Griffith & Co.,	Wells and Poultney	“
Seth Roberts & Co.,	“ “	“

Roach Quarry, Wells and Poultney..roofing
McGrath & Rogers, Wells and Poultney.. "
Temple and Heffernan, Wells .... "
W. J. Evans (three quarries), Wells..... "
Hugh J. Williams, Pawlet.............. "
M. Welch, " .... "
J. Warren, " .... "
Norton Brothers (two quarries), Pawlet.. "
H. D. G. Goslin, Pawlet......... "
Kinnie, Hunt and Co., " .... "
Jones and Ellis, " .... "
Robert J. Jones, " .... "
Vermont Slate Co., " .... "
H. J. Williams, " .... "
Roberts and Jones (Tabor Quarry), Pawlet.......... "
The Brownell Slate and Flagging Co., (four quarries), Pawlet............... "
Warren Slate Co. (two quarries), Pawlet.. "
H. Dillingham, West Pawlet............ "
H. W. Hughes (four quarries), West Pawlet..........................roofing
Rising and Nelson (four quarries), West Pawlet.............................. "
Jones and Griffith, West Pawlet......... "
Lake Bomoseen Slate Co., West Castleton ....mill stock
Knapp and Prouty, Poultney... "
W. W. Martin, " ... "
Premium Purple Slate Co., " .....roofing
The Boyce Quarry, " ..... "
Jones, Roberts and Edwards, Poultney, mill stock
Ripley and Stanley, (two quarries), Poultney .... "
Captain Wm. H. Jones, Poultney ..... "
Jones and Parry, " ....roofing
Lloyd and Jones, " .... "
Bolger Brothers, " .... "
R. Hanger, Blissville ....billiard beds, etc.

A few other quarries are in process of opening, but not yet developed, which promise future profit.

Analysis of slate in Rutland county, Vt., and Washington county, N. Y., by Professor J. Francis Williams, of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.:—

	SEA GREEN.	UNFADING GREEN.	PURPLE.	RED SLATE OF GRANVILLE, N.Y.
Silica	65.02	64.71	62.37	73.93
Protoxide of iron	5.44	5.44	4.21	1.74
Peroxide of iron	2.99	7.23	7.66	10.17
Alumina	16.02	7.84	13.40	5.16
Manganese Oxide	0.31	0.30	0.20	0.10
*Calcium Carbonate	1.38	3.00	2.50	1.25
Calcium Sulphate	1.31	1.55	0.16	1.06
Phosphoric Acid	trace	trace	trace	trace
Alkalies (Sodium)	4.16	6.92	7.20	3.92
Water	1.37	1.38	1.50	1.24
*Magnesia	2.00	1.63	0.90	1.43

Peroxide of iron is probably the coloring matter. These analyses show that the bulk of slate deposits is made up chiefly of silica and alumina, and was therefore at one time ordinary clay.

IRON.

Beds of hematite (limonite) iron ore are found in many localities within this county, some of which have been worked, producing a superior quality of what was called "charcoal iron," charcoal being used for fuel in reducing the ores. In close proximity to these ore beds are large deposits of yellow ocher (limnite) which has been and is now being mined for paint material.

An extensive bed of limonite exists in the southeast part of Tinmouth near the north end of Tinmouth Pond, which was successfully worked for about thirty years. This deposit was called the "Chipman Bed." This bed was abandoned some forty years ago, and has not been worked since.

About two miles north of the Chipman Bed is another deposit of ore which was opened and worked seventy-five years ago. This ore was excellent and iron of superior quality was made from it. This bed is now abandoned. There is a deposit of iron ore situated about one mile east of South Wallingford village that has been worked, but is now abandoned. The iron ore was of inferior quality, owing to the large percentage of manganese present. The following is an anaylsis of iron made from this ore, by Prof. Olmstead:—

Metallic iron	88.71
Metallic manganese	11.28
	99.99

The manganese made the iron hard and brittle.

A furnace for smelting iron was built in Pittsford in the fall of 1791 by Israel Keith, from Easton, Mass. The ore was mostly brought from Chittenden, a distance of about two miles. A good quality of iron was made and found a ready sale. On the 4th of July, 1795, Mr. Keith sold the furnace property to Nathan Gibbs, Cornelius Gibbs, Edward Kingman and Luke Reed; and in 1797 Nathan Gibbs purchased his associates' interests and took upon himself the sole management of it. He enlarged the works and continued the business till about the time of his death in 1824. After the death of Mr. Gibbs the furnace passed into the hands of Andrew Leach, who sold it to Simeon Granger & Sons in 1826.

The furnace was burned in 1827, but was rebuilt soon afterward and the business was conducted by "Simeon Granger & Sons" till the death of the father in 1834, when the two sons, Lyman and Chester, took charge of the works. In 1837 Lyman sold his interest to Edward L. Granger, another brother. C. & E. L. Granger continued the business until the death of the junior member of the firm in 1846, when George W. Hodges was admitted as a member of the firm, and the furnace business was conducted in the name of "Granger, Hodges & Co." till 1852.

After a partial suspension of business a stock company was formed and incorporated by an act of the General Assembly as the "Pittsford Iron Company." This company did a brisk business for a short time, but soon suspended, not being able to compete with other companies elsewhere possessing superior facilities for the manufacture of iron.

In 1865 the name of the company was changed to the "Vermont Iron Company," which was composed of entirely new members, who repaired the furnace and again put it in operation; but it was found to be an unprofitable business, and consequently was again suspended, and has remained so to the present time.

Iron was discovered in Brandon in 1810 and soon after a forge was built and bar iron of superior quality was manufactured for several years. In 1820 John Conant, esq., built a furnace for reducing the ore. It is to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Conant that Brandon is indebted for an impetus then given to its business which added materially to its growth and prosperity.

In 1850 the furnace property, ore beds, kaolin mines, etc., were purchased by the "Brandon Car Wheel Company," who for a number of years manufactured a superior quality of cold blast charcoal iron. The iron furnace has not been in operation for a number of years.

Three miles northeast of the Granger furnace, not far from the west line of Chittenden, are beds of limonite. That known as the "Mitchel Bed" has been worked quite extensively and the greater portion has been of excellent quality. The Mitchel Bed furnished much of the ore for the Granger furnace.

The yellow ocher (limnite), kaolin and manganese (psilolemane) ore, were each successfully worked while the iron furnace was in operation. Many tons of the manganese were shipped to England. The ocher is still mined to a moderate extent as a paint material by the "Brandon Kaolin and Paint Co.," of which G. W. Prime is president; C. H. Forbes, secretary. The ocher is also mined for paint material by the "Original Brandon Paint Co." No iron beds or blast furnaces are worked at the present time within the county.

A thick deposit of sulphate of iron, or iron pyrites, exists at Cuttingsville, which has been mined and used quite extensively in the manufacture of copperas. For nearly forty years these beds have been abandoned; the buildings in which the copperas was manufactured have been taken down and removed. With the exception of the mine but few traces of the works are to be seen.

CLAYS.

Clays suitable for brick are found in several localities within the county. Good bricks are manufactured in Rutland by John McIntire; also by Albert Davis. Their yards and kilns are just south of the village. A good quality of brick is also made at Brandon.

The bricks used in the construction of the United States court-house and post-office at Rutland were made from clay hauled from Pittsford and were pressed and burned at Rutland.

Fire-clay is found in Brandon and at one time was used in the manufacture of fire-brick and stone-ware. A deposit of fire-clay of excellent quality is found near the east line of Rutland, which is worked to some extent by the "Rutland Fire-clay Co.," of which R. L. Perkings is manager and A. W. Perkings, treasurer.

The writer desires to state that he has gladly availed himself of information wherever it could be obtained, relating to the subject matter contained in the foregoing chapter. Much relating to geology has been derived from the following works, viz.: *Vermont Geological Reports*, 2d vol., 1861. *Dana's Manual of Geology*, 3d edition, 188–. Prof. Archibald Geike's *Elements of Geology*, London. *Proceedings of the Middlebury Historical Society*, vol. I, part

II, entitled *The Marble Border of Western New England*, Middlebury, Vt., 1885. *A Treatise on the Slate Quarries of Rutland County*, by Owen Ifor, 1884, as well as from many individuals who have kindly furnished me with information relating to the early development of the slate and marble industries. To all such I tender a hearty acknowledgment.

CHAPTER XIV.

RUTLAND COUNTY EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.[1]

Character of Early Settlers in Vermont — Their Reliance Upon the Church and the School-House — Plymouth Colony Act Relative to Education — Further School Legislation — Early County, or Grammar Schools — Rutland County Board of Trustees — Academic History — Rutland County Academy — "Brandon Academy" — West Rutland Academy — Poultney Female Academy — Primary Schools — Provisions for their Support — The Pioneer School System and School-Houses — School Improvements — Normal Schools — Graded and Union Schools — Present School Conditions.

OUR Vermont historian, Zadock Thompson, opens his chapter on "Education and Literature in Vermont," as follows :—

"Few of the early settlers of Vermont enjoyed any other advantages of education than a few months' attendance at primary schools as they existed in New England previous to the Revolution. But these advantages had been so well improved that nearly all of them were able to read and write a legible hand and had acquired a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic for the transaction of ordinary business. They were in general men of strong and penetrating minds, and clearly perceiving the numerous advantages which education confers, they early directed their attention to the establishment of schools."

There can be little doubt of the correctness of Mr. Thompson's views of the character of the first settlers of Vermont and that "they early directed their attention to the establishment of schools"; that is shown by the records of almost every town in the State.

The first settlers of Vermont were not born in Vermont. They came here in the main from the older settled colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, a few coming from Rhode Island and New Hampshire. They brought with them what education they had received and the characters they had formed in those colonies from which they had emigrated. And it is evident that those early settlers, after they came to Vermont, clearly perceived "the numerous advantages which education confers"; they must have acquired that capacity before they came here. It seems, then, to the writer, that for the better understanding of our educational history we should first go back to our settlement and briefly review the influences which had been at work in moulding the characters of our first settlers. We boast of our Puritan origin, and we may. Freedom had its birth long before the declaration of independence. It was weak at first; it grew slowly but surely until it culminated in the American Revolution and the establishment of a free government. What were the agencies which effected this growth? History leaves us in no doubt on that subject.

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[1] Prepared and contributed by Hon. Barnes Frisbie, of Poultney.

New England was settled by the Puritans. First came those who fled from Nottinghamshire to Holland in 1608 to escape persecution. From Holland they landed at Plymouth in 1620 and founded the Plymouth colony. Between 1630 and 1650 large numbers of Puritans left England for America and founded the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The latter did not flee from persecution, as, at the time they left, Puritanism in England had increased in power and could not be assailed with impunity. The Puritans were, in fact, the best class of men England could turn out at the time to found new communities. They were free thinkers, independent in thought and action. They were subjects of the crown of Great Britain, but formed governments for themselves in Massachusetts and Connecticut as purely democratic as the government of the United States is or ever was. They were behind this age in civilization, yet they were thoroughly democratic in their local government. Their laws were crude in style and form and they were intolerant to those who differed from them in religious faith and doctrine, yet with an unflinching adherence to duty, as they understood it, and their firm reliance upon the church and the school-house, they made their way on in the progress of civilization, and succeeded in opening the way for the best government the sun ever shone upon.

As this chapter is to be devoted to educational history, we may briefly consider that which pertains to New England before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. As one writer well says: "Scarcely had the Pilgrims landed when they put their heads together in order to devise means for the moral and mental culture of their children." The colony, or the colonies, and the schools started together. The first educational ordinance in Massachusetts was in 1642. This provided that the selectmen of every town should see to it that children and apprentices are not wronged in matters of education; it also provided for a fine of twenty shillings upon the offenders against the law. Various enactments were made in subsequent years by the General Court of the several colonies, with the view evidently of adequately supporting a generous system of education. They established free schools — schools that were open to all children of school age, and, more than that, they provided by law that all of school age should attend—compulsory, if need be. The next year after the New Haven colony was founded a school was established and in running order in that colony. I may be here permitted to take an extract from the Plymouth colony laws passed by the General Court of the colony in 1670:—

"Education of children.— For as much as the good Education of Children and youth is of singular use and benefit to any Commonwealth; and whereas many Parents and Masters, either through an over-respect to their own occasions and business or not duly considering the good of their children and servants, have too much neglected their duty in their education, whilst they are young and capable of learning: it is ordered: that Deputies and Selectmen of every Town shall have a vigilent eye from time to time over their Brethren and Neighbors, to see that all Parents and Masters do duly endeavor by themselves or others, to teach their children and servants as they grow capable, so much learning as through the blessing of God that they may attain at least to be able duly to read the scriptures, and good profitable books printed in the English Tongue (being their Native Language) and the Knowledge of the Capital laws, and in some competent measure to understand the main Grounds and Principals of Christian Religion, necessary to Salvation, by causing them to learn some Orthodox Catechisme without book, or otherwise instructing them as they may be able to give a due answer to such plain and ordinary Questions, as may by them or others be propounded to them concerning the same: and further, that all Parents and Masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest lawful calling, labor or employment that may be profitable for themselves or their country; and after warning and admonition given by the Deputies or Selectmen into such Parents or Masters, they shall still remain negligent in their duty in any of the particulars afore mentioned, whereby Children or Servants may be in danger to grow Barberous, Rude or Stubborn, or so prove Pests instead of Blessings to their country, that then a fine of ten shillings shall be levied on the Goods of such negligent Parents or Master, to the Towns use, except extreme poverty call for mitigation of the said fine.

"And if in three months after that there be no due care taken and continued, for the Educaton of such children and apprentices of aforesaid then a fine of twenty shillings to be levied on such Delinquents Goods, to the Towns use except as afore said.

"And Lastly, if in three months after that, there be no due Reformation of said neglect, then the said Select Men with the help of two Magistrates, shall take such children and servants from them and place them with some Master for years (boys till they come to twenty-one, and girls eighteen years of age) which shall more strictly educate and govern them according to the rules of the order."

These laws were drafted in "ye ancient style," but they unmistakably indicate the Puritan idea of education at the time, and it may also be remarked that the history of the Puritans in New England shows that their laws were not a dead letter. They were thoroughly in earnest in their laws, in all the ways of life.

Thus began the settlement of New England and thus it progressed under that high ideal of life which brought to its aid religion and education. The free school—the school open to all, had been without precedent; it was first adopted by the Puritans. It is not to be claimed here that the early colonial schools of New England had the perfection which a more advanced and enlightened age has shown; but they were schools as good as could be gotten up at that age with the means they had, and were as faithfully and persistently maintained as any schools ever were. History gives no practical example that shows in a stronger light the value of general education. If we search the old colonial records we shall find much that is arbitrary, much that is superstitious, much that is intolerant in religion; but we shall not fail to find that the Puritans put themselves on grounds from which they could advance and that they did advance. The germ was transplanted from Europe to our shores, and here it grew, and was pruned from time to time, as it grew, of its inconsistencies with enlightened freedom, its superstition and its intolerance. And here is an opportunity for the philosophical student of history to study the laws of growth which apply as well to nations, states, communities and societies, as to a tree or plant. The germ, so to speak, must be nourished by the material which the revealed and natural laws of God require to insure its growth, and the important factors in the nourishment by the Puritans were the church and the school-house.

Perhaps the space given to history outside of Vermont and before the State was settled, as introductory, may be regarded as useless; but the writer does not so consider it. If the reader adopts the reasonings and conclusions of the writer, we shall now understand why the first settlers of Vermont early directed their attention to education; we shall understand what made success possible in the Revolutionary struggle. The writer is old enough to bring evidence to bear upon this point. I was personally acquainted with quite a large number of the soldiers of the Revolution, residents in the main of Rutland county. They were men, not machines, as were the common soldiers of the British army. I knew them as prominent and useful members of society; members of churches, deacons, civil magistrates and otherwise occupying places of trust and responsibility. They were not in general as highly educated as the average citizen of to-day, yet the proportion who were obliged to make their cross when they drew their pensions was probably not larger than that of the soldiers of the war of 1861.

School Legislation.—The first constitution of Vermont, established by convention July 2, and December 24, 1777, contained this section: "A school or schools shall be established in each town by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by each town, making proper use of school lands in such towns, thereby to enable them to instruct youth at low prices. One Grammar School in each County, and one University in this State, ought to be established by the General Assembly."

The first general law of Vermont, says Thompson, on the subject of primary schools was passed by the Legislature on the 22d day of October, 1782. This law provided for the division of towns into school districts, for the appointment of trustees in each town, for the general superintendence of schools and for the election of a prudential committee by the inhabitants of each district, to which committee power was given to raise one-half of the money necessary for the building and repairing the school-house and supporting a school, by a tax assessed on the grand list, and the other half either on the list, or on the parents of the scholars, as should be ordered by a vote of the district.

This was the law under which the school system of Vermont started. That there were some schools in the State prior to the passage of this law seems probable. Mr. Hollister, the Pawlet historian, says: "Next to providing themselves with shelter and the most common necessaries of life, our fathers, true to the institutions under which they had been reared, directed their attention to education. Schools were established as soon as a sufficient number of scholars could be gathered in any locality." This is true of all the towns in the county of Rutland, indeed of the State. The first school-houses, as well as the first dwellings, were of logs; so important to our first settlers was the education of their children that they made almost anything answer for a school-room. The historical student cannot fail to see the force of those words of Mr. Hollister: "Our fathers, true to the institutions under which they had been reared" (in Massachusetts and Connecticut), directed their attention to education.

The act of October 22, 1782, also provided that the judges of the County Courts be authorized to appoint trustees of a county school (grammar school), in each of their respective counties, and with the assistance of justices of the peace to levy a tax for the purpose of building a county school-house in each county. This part of the act was never fully carried into effect. The first county or grammar schools in Rutland were established, but no tax was ever raised as provided. Some of them were aided by "grammar school land" granted by the Legislature; though as early as 1786 a movement was made in Rutland county which resulted in the establishment of the Rutland County Grammar School at Castleton. This movement was mainly on the part of the people of Castleton, and through their efforts a grammar school was opened in that town in the year 1781. It was opened in "a gambrill-roof school-house" which had been recently erected, and was continued in the same until the building was consumed by fire in the year 1800. The Legislature passed an act October 29, 1805, entitled "An Act Confirming the Grammar School in the County of Rutland," and the Rev. Elihu Smith, the Hon. James Witherell, and Messrs. Chauncey Langdon, A. W. Hyde, Theophilus Flagg, Samuel Shaw, James Gilmore, Amos Thompson, John Mason, Enos Merrill and Isaac Clark were constituted a board of trustees with the usual powers. Section F of this act reads as follows: "And it is hereby further enacted that the house in Castleton in said county, lately erected on the spot where stood the school-house for said county, which was lately consumed by fire, be and is hereby established as a county grammar school-house for said county, so long as the inhabitants of said Castleton shall keep the same or any other house in the same place in good repair for the purpose aforesaid to the exceptance of the County Court of said county."

I have been unable to learn that any tax was ever laid on the county of Rutland for the purpose of erecting buildings for a county school-house. A corporation was created by the Legislature under the name of the Rutland County Grammar School, and was twice afterward affirmed; once by the act last named in 1805, and subsequently in 1830. The school has been essentially an academy from the first and received its support, as other academies have to this day, in the tuition fees of those who attended. It is the oldest academy in Rutland county and one of the oldest in the State. A portion of the time since its establishment it has had a large patronage, and was regarded as one of the the most flourishing institutions of its kind in New England.

Other Academies. — Other academies have arisen in Rutland county. The Troy Conference Academy was incorporated in 1834, and soon after commenced as a school. A fine academy building in Poultney was completed in 1837, and the school commenced its work in that building in the fall of that year. For twenty years after the establishment of this school its patronage was large. In 1863 it was changed to a school for females under the name of Ripley Female College, and in 1873 was restored to the Troy Conference and has since been used as a Conference school with a fair patronage, and is now quite prosperous under the direction of Rev. C. H. Dunton as principal.

The "Brandon Academy" was incorpated by the Legislature in 1806. It existed as a school for several years, but never drew much patronage outside of the town. The Vermont Scientific and Literary Institution was organized about 1825; I find no record of its incorporation. A fine building was erected and the school started off under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and for many years was quite flourishing. Like many other academies in the State, its patronage gradually diminished until it ceased to exist, and the "Old Seminary Building" became the property of the graded school established in Brandon in 1865, and was repaired and remodeled for that purpose.

Several other academies have been incorporated from time to time in Rutland county, but the three at Castleton, Poultney and Brandon have been the most prominent. The Vermont Academy was incorporated and located at Rutland in 1805, but I find no account of its ever existing as a school. The

West Rutland Academy was incorporated in 1810. This existed and was quite a flourishing school for over twenty years. Poultney Female Academy was incorpated in 1819, but lived only two or three years. Mr. Hollister in his history of Pawlet, says: "Measures were taken about the beginning of the present century for the establishment of an academy, or grammar school, as such institutions were then generally called. A commodious brick edifice was erected near the village, in which the higher branches were taught, usually two terms in the year, fall and winter, until its destruction by fire in 1845. When the Methodist church on the hill was vacated in 1845 by the society, it was fitted up for an academy under the auspices of Jason F. Walker, its first principal. This school took the name of Mettowel Academy, but I am not aware that this or any other academy in Pawlet was ever incorporated. The Mettowel was sustained as an academic institution some ten years, when it ceased to exist.

The people of Vermont seemed to have been opposed to adding academies by raising a tax on the grand list, yet those institutions have been numerous in the State, and in great part well sustained until the introduction of graded schools, of which I shall have something to say in this chapter. The academies in Rutland county have done good work in the cause of education, and two of them, those at Castleton and Poultney, are now doing good work; one of the State Normal Schools is connected with the academy at Castleton. The historians of the several towns where the academies are and have been located will go more into detail in giving the history of those institutions in Rutland county.

Primary Schools.— We will now return to the primary schools. The Legislature from time to time made amendments to the school laws passed in 1782, yet no radical changes were made until 1844. The laws of 1782 were so changed quite early in our history that a State school tax was provided of three cents on the dollar; the money raised by this tax and the income of the school lands went into the town treasury and was called "the public school money," and divided among the several districts in each town by the selectmen of the several towns, and the balance necessary to support the school was raised on the polls of the scholars attending the schools. By an act passed by the Legislature in 1825, a very considerable fund was added to the "public money." By this act all the avails of the "old Vermont State Bank," with six per cent. of the net profits on the existing banks, and all sums arising from peddlers' licenses went into this fund. It amounted in 1841 to $164,292.28. But this sum soon departed by means of legislative enactments and otherwise, which our space will not permit us to trace out in detail.

In 1837 Congress made provision for the deposit of the surplus revenue, which had accumulated from the sales of public land, with the several States of the Union. The share which fell to Vermont was $669,086,74. This sum was distributed among the several towns in the State in proportion to their population, and the towns were directed to loan the money on sufficient security, and apply the annual interest to the support of schools. The several towns became responsible to the State for the money and for its use; also for its return, and any portion of it, if called for under subsequent apportionments that might be made. This has and now seems to be a permanent fund, subject, however, to new apportionments that are liable to lessen the amount or proportion in some or all of the States.

Schools of Early Days.—A great deal of criticism and wit has been expended over our "old time schools." We hear from the critics and wits of the old school-house: "It was such a building," they say, "as the farmer of to-day would not house his cattle in." "The teacher was not qualified for his work; he was paid seven or eight dollars a month in winter, and from fifty cents to a dollar a week in summer and boarded around." "The rod or the ferrule was his sceptre, with this he governed his school." "The government was arbitrary, the method of instruction was coarse, rude and dictatorial; it was not such as to awaken the minds and hearts of pupils."

The quotations in the preceding paragraph are taken from the writings of those who have assumed to instruct us in matters of education during this generation. While it is true that our school system has undergone a great change in the last forty years, and that the present system is far in advance of that under which the schools were conducted in this State for the first half century of its existence, every intelligent Vermonter will concede. Yet the tone of those criticisms of the old time school in Vermont are too often, as the writer believes, a slander upon the good people of Vermont who settled our State, founded our institutions, and led us on for fifty years with as true a patriotic purpose as ever existed in the hearts of men, and as intelligently as the light of their time would permit. Civilization has advanced, and schools, as a result, have advanced. Because our fathers did not establish the graded school and the long list of improvements found in our modern system, it furnishes no better reason for ridicule than the fact that the Vermont farmers used the clumsy wooden plow for the first half century after the settlement of the State. The farmers then used the best implements they had, and the best that the age could furnish. It was not their fault that the plow with the iron mould-board had not then come within their reach, or that the mowing-machine, which would cut as much grass in a given time as six men would with their scythes, had not been invented.

Education, when treated historically, is a matter of growth, and rude as the earliest schools of Vermont were, I should bestow the larger meed of praise upon the founders of our institutions, and those who nourished and cared for them in the early part of our history. The truth stands out prominently in our early history that the people regarded the school as indispensable. For a school-house, if they could do no better, they built one of logs, hired a back room in some dwelling-house, or put up the best frame building they could — a school they *would have.* Aside from the support of Christianity, if there is anything in our history more important than any other, or more productive of good results, it is the faithfulness and persistency of our fathers in projecting and sustaining the schools.

One bright morning in May, 1820, I was ushered into a school-room in school district No. 2 in Middletown, the district in which my father then resided. The school-house was a small building, in size twenty by sixteen feet on the ground. It had its entrance on the north end which opened into a little room or passage-way five feet square, and this opened into a school-room of some fifteen feet square. The north end of the house, five feet in width contained the above entry room, the chimney and the girls' closet. I well remember the appearance of this school-room as I entered it for the first time. It retained substantially the same appearance as long as I went to school there, which was until 1827, when my father was set to school district No. 1, the village district. Writing benches, as they were then called, ran around on three sides of the room, fastened to the walls, and in front of them were rough benches of hard wood slabs, with legs as rough as the slabs. On these were seated the larger pupils, all old enough to write, and in the center of the room were lower seats conveniently arranged for the smaller scholars.[1] In the front or north end of this room was a large fire-place, constructed of the best stone that could be obtained in the vicinity, not hewn or polished, but put in as they came from the field. From this fire-place the room was warmed in the winter. Wood was then plenty, and householder or party who sent to school furnished his portion, a quarter or half a cord to the scholar, as the vote of the district in school-meeting might be. The fire was first made by putting in a "back log," then a "forestick" on a pair of andirons and the space between filled up with small wood and kindlings. Such also was the way dwellings were heated at that time. I have in this description included all the furniture and all the fixtures of the school-house where I learned the A B C, and shall assume that this school-house was an average of the school-houses in Rutland county at the time I attended school there. I completed my common school education in the village school-house, which was no better than the other; it was larger, as the village school had about eighty scholars in the winter term, and some less in the summer; there were about forty in winter and about twenty-five in summer in attendance at my first school while I attended there. No paint was ever put on either of those houses, inside or out, and both were alike "open to the wind and the weather;" and from what I knew of other school-houses in the town, and from what I afterwards learned of the school-houses outside, those two houses fairly represented the average school-house of Rutland county and of the State.

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[1] In the northeast corner of the room was the teacher's desk, which might have cost fifty cents. On that desk lay a rule which belonged to the teacher, and over the fire-place on two nails driven in about two feet apart and on a level, rested "a twig of the wilderness," which, with the rule, was designed as a terror to evil doers. In the corner near the desk stood a broom, which was used once a day during the noon recess by one of the older girls attending the school, each taking her turn in sweeping the room.

But it should not be forgotten here that many of the best scholars and ablest men Vermont ever produced received their primary education in such buildings as I have described. I can count a score of men and more at the district schools with me who in after life distinguished themselves in the professions. The academy and the college were then more relied on for a "finish."

School Improvements. — Improvement in our common school system in this State was not so rapid until after 1840. Thomas H. Palmer, a former resident of Pittsford in this county, was the prime mover in bringing about a revision of the school laws of the State, and opening the way for the efficient system under which the public schools of the State are now conducted. Mr. Palmer was a native of Scotland, emigrated to Philadelphia when a mere boy, where he acquired a competence in book publishing,. and retired from that business in 1826, and removed to Pittsford. There he provided himself with a beautiful house, and gave himself to the literary pursuits and the cause of education. He took a deep interest at once in the schools of Pittsford, visited them often, offered suggestions to teachers and pupils, and often gave public lectures on this interest which lay near his heart. As early as 1850 he invited the teachers in the county, or those intending to teach, to meet him at Pittsford for what we may call a teachers' institute (what he called it I am not aware). They were usually held about two weeks. The exercises consisted of a review of the branches then taught in the common schools, with lectures on the various topics connected with the teacher's management of the school by Mr. Palmer. These institutes were held by Mr. Palmer once a year, usually in the fall, and proved of much utility. Mr. Palmer's efforts in the cause of education attracted attention in other parts of the State, and in the summer of 1874 he was invited to Middlebury by Governor Slade, and there had an interview with the governor and president and professors of Middlebury College. In this consultation it was determined that an effort should be made to remodel the school laws of the State, and to that end a committee of Middlebury gentlemen was appointed to correspond with the influential friends of education about the State, and Mr. Palmer took upon himself to canvass the State personally, which he did, lecturing in a number of towns. On the meeting of the Legislature of that year in October, petitions came from all parts of the State asking for more efficient school laws. Those petitions were favorably received by the Legislature, and a law was passed which provided for an examination of teachers, and the supervision of schools. This was one step, but an important one, toward our present system. The Legislature of 1845 took another step in the same direction. It provided for a State superintendent of schools, and one or more superintendents in each town of the State. The State superintendent to be elected by the Joint Assembly, and the town superintendents by the freemen of the several towns at their annual meetings in March. It provided for the examination of teachers, and made null and void all contracts for teaching between teachers and prudential committees of districts, unless the applicants had first procured certificates of qualification.

In 1840 the Legislature, by an act of that year, provided that all the moneys raised by school districts for the payment of teachers' wages, be raised upon the grand list; and moneys by a tax upon the scholars who attend school shall be appropriated only to defray the expenses of fuel and teachers' board. In this connection we may as well state that in 1864 the Legislature provided that "all expenses incurred by a school district in supporting schools in excess of public moneys received by the district shall be defrayed by a tax upon the grand list of the district." Such is the law in force now and will doubtless remain the law of Vermont. This makes a free school in the full sense of the term. A parent under this law has no more, no less, to pay whether he sends his children to school or allows them to run in the streets.

A board of education was provided for in the State in 1856. That board was empowered to appoint a secretary and it had the general oversight of the schools until 1874, when the board was vacated by statute and a superintendent of education took its place. Since that time the State superintendent of schools and the town superintendents have had the supervision of the schools of the State. The State superintendent is required to hold teachers' institutes in each county, to give public lectures and, as far as practicable, to visit schools in company with the town superintendents.

Normal Schools. — Mr. Palmer was a very enthusiastic advocate of normal schools, but he did not live to see them established; he died in 1861. The Legislature passed an act, which was approved November 17, 1866, which established a State Normal School. This act was amended in 1870, which appropriated $1,000 to each of the Normal Schools of the State, then established at Johnson, Randolph and Castleton, and extended the schools to 1880; this appropriation was afterward cut down to $500. The act was subsequently amended, which extended the same to 1890. It will be understood that these schools are for the education of teachers. The State superintendent of education nominates and approves a principal teacher and first assistant for each Normal School and shall withdraw such approval when the interests of the school demand, and the principal provides for the discipline of the school. There are two courses of study in the Normal School, and are such as the trustees and the superintendent of education agree upon. The Normal Schools of the State, thus far, have been very well sustained and in effect have raised the standard of qualifications of teachers; and especially has this been apparent to the friends of education in Rutland county, from the good work of the Castleton Normal School, of which A. E. Leavenworth is now and has been for several years the principal.

Graded, High and Union Schools.—The establishment of graded schools in the larger towns has, perhaps, more than anything else indicated improvement in our schools and school system of the State. The law now in force provides for "graded schools," "district high schools," and "union schools." A graded school is defined as "a school maintained by the town, or school for not less than thirty weeks in each year, and consisting of four or more departments taught by four or more teachers, having an established course of study, and having all of the departments under the control of one principal teacher, shall be a graded school and be entitled to the privileges granted by law to graded schools." If the children of a school district are so numerous as to require more than one teacher, the district may, at a district meeting, vote to erect as many school-houses and to provide as many teachers as are necessary, and may direct the sciences or higher branches taught in one of those schools. This is the "district high school."

"Contiguous school districts may form a union district for the benefit of the older children of such districts by a two-thirds vote of each of the districts thus united." The older children who possess the qualifications prescribed by the prudential committee shall be permitted to enter the union school, or "union high school," as it is sometimes called; and this is the union school.

Changes and Conditions. — There has been a good deal of legislation in Vermont in the last forty years with a view to the improvement of schools. For this purpose the friends of education in the State have been very active in that time in procuring suitable legislation to raise the schools on a higher plane. Instruction is now much more thorough and effective in the common branches, and in many of the schools in Rutland county the higher branches are now taught successfully, and at the graded schools in Rutland and Brandon young men are fitted for college, and all the higher schools are supported entire by tax on the grand list, as all public schools in the State are and have been since the act of 1864.

A remarkable change has occurred in forty years in the character of our school buildings; school-houses have been erected in Rutland county at a cost among the thousands. As I write now I can look out on a school-house in Poultney erected and furnished at a cost of over $12,000, and it would not be a wild estimate to say that the cost of this one house was more than all the school-houses in Rutland county were worth in 1820. The graded school buildings in Rutland and Brandon each must have considerably exceeded that sum in cost. In the towns of Castleton, Fairhaven, Pawlet, Wallingford and Pittsford we find excellent school-houses in the central districts and great improvement throughout the county in school-house architecture, with few exceptions. A great improvement also will be found in the style and furnishings of the school-rooms. No school-room is now expected to be without a blackboard, and most of them have outline maps and some globes and other apparatus, for illustration and instruction. Suitable desks are also in general provided.

Our school system seems now as perfect as it can be made; yet it must be conceded that some of our schools in the "back districts" are still "behind the times"; but this is not the fault of the existing system; if there is a fault anywhere it lies with the people of those districts. What more can the State of Vermont do for schools than it is now doing? It has provided a way to pay the entire expenses; it educates competent teachers, but it cannot prevent by law the depopulation of the rural districts; but it has provided for the union of contiguous districts and, last of all, it has provided for the "town system," seemingly for the purpose of bringing within the reach of every child of every class an opportunity for acquiring a good common school education.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS OF RUTLAND COUNTY.

The Early Press — First Paper in Rutland County — Sketch of its Proprietor — The Second Paper — The Rutland *Herald* — Sketches of Matthew Lyon, Judge Samuel Williams and Dr. Samuel Williams — Succeeding Proprietors of the *Herald* — The First Daily Paper in the County — The *Rural Magazine* — Other Rutland Journals — Newspapers of Fairhaven — Poultney Journals — Castleton Journalism — Brandon Newspapers — Danby and Wallingford Journals.

IN a few years more the press of this county will have reached its centennial birthday. The press of this country has always closely followed in the steps of the pioneer and grown up side by side with the early school and church. To this fact we may reasonably attribute a considerable share of the general intelligence of our communities.

The press of Rutland has ever held a commanding position in the affairs of the community, county and State, and some of the leading citizens have been at one time and another connected with newspaper work. Some have been men of marked ability, ranking high among their fellows, and occupying positions of importance. The several newspapers established in Rutland have in the main received a fair support during their existence, but a large majority "had their brief day," and retired from one cause or another, or the misfortunes of their publishers. The first paper printed in Rutland was established by Anthony Haswell, and was called the *Herald of Vermont or Rutland Courier.*

It made its first appearance June 18, 1792, and when the fourteenth number was printed ready to be distributed the ensuing Monday a fire, on Sabbath evening, September 21, 1792, destroyed the office and most of the edition. The Legislature, which he met in Rutland a few weeks afterward, granted the unfortunate publisher a lottery, by which he was allowed to raise £200 as a compensation for his loss, from which, however, he never derived any pecuniary benefit.

Anthony Haswell was a prominent figure in Vermont in the latter part of the last century. He was born at Portsmouth, England, April 6, 1756, and came to Boston when about thirteen years of age, and served his apprenticeship as printer with Isaiah Thomas. He established the *Vermont Gazette* at Bennington, June 5, 1783, which he continued with brief interruptions during his lifetime. In 1784 Vermont, then an independent government, established post-offices at Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor and Newbury. Anthony Haswell was appointed postmaster-general, with exclusive powers, his commission bearing date March 10, 1784. He held the office until the admission of Vermont into the Union in 1791. He died at Bennington.

On the 1st day of April, 1793, James Lyon began the publication of the *Farmer's Library or, Vermont Political and Historical Register.* Although its name was so formidable, the size of the sheet was not very pretentious. Under the heading of the paper was the following: "A Political and Historical paper, by John J. Lyon; published every Monday near the State House, Rutland."[1]

Mr. Lyon's salutatory is of sufficient interest to warrant its insertion here; it reads as follows: —

"The editor, having obtained subscriptions equal to the support of the publication, returns his thanks to his patronizers for their encouragement, and purposes, under the auspices of the literati of Rutland and its vicinity, to supply them with a News Paper that shall merit the title ascribed to it. — He regrets, however, the present impossibility of obtaining paper of a suitable size, and is determined to enlarge it as soon as possible.

"Not having a correspondence established with foreign printers it will not be in his power to furnish much foreign intelligence until the third or fourth number, until which time it is hoped the public will suspend its opinion of the publication.

"Being about to establish a regular Post from Rutland to Windsor, who will have a direct communication with the eastern mail, we shall soon have a regular chain of early intelligence from that quarter."

How eloquently this brief editorial speaks of the limited communication with the outer world enjoyed by the early inhabitants of the town!

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[1] It has been repeatedly stated in various prints that this paper was first published in Fairhaven, either by Matthew or James Lyon. The facts are correctly stated above, being taken directly from the first number of the paper itself, which is in possession of Albert H. Tuttle, esq., of Rutland.

The ownership and editorial control of this paper (which soon passed to other hands) has been ascribed to Matthew Lyon; it is more than probable that he did edit the sheet or, at least, had much to do with it during the period when it was published by his son, James. The Lyons were from Fairhaven, where James advertises "writing paper manufactured at Fairhaven," in the *Herald* in 1794. The paper in question was printed for about eighteen months, when on the 29th of November, 1794, it was purchased by Judge Samuel Williams and Rev. Samuel Williams, LL.D., the Vermont historian, and the name changed to *The Rutland Herald or, Vermont Mercury.* In the first number the proprietors announced that "as we have purchased of Mr. Lyon, editor of the *Farmer's Library*, the Printing Office, Apparatus, and privileges annexed by law to his Paper, it will for the future be carried on by the subscribers, with the above title, under the direction of Dr. Williams. . . . . The price of the *Herald* will be nine shillings per annum to those to whom we send the paper ourselves; seven shillings and sixpence to those who call at the office and take them."[1]

Matthew Lyon was a native of Ireland and came to this country a poor boy, thirteen years of age; from Connecticut he made his way to Vermont, making his settlement at Arlington, which he represented in 1779 to 1782. He removed to Fairhaven in 1783. He was the pioneer of that town in the use of its water power, and was its leading spirit for years. He was chosen to Congress in 1796. He was a bold intrepid man, and withal a man of great natural ability. He had several hand to hand fist fights with his brother members of Congress, preferring, as he said, to settle his disputes on the spot, and thrash his opponent instead of shooting him. He removed to Kentucky and was member from that State; he was also re-elected to Congress, and afterward chosen the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas, but died before taking his seat, August 1, 1822, near Little Rock.

Matthew Lyon's connection with other publications in this county, and the connection of his son James with the press will be noticed a little further on.

Although of the same name, the two Williamses, proprietors of the *Herald*, were not related. The Rev. Samuel Williams became the editor, and Judge Samuel Williams managed the business. A more than ordinary notice should be made at this point of Rev. Dr. Williams, the editor. In that period few editorials were written, but those that appeared were of a conservative political character, and no particular policy was marked out, but veering from one side to the other, and by expressing no marked or decided opinions upon the current topics of the day. The political policy of the paper at that time, when an opinion was given, we apprehend was shaped by Judge Samuel Williams, who was a prominent and ardent politician in his day. The editorial comments were generally brief, and upon historical, scientific and religious subjects. Dr. Williams was undoubtedly the most learned man in Vermont in his day, and for his labors and influence in behalf of education and religion, he was also one of the most useful.

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[1] It is good evidence that James Lyon had at least the business control of the *Farmer's Library*, for the accounts were in his possession, as evidenced by his calling for payment on them in the second number of the *Herald*, in December, 1794.

Rev. Samuel Williams was a native of Waltham, Mass., born April 23, 1743. He was a grandson of Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., who was taken into captivity by the Indians, and carried to Montreal, and was the author of the *Redeemed Captive* an interesting narrative of his adventures, a book now very scarce, and which brings an almost fabulous price among book collectors and antiquarians. Dr. Williams graduated at Harvard University in 1761. He was ordained minister of the church at Bradford, Mass., November 20, 1765, and continued its pastor until 1780. Rev. John D. Kingsbury, son-in-law of Hon. William M. Field, is now pastor of the same church. He was Hollis professor of mathematics in Harvard University from 1780 to 1788, when he removed to Rutland and was pastor of the Congregational Church, from 1789 to 1795. Dr. Williams was chaplain to the Legislature, and preached the election sermon in 1794. He preached for a time at Burlington, and was one of the founders of the University of Vermont, and for a time a professor in the institution. He surveyed the west boundary of Massachusetts in 1786, and also the boundary of Vermont. He was eminent as a scientist and was a fellow of the American Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and German Literary and Scientific Societies. His scientific attainments were known in Europe, and the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Edinburgh University. He published the *Natural and Civil History of Vermont* in 1794, and an enlarged edition, two volumes, in 1809. During his residence at Bradford, Mass., Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, studied philosophy under him, and was a member of his family, and corresponded with him on scientific subjects until 1791. For the information of the present generation of Rutland, who know very little of this eminent man, we give an estimate of him, written by John A. Graham, of London, who was a resident of Rutland for a time preceding 1797. Graham says: "Of Samuel Williams, LL. D., member of the Meteorological Society, in Germany, . . . it may with propriety be said that he is the most enlightened man in the State, in every branch of philosophy and polite learning, and it is doing him no more than justice to say there are very few in the United States possessed of greater abilities, or more extensive information; added to which he is a most excellent orator and speaks in a manner best adapted to the understanding and capacity of those whom he addresses. In the year 1794 the doctor wrote and published the natural history of Vermont, executed much to his honor and to the satisfaction of all naturalists. In politeness, grace and elegance of manners, Dr. Williams is not inferior to the most polished English gentleman."

He died in Rutland, January 2, 1817, and is buried in the old North Cemetery. He left several children, one of whom was Charles K. Williams, chief justice and governor of Vermont. Judge Samuel Williams, of whom mention has been made as one of the first publishers of the Rutland *Herald*, was a native of Massachusetts and came to Rutland at an early date, previous to 1780. The writer has been unable to find but little relative to his early life. He was a man of prominence in the civil and political affairs of the town and county. He was selectman from 1783 to 1787; town clerk from 1788 to 1797, and representative in 1798 and 1799. He was a judge of the Rutland County Court from 1790 to 1798, eight years. He was also a candidate for Congress against Matthew Lyon in 1799, and received the vote of Rutland. It will be seen from this list that he was a leader among the early men of the town. He died in Rutland and also has his grave in the old North Cemetery.

The *Herald* was at this period, as we are informed by the imprint, "printed on Mondays by J. Kirkaldie for S. Williams & Co., in the Main street a few rods north of the State-House."

The early files of the *Herald* are, unfortunately for history, sadly incomplete and, although it is generally believed that William Fay was the next publisher of the paper, we have found some evidence that there was another change in the firm previous to his accession. Shut in among the leaves of the first volume of the *Herald* file in Mr. Tuttle's possession, is an original article of agreement between Samuel Williams and Josiah Fay, who was undoubtedly the father or a brother of William Fay. This old article is dated in February, 1797, and is to the effect that Josiah Fay, of Windsor, became a partner of Samuel Williams in the printing and publishing business, Fay agreeing "to work faithfully at case and press," etc. Dr. Williams, having leased one-half of the office from his partner, Samuel Williams, Fay agreed to pay $25 on that consideration. A subsequent agreement continued this partnership to August, 1798. The agreement was witnessed by William Fay. How long this partnership continued we have no means of knowing; but it was very early in the present century that William Fay became the sole publisher of the *Herald*. He was a young man at the time. In 1817 Fay took as a partner Gideon M. Davison, and later in the same year Charles Burt came into the business, the firm being Fay, Davison & Burt. At the end of the year both Mr. Davison and Mr. Burt retired and Fay continued the publication until 1827, when he sold out to E. C. Purdy.

During the period of Mr. Fay's ownership of the *Herald* the general management of its columns fell almost entirely into his hands, and its conduct showed him a man of careful judgment and attention to his business. The paper was made up of miscellany, general news, and occasional contributions on political and local topics. A few articles appeared from the pen of Edgar L. Ormsbee, then a promising young lawyer, who afterward stood in the front rank at the Rutland county bar.

William Fay was a business man in the strictest sense, economical in management, and somewhat of a newsgatherer in that period, but never wrote articles to any extent. He entered very little into politics. If political articles appeared in the paper they were in the form of communications, frequently in the way of discussion between adherents of the two political parties or the candidates themselves as anonymous communications. The custom at that day was for candidates to present their claims through the columns of the press, while at the South the candidate personally appeared upon the platform. Mr. Fay, while liberal in opening his columns to the contending parties, had decided convictions of his own and personally stood by the party of his choice. An honest, diligent man, he secured for himself a competence and had the entire respect and confidence of the people. He died in 1839 at an advanced age, enjoying the regard of the community.

Gideon Miner Davison was a native of Middletown, in this county, and became an apprentice to Mr. Fay, and finally through the aid of friends became a partner with him. About 1820 he left Rutland and removed to Saratoga Springs, then just assuming importance because of the development of its mineral springs. He established and published a paper until 1840, when, having accumulated a fortune from his paper and other successful enterprises, he retired from newspaper work and engaged in business enterprises, notably the securing of railroad connections with Saratoga, with whose prosperity he was prominently identified. To him possibly the foundation of Saratoga as a national watering place is fully as much due as to any one individual. He became president of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad at its first organization, and held the position for many years after its completion to Saratoga and its extension to Whitehall, and was succeeded by George N. Schuyler, of infamous railroad fame. Mr. Davison retired to private life several years previous to his death and enjoyed the fruits of his successful labors. He died at Saratoga in 1870 at an advanced age.

Charles Burt was a son of Leonard Burt and was born in Bellows Falls in 1791, coming to Rutland in 1813. After his retirement from the printing business he became one of the prominent merchants of the place. (See history of town of Rutland).

E. C. Purdy published the *Herald* until 1831, when the establishment was sold to Ephraim Maxham. Mr. Purdy was a writer of some ability and occasionally original articles appeared from his pen. He enlarged and otherwise improved the paper and put into it some new vigor and life. After publishing it two years he went to Boston and established the Boston *Mail*, and was successful in acquiring a fortune, and his later years were passed in retirement. He often visited Rutland and was well known to many of the older citizens. For many years he spent his summers at Clarendon Springs and often gave interesting reminiscences of early, in contrast with the present, Rutland. He died at Somerville, near Boston, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Ephraim Maxham published the paper in 1831-32 alone and in 1833 took in as a partner the man who was destined to stand at the helm through the most important and successful period of the history of the journal—George A. Tuttle. Mr. Maxham was an invalid, but possessed excellent mental qualities. The firm continued until a few weeks previous to April, 1834, at which time Mr. Tuttle took the entire establishment. Through a series of circumstances, which must be credited to others, he was forced to sacrifice whatever interest he had acquired, and on the 12th of April left the paper to remove to Ludlow, where he established a paper. At this time William Fay again became publisher of the *Herald*, continuing to 1838.

During a portion of the period of William Fay's ownership, alone or with others, the office was in a building on Main street, afterwards used by Gershom Cheney as a dwelling, a little north of West street. It was afterwards moved to a building that was subsequently removed to make the opening of Center street into Main street. The office was removed down town in 1864.

After the death of William Fay, the long-time proprietor, the *Herald* passed into the control of White, Everson & Co., and later the firm became Horace T. White & Co., and the two firms published the paper from 1839 to 1842. In 1843 it was published by White & Guernsey. During the last administration George H. Beaman became the principal editorial writer. Horace T. White was then a young man, and a son-in-law of William Fay, as was also the late United States Senator Solomon Foot, who was also more or less identified with the paper during Mr. White's incumbency. Mr. White was afterward a publisher at Bennington for many years, but the later years of his life were spent as a clerk in one of the government departments at Washington, where he died a few years ago. M. A. Guernsey did not continue long with the paper. He was the inventor of a somewhat celebrated printing-press known as the Guernsey press, and his later life was devoted to its manufacture, from which he secured an ample reward pecuniarily. Mr. Guernsey died several years ago.

In 1851 the *Herald* passed into the possession of George H. Beaman, as publisher and editor. It was during Mr. Beaman's administration that distinctive editorials began to appear in the *Herald*. He was a vigorous, cogent and able writer, and his contributions attracted wide attention, and the journal held front rank in the press of the State. He had control of the paper until 1854. George H. Beaman was a native of Poultney and for many years proprietor of the Franklin Hotel on Main street, previous to becoming an editor. He had a large acquaintance with the prominent men of the State and was a close observer of current affairs, which peculiarity fitted him as a writer at that period. He was a member of the celebrated Whig convention in 1844. He was secretary of civil and military affairs in 1844-46, during the governorship of William Slade. Mr. Beaman years ago retired from editorial work, but has occasionally written vigorous articles for the press on different topics. His last public contribution was a paper on "Old Taverns," read at the centennial of Rutland county in 1881, and was published. Mr. Beaman still resides at Center Rutland.

The paper, in 1855, was purchased by Chauncey H. Hayden, and edited by him and published by George A. Tuttle & Co. In the latter part of the year of 1856 he sold his interest in the paper and removed to St. Albans, where he published the *Weekly Messenger* for several years. Mr. Hayden was born in Randolph, Vt., and graduated at the University of Vermont in 1848. He was secretary of civil and military affairs during the administration of Governor Stephen Royce, in 1854 and 1856. He also represented St. Albans in the Legislature. He died of consumption at St. Albans about 1860.

In 1856 George A. Tuttle & Co. published the paper and it has continued in possession of himself or a member of the family to the present time. George A. Tuttle & Co. owned the paper until 1862, when Charles M. Gay became a partner, who continued until 1867, when Tuttle & Co. purchased his interest and carried it on until February, 1872, when Albert H. Tuttle became sole proprietor. In 1873 L. W. Redington became associated with Mr. Tuttle. In 1875 Rev. S. B. Pettengill and W. P. Winslow joined with A. H. Tuttle and formed the Herald Association. Mr. Winslow died and the paper was conducted by the surviving partners until September, 1877, when the Herald and Globe Association was formed, and the *Globe* (which see) consolidated with the *Herald*. Albert H. Tuttle assumed the position of principal manager of the entire establishment and still retains the important office. The president of the company at the present time is Joel C. Baker.

The first daily paper published in the county was issued April 29, 1861. It was a necessity, growing out of the desire for prompt news of the doings on the field of battle, and was looked upon by its projectors in the light of a possible brief experiment; but it seemed to be just what the people had been waiting for; it was ably edited, energetic in the pursuit of late news, and long before the end of the war had become, chiefly through the efforts of George A. Tuttle, a firmly-established and popular success. The editorial staff of the *Herald* at the present time comprises Robert A. Perkins, a recent acquisition (since February, 1885), who is managing editor, under Mr. Tuttle; Lucius Bigelow, who has been connected with the paper for five years past and writes most of the political and general editorials; D. B. Howland, also recently engaged, local editor, and David M. Baxter and Edward H. Fox, assistants. The *Herald* was originally a Whig organ, and has, since the organization of the Republican party, faithfully and consistently upheld the doctrines of that party; it has always wielded a powerful influence throughout the State.

No other man accomplished so much towards giving the *Herald* more than a local reputation as George A. Tuttle. The paper was his pride and all his energies, often to his own personal loss, were devoted to its success. Mr. Tuttle was a son of Noah Tuttle, of Castleton, one of the pioneers of 1798 in that town, whither he went from North Haven, Conn. Noah was a mason and farmer and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and capacity. George A. Tuttle received his early education in the common schools only, from which he graduated before he was sixteen years old to the country printing-office — often a better school than many so-called educational institutions. He was scarcely sixteen years old when he first became a partner in the Rutland *Herald* office, as before noticed, and from the date when he took an interest in it for the second time, he made its upbuilding his life-work. Like many other journalists whose ambition has been centered in their publications, he gave freely of his time and talents for the advancement of others, at the same time declining public office and emolument for himself; and there is many a man of political and social prominence in the State to-day, who owes his station largely to the influence of Mr. Tuttle and his journal. He was a vigorous, terse and candid writer, whose expressions had the strength of truthfulness and were inspired by a spirit of earnestness that gave them weight. Mr. Tuttle died January 4, 1885.

The next publication that demands attention is the *Rural Magazine* or *Vermont Repository*, edited by Rev. Samuel Williams. In many regards this was the most important and valuable publication ever issued in Vermont. It is held in such esteem at the present day, in a historical point of view, that the two volumes issued readily sell for $50, in fact $75 was paid for a copy a few years ago for the library of the British Museum, in London. The work is very scarce, but is largely sought for by collectors, libraries and historical societies. Its reprint has been frequently proposed. It gives an interior view, found nowhere else, of the early New England and Vermont history, and in fact of the country, with editorial comments by Dr. Williams, who was one of the best historians and profoundest thinkers of his time. As a full survey of the contents has never yet been written, it may be well, in fact it is important, that it should now be done for the information of the public.

The first number was issued in January, 1795. The last was issued in December, 1796. It was devoted to literary, moral, historical, and political improvements. It bore the Latin motto, "*Hoc undique jura Congruntur*," printed by J. Kirkaldie for S. Williams & Co., a few rods north of the State-House. The preface to this publication is unique and sensible and could with great propriety be adopted by many modern publishers. An extract will indicate its tenor: —

"In compiling the *Rural Magazine*, the design of the editor is to prepare such literary, moral and historical collections as may prove instructive and entertaining to the reader. In this collection, what we have most of all in view, is such original papers, historical and political documents, literary, civil and ecclesiastical transactions, as relate more immediately to the affairs and citizens of Vermont. By collecting and preserving such papers and proceedings we hope to exhibit to the public a general account and views of the state and progress of society in this part of the Federal Union. It would not be decent or safe for the editor to make high declarations and promises, with regard to the manner in which the work will be executed. All that he will venture to engage is to make a serious attempt to compile as useful a magazine as shall be in his power. Every composition designed for the people, will, eventually take its character from its utility; and its utility will be ascertained by the reception which it meets from the people. By this standard the merits of the work will be examined, and its continuance or discontinuance will be determined. That which the people do not esteem cannot be very useful to them; and in any writings which meet their expectation, an author will always find in the public esteem and encouragement, the proper and adequate reward for his labors."

The historical articles in the *Rural Magazine* are of immense value to the historical student, and many of them have been reprinted in pamphlet form. Dr. Williams, not receiving sufficient encouragement, discontinued its publication in December, 1796, and now, ninety years distant, it bears the largest price of any volume published in the early history of the country.

In 1802 an independent weekly called the *Vermont Mercury* was started by Stephen Hodgman. It continued but a short time.

In 1808 Thomas M. Pomeroy established the *Vermont Courier*, the first number of which was issued July 25, and was continued until May, 1810.

The *Rutland Republican*, published by Simeon Locke, was first issued August 29, 1848. It was published but a short time. It had for its motto, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men."

The *Vermont Union Whig*, published at Rutland and Brandon. William C. Conant was editor at Rutland, and Samuel M. Conant at Brandon. The first number issued in Brandon was in 1847. It was a home newspaper, devoted to politics and literature. The first steam printing-press ever in use in Rutland was used for the first time in printing the initial number of this paper. It was published about a year and died.

H. Fletcher Potter, a resident of Poultney, began the publication of a newspaper in Rutland, in January, 1855, called the *Guard of American Liberty*. It was devoted to "Know-Nothingism." It ended its existence after the election in September of that year.

The *Rutland Courier* began its publication August 12, 1857, by John Cain and James K. McLean proprietors, with John Cain as editor. The last number was issued April 14, 1872. Mr. McLean continued with the paper for several years, when he sold out and it was continued by Mr. Cain, when it was sold to the Globe Paper Company and discontinued as an individual paper.

This journal under the leadership of John Cain was a fearless and vigorous one in the expression of political and individual opinions. It was the or-

John Cain

gan of the Democratic party in Western Vermont. Local issues were discussed with a bold and unsparing hand, and the editor at times perhaps allowed his partisan and personal feelings to carry his pen beyond the bounds of discretion and at times produced for himself enmity. The paper, however, was a timely reflex of the editor's views and position upon all public questions, national and local. He was held in regard by his fellow journalists of the State and he frequently contributed spice and rhyme to the festive gatherings of the craft.

John Cain was born at Castletown, Isle of Man, January 28, 1809. He received the education afforded to the masses of the people of that island. He came to this country in 1832 and settled in Rutland. He was an architect and builder by occupation. He became a citizen of the United States soon after his settlement, and espoused the Democratic views of Jefferson and Jackson, and valiantly defended the doctrines of that party and became prominent in its ranks. He was a delegate to four National Conventions of two parties, and postmaster of Rutland under the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan and was twice the candidate of his party for Congress. He was closely identified with the interests of Rutland for a quarter of a century and held several positions of trust in the local government. As a selectman he was prudent and economical, and as lister he endeavored to make the burdens of taxation fall upon all alike according to the property held by them, never avoiding the full measure of responsibility. He fearlessly performed the duties of the office of grand juror in accordance with a strict construction of the statutes, turning neither to the right or left for friend or foe. He administered the office of justice of the peace with great intelligence and good judgment He was superintendent of the construction of the United States court-house and post-office, the town hall and freight depot. He was greatly interested for the building of the Rutland and Woodstock Railroad, and was president of that corporation, and had connection with the first survey and construction of the Rutland and Burlington road. He was disposed to be a controversialist in the press, politics and public affairs, and his ardent temperament involved many personal enmities. He was a warm friend and bitter opponent. He was genial and social in his intercourse with his fellows and enjoyed society. An energetic, public-spirited citizen, he accomplished a good work in the promotion of the business and welfare of his adopted home. He died March 17, 1880, aged seventy-one years.

In July, 1858, *What's the News*, a monthly paper, was commenced by William A. Bacon, and was published only a few months.

July 21, 1866, *The Rutland County Independent* was established by James K. McLean and Thomas C. Robbins. An initial number was issued July 4, 1866. The first regular number appeared July 21. The second volume the name given was *Rutland Independent*. After two or three years Mr. Robbins withdrew from the paper, and in April, 1873, it was sold to the Globe Paper Company and consolidated with the *Rutland Globe*, in which the proprietor became financially interested and superintendent. Among the editorial writers of the *Independent* were Dr. Charles Woodhouse, Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, George H. Beaman. James K. McLean was a practical printer of large experience and oftentimes wrote for his paper. He was for several years foreman of the *Daily Herald* and other papers. He died in 1875 of consumption. Thomas C. Robbins is a native of Maine and came to Rutland from Massachusetts, and engaged in the printing business. Since his retirement he has occupied several positions of trust — deputy county clerk, register of probate, assessor of internal revenue, and is now the judge of probate for the district of Rutland.

James H. Lansley published, during a few months of 1870, a weekly called *The Marble City Mirror*. In January, 1870, an amateur paper called *The Rutland Times*, was issued by McLean & Aiken, the editor being Frank McLean, now a Rutland job printer. It was discontinued in November, 1871. The *Vermont Mason*, a monthly, was published by Henry Clark from May, 1871, to May, 1873, when it was discontinued. The *Biblical Messenger*, a monthly, was started by Rev. A. A. Hoyt, of the Advent Church, in 1872, and discontinued after a few issues.

At the session of the General Assembly in 1872 a charter was granted for the organization of a corporation for the purpose of publishing a newspaper and doing a general printing business. This charter not meeting the views of all parties interested, a company was organized in February, 1873, by the general laws of the State, under the name of the "Globe Paper Company," for similar purposes. A general printing-office was established, and the *Rutland Independent* and *Rutland Courier*, two weekly papers, were purchased. A daily and weekly paper was established called *The Rutland Globe*. The first number was issued May 1, 1873. It was an independent journal, surrounded by Republican influences. It was conducted in this spirit during its existence. The first editor was Orion Clemens, who had previously been editor of the Hartford, Conn., *Post*, with Henry Clark as associate editor. After a few months Mr. Clemens resigned. The late Chauncey K. Williams then became the chief editorial writer. The paper attained a large list of subscribers and the editorials were notable for fairness and independence. As a newspaper it was a marked success, but a financial failure, and was sold to the Herald Association, as before stated, its last issue appearing September 1, 1877. Chauncey K. Williams, the able editorial writer for a major part of its publication, was a son of ex-Governor Charles K. Williams. He was a graduate of Williams College, and entered the profession of law, practicing at Rutland and Flint, Michigan. He had written for, and been associated with, the press from early life, and was a writer of clear and comprehensive thought

Henry Clark

He was a historical writer of great research and made many valuable contributions to historical and other magazines. Mr. Williams died suddenly in January, 1880. Among those who were connected with the editorial department of the *Globe* were Henry Clark, Seneca M. Dorr, George H. Owen, Solon E. Carpenter, and E. Hamilton Ormsbee.

A paper called the *Rutland Leader* was commenced January 1, 1877, by Henry Clark, who continued its publication until September 1, 1879, when it was sold to James L. MacArthur, and was changed by him to the Rutland *Daily and Weekly Times*, which see below.

On the 1st of January, 1878, Vincent C. Meyerhoffer began the publication of a distinctive Democratic paper called the *Rutland Inquirer*, as the organ of that party in Western Vermont. Horace W. Love, in October, 1879, purchased the paper and consolidated it with the *Rutland Review*.

On the 2d of April, 1878, Horace W. Love established the *Sunday Review*. Under this name it was continued about a year, and then changed to the *Saturday Evening Review*, and when the *Inquirer* was consolidated with it the name given was the *Review-Inquirer*. After August 5, 1880, the two papers were separated on account of business complications, and from that date the *Review* and *Inquirer* were published as separate papers; the former by H. W. Love, and the latter by L. W. Redington. The *Review* is now issued with a weekly and Sunday edition, by the "Review Company," of which Charles Sheldon is president, and B. W. Marshall, treasurer and manager. The paper is ably edited, and enjoys a large circulation.

September 1, 1879, the *Rutland Times*, a daily and weekly, was commenced by James L. MacArthur. It was issued as an evening paper for about three weeks when, on account of business embarrassments of the publisher, it was discontinued.

The *Inquirer*, above mentioned, was purchased by George E. Richardson, who suspended its publication in 1881, and on September 1 of that year he started the Rutland *Standard* as an independent weekly. This paper was continued by him until August 15, 1885, when the establishment was leased to James Carruthers. Mr. Carruthers is a practical printer with twelve years experience; was city editor of the Lynn *Transcript* three years, and subsequently associated with D. B. Howland in publishing the Hampshire daily and weekly *Herald* from February 1884, to July, 1885. He has inaugurated radical changes in the editorial conduct of the *Standard* and is making a good paper.

The *Vermont Baptist* was founded in March, 1879, by Rev. Justin K. Richardson, and is still published. It is a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of the Baptist denomination in Vermont.

The history of newspapers printed in Rutland completed, we shall now sketch those in the other towns of the county, viz., Brandon, Castleton, Fairhaven, Danby, Poultney and Wallingford.

Fairhaven.—Matthew Lyon began the publication of a newspaper in 1794, called the Fairhaven *Gazette*, which was printed by his son, James Lyon, and Judah D. Spooner. There were at the time but three other papers printed in the State; the *Gazette* at Bennington, the *Herald* at Rutland, and *Journal* at Windsor. Matthew Lyon was an ardent politician of his day. He issued this as a political sheet for the advancement of his own interests, he at that time being a candidate for Congress, presenting himself as "the representative of commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests in preference to any of their law characters," from the admission of the State into the Union, in March, 1791, until his election on the fourth trial in 1796. James Lyon learned the art of printing in Philadelphia. He was an active business man; was postmaster at Fairhaven in 1798; he engaged in shipbuilding in Eddyville, Kentucky, and died poor in South Carolina in 1824.

This paper was succeeded by the *Farmers' Library, or Fairhaven Telegraph*, a Republican paper, printed by J. D. Spooner and William Hennessey, at Fairhaven, Vt. The first number was issued July 25, 1795. Mr. Hennessey retired from the paper in March, 1796, and Mr. Spooner continued its publication. It was a Democretic paper and supported Colonel Matthew Lyon for Congress. In those days every newspaper had its motto. The motto of Mr. Spooner's paper was: "The freedom of the people cannot be supported without knowledge and industry." The name of the paper was changed in 1797 to *The Farmers' Library and New York Intelligencer*, and continued to about the close of the year 1798. A. N. Adams, in his excellent history of Fairhaven, notes several advertisements which sound strange in these days, and with a view of giving an idea of the crude method of public advertising in those days, a few specimens are given. In those days newspapers were not sent through the mails, but by post-riders, as they were called, who went through the country and delivered the papers to each house, giving warning of their approach through the thickly settled neighborhood or village by blowing a tin horn. To illustrate, we give a copy of an advertisement published in 1798, which reads as follows: —

"Mr. Jeremy Dwyer proposes to ride from the printing-office in Fairhaven, to carry newspapers through Castleton, by the old fort, thence through Hubbardton, Sudbury, Whiting and Cornwall to Middlebury Falls; thence to return through the westerly part of Cornwall, Whiting and Sudbury, and the east part of Shoreham, Orwell, Benson and Westhaven, every other week to reverse the route. Any person on his route wishing for papers from Bennington, Rutland, Albany or Lansingburgh, or the *Rural Repository*, printed at Rutland, shall have them delivered on reasonable terms."

There was competition in this business even at that date, and Orren Kelsey advertised as follows: "To carry newspapers from the printing-office in Fairhaven through Westhaven, Benson, Orwell, Shoreham, Bridport, Addison, Panton and Ferrisburgh."

The publication of lists of letters in that day in the newspapers was a custom, because but few towns had a post-office. In January, 1798, James Lyon, then postmaster at Fairhaven, published a list of letters remaining in that post-office January 1st, among which are letters for persons in Poultney, Middletown, Granville, Pawlet and New Hartford, which is now Hartford, N. Y.

Among the items of news in the same paper is " that an extensive band of thieves, who had troubled the neighborhood, had been broken up and the culprits punished — one of them by whipping."

As an illustration of the political spirit of the times, and the independence of Matthew Lyon, we quote the following: " Much has been said about the French council of the ancients ordering a Quaker to be turned out of their house for obstinately persisting in keeping on his hat contrary to the rules of the house. The high-flying federalists in this country reprobate their conduct and call it persecution, and yet would oblige Citizen Lyon, one of the members of the House of Representatives, to be dragged in procession before the president, although he has repeatedly declared that it was against his conscience and opinion to join in that ceremonial."

As a matter of history, although foreign to the purpose of this series of articles, an explanation should be made of the allusion made in the sentence, " Citizen Lyon, one of the members of the House of Representatives, etc." In 1798 Colonel Matthew Lyon, then a candidate for Congress, was tried for an alleged offense under the famous " sedition law," in the United States Circuit Court at Rutland, in October, 1788, and was subsequently imprisoned in jail at Vergennes, exciting a degree of feeling that has never since been exceeded in any political struggle. . He was then representative from the western district of Vermont in Congress; at the election held on the first Tuesday of December, 1798 (no choice having been made at the election in the previous September), he was elected by a decisive majority, although then confined in jail at Vergennes under his sentence. Colonel Lyon was the Democratic candidate and Judge Samuel Williams, of Rutland, was the Federal candidate. A procession of some 400 citizens, from this and Addison county, went on horseback to Vergennes on the expiration of Colonel Lyon's term of four months imprisonment in 1799, and escorted him from the jail to his residence in Fairhaven. To save another arrest, he immediately proclaimed himself on his way to Philadelphia, as a Member of Congress. On his arrival at Bennington he was formally addressed and a banquet given in his honor. An effort was made to expel him from Congress but without success.

October 1, 1798, *The Scourge of Aristocracy and Repository of Important Political Truths* was commenced by James Lyon and was continued one year. It was a duodecimo magazine published semi-monthly. Matthew Lyon was then running for Congress, and the Rutland *Herald*, under Dr. Samuel Williams, refused to publish communications in his favor. This magazine contained several communications from Colonel Lyon. The subscription price was $3.00. The second number contained Matthew Lyon's celebrated letter to Colonel Stevens T. Mason, Senator from Virginia, written by him October 14, 1798, while a prisoner in jail at Vergennes. This publication is in great demand by antiquarians and fabulous prices are offered for it. But few copies are in existence in Vermont. One is in the library of the Vermont Historical Society at Montpelier, one in the Fletcher library at Burlington, one owned by A. N. Adams, of Fairhaven, one in the library of William Clogston, at Springfield, Mass., and one in the possession of Henry Clark, of Rutland.

In 1854–55 a small monthly paper was issued in this town by De Witt Leonard; it was called *The Banner*. In January, 1861, one number only of a small sheet called the *Golden Sheaf* was published.

In September, 1863, the first number of an advertising sheet was published with the title of the *Fairhaven Advertiser;* other occasional numbers succeeded until 1866 when the outfit was purchased by William Q. Brown, who began the publication as a regular monthly periodical, changing the name to *The Rutland County Advertiser;* it continued until April, 1868.

On the 5th of September, 1868, the first number of *The People's Journal* was published by Jones & Grose, with Rev. P. Franklin Jones as editor. This paper was continued until July, 1869, when it was purchased by De Witt Leonard and E. H. Phelps and the name changed to *The Fairhaven Journal*, with E. H. Phelps as editor. It was finally discontinued in 1877.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the publication of *The Vermont Era* was commenced by the Inman Brothers, who after three weeks' experience sold out to Joseph E. Colton, who changed the name of the paper to *The Fairhaven Era* and continued the publication until September 15, 1879. At this time the establishment was purchased by Frank W. Redfield, who still continues the publication of a very able country paper.

Poultney. — In November, 1822, Sanford Smith and John R. Shute began the publication of the Poultney *Gazette*. This journal was continued under that name until January, 1825, when it was changed to *The Northern Spectator* and published by "Dr. David Dewey and Amos Bliss, as agents for the proprietors," who continued to publish it several months, when it passed into the possession of E. G. Stone. It afterwards had other managers, among whom was Hon. Harvey D. Smith, afterwards of New York. Its publication was continued until June, 1830. The *Spectator* was a leading and influential paper The character of its selections was of a somewhat higher tone than was the case of other papers of that period. Its leading editorials and communications were written by Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, Rev. Ethan Smith, Harvey D. Smith, and toward its close by Horace Greeley, then a young man, and contributions from Jared Sparks, afterwards the distinguished historian, also then a young ma tarrying with an uncle in that vicinity. The first contributions ever made by

Horace Greeley or Jared Sparks to the public press appeared in the columns of the *Spectator*. The *Spectator* was a four page sheet, fifteen inches by twenty-one inches in size, and larger than the Rutland *Herald* at that time. The main character of the paper was religious and literary, rather than political, though when party spirit ran high it took a hand in by the way of contributions from the leaders of both parties. In the Poultney *Gazette* was a page devoted to missions and entitled the *Missionary Herald*, edited by Rev. Ethan Smith, and he was said to have afterward been one of the founders of the magazine published at the present time as the organ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, called the *Missionary Herald*. The experience of the publishers was similar to that of many of the present day, as will be seen by the following extract from their valedictory, published December 28, 1825:

"It is now something more than three years since we first introduced ourselves to the public as the editor and publishers of a weekly journal. We commenced with high hopes of success; with prospects bright and flattering. These hopes have been partially realized; they would have been fully realized had our subscribers, generally, been as willing to reward us for our toil, as we were anxious to render ourselves worthy of such reward."

Sanford Smith was a son of Rev. Ethan Smith. He first learned the printer's art; he afterward studied theology, and entered the ministry, and was for many years a successful pastor in Massachusetts. John R. Shute went to Boston, Mass., and died in that city. The *Gazette* was mainly under the editorial control of Ethan Smith, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church, and a theological writer of some eminence, who ardently entered into the religious discussions of that period. He was born at Belchertown, Mass., December 19, 1762; died August 10, 1849. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790. He was a soldier at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason; in his later years he was city missionary of Boston. He was the author of the celebrated work entitled *View of the Hebrews, or the Tribes of Israel in America*, published in 1825.

The political and local policy of the paper was shaped by Rollin C. Mallary, then a Member of Congress, who was an almost constant contributor. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784, and died on his way home from Washington at Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1831. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1803. He practiced law at Castleton from 1807 to 1818, and in Poultney from 1818 to his death. A monument was erected at his grave by the members of the Rutland county bar. He was a Member of Congress from 1816 to 1831. He was an intimate friend and associate of Henry Clay and a zealous advocate of protection. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures, and author of the celebrated tariff of 1828. Hon. Harvey D. Smith, who was also associated with the *Spectator*, was a vigorous writer and a man of mark. He was born in Pawlet, November 9, 1789. He removed in 1824 to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he died September 28, 1864, aged 75 years. He was a member of the Assembly of New York, surrogate and county judge for many years. His mind was remarkable for quickness and clearness of perception. One able to judge of him has said, "that without being admitted to the bar he was the best lawyer of his day, and as a court administered law equal to judges of the highest reputation." The *Northern Spectator* did not have a wide circulation or special prominence as a newspaper, yet its name has attained a world-wide fame in connection with the fact that Horace Greeley learned the art of type-setting in its printing-office. It may be a matter of public and historical interest in this connection to give a sketch of Mr. Greeley as an apprentice, as some items of his early career have never attained great circulation. He was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and when about ten years old his father removed to Westhaven, in this county. He became anxious to become a printer. In answer to an advertisement in the *Northern Spectator* for an apprentice, in the spring of 1826, he went on foot and alone to Poultney. The paper was then under the management of Amos Bliss. He found Mr. Bliss at work in his garden. Mr. Bliss used to report the interview as follows: —

Horace said, "Are you the man that carries on the printing-office?"

Mr. Bliss said as he looked up at the boy he could hardly refrain from laughing at his appearance and replied, "Yes, I am the man."

"Don't you want a boy to learn the trade?"

"Well," said Mr. Bliss, "we have been thinking of it."

"I have had some notion of learning it," said Horace.

Mr. Bliss entered into conversation with him and it required but little time to discover that he possessed a mind of no common order, and an acquired intelligence beyond his years. There was a simple-mindedness, a truthfulness and common sense in what he said that commanded his regard. After consultation with his foreman, Mr. Bliss took him in and then and there Horace Greeley began his career, which culminated in his becoming one of the great editors of the age. The last issue of the *Northern Spectator* was gotten off at 11 o'clock one June morning in 1830; and in the afternoon at 1 o'clock Horace Greeley, with a stick and a small bundle resting on his shoulder and an overcoat resting on his arm, started on foot for his father's, who then lived in Pennsylvania, five hundred miles away.

Another item of interest may be added. Mr. Bliss was in New York in 1853 and invited a friend to accompany him to the Tribune Building. They wended their way up to his sanctum. Mr. Bliss opened the door without rapping and there sat the editor busily engaged in writing. He did not notice their entrance. Mr. Bliss waited a moment; but no recognition from Mr. Greeley. He soon spoke very deliberately "Horace." The pen was instantly laid aside; Mr. Greeley knew the voice; he needed not to look in the face to know that an old friend was present. He arose from his chair and with outstretched arms approached Mr. Bliss and said in his quiet way: "My dear friend! My benefactor! how glad I am to see you." They narrated early reminiscences and discussed the battle of life.

John Jones was a manufacturer of woolen cloth at Poultney, and during Mr. Greeley's apprenticeship had attracted Mr. Jones's attention. He gave Horace cloth for a suit of clothes, which, Mr. Greeley told the writer, was the best suit he ever had, and that Mrs. Harris Hosford, who died a few years ago at Center Rutland, made the suit for him. This kind act Mr. Greeley never forgot and made frequent visits to her when in this section. She had in her possession, a few years before her decease, bound volumes of the *Northern Spectator*, from 1826 to 1830. George Jones, the son of Mr. Greeley's benefactor, established and is now the proprietor of the New York *Daily Times*.

A paper called the *Poultney Owl* was published in Poultney for about six months, beginning in 1867, by James H. Lansley.

On the 12th of March, 1868, the initial number of the *Poultney Bulletin* was issued in Poultney by J. A. Morris, with John Newton editor, and George C. Newman, assistant. In October, 1869, the Hon. Barnes Frisbie became editor, continuing until June, 1870. In September of that year H. L. Stillson and William Haswell became the publishers, and in August, 1871, Stillson sold his interest to his partner who continued the publication to November, 1873. In December following, R. J. Humphrey purchased the *Bulletin* outfit and on the 8th of that month issued the first number of the *Poultney Journal*. This paper is continued at the present time; it was continued four years by Mr. Humphrey, who was succeeded for two and a half years by Frisbie & Neagles, and then by Frisbie & Ross until about April 1, 1881, when Mr. Charles W. Potter purchased Mr. Frisbie's interest, and the firm continues Potter & Ross. The *Journal* is a representative county weekly, ably edited and well patronized.

Three students' papers have been published in Poultney; the *T. C. A. Casket* at the Troy Conference Academy; the *Ripley Female College Quarterly*, made up chiefly of contributions from the students of that institution; and the *Golden Sheaf*, issued in 1876–77 by the students of the Troy Conference Academy.

Castleton. — In 1824 the *Vermont Statesman* was commenced at Castleton by Rev. Ovid Miner. It was started in advocacy of the principles of the Whig party. After a few years Mr. Miner left the paper and entered the ministry. The publication was continued by Messrs. Houghton for some time. The printing of the paper was suspended in 1845. It was in the office of the *Statesman* that the well-known publisher, George A. Tuttle, began his apprenticeship. This paper in last years was the organ of the Democratic party. Ovid Miner, founder, was a native of Middletown, a graduate of Middlebury College. He afterward became a successful clergyman, and preached in this and several other States. Mr. Houghton removed to Michigan and was a successful editor for many years — at Marquette and at Houghton, which was named for him. He was for several years a consul to some foreign country. He died several years ago. Of the later publishers we have been unable to glean but few particulars further than that the late Colonel Roby G. Stone, of Plattsburg, was at one time its publisher and editor. This journal was well sustained in the earlier years of its publication and was the rival of the Rutland *Herald* in the western part of the county.

Brandon. — The *Vermont Telegraph*, a religious paper, in the interests of the Baptist denomination, was established at Brandon in 1828 by Ephraim Maxham and edited by Rev. John M. Allen. The paper was started by a company, of which Mr. Maxham was manager. It was the first joint stock company organized in Vermont for the publication of a newspaper. The first issue was dated September 30, 1828. This paper passed through the hands of various managers and editors until 1834, when it ceased to exist as a distinctive religious paper. Among its managers were John Conant, John A. Conant, James Long, Willard Kimball, and its editors Rev. Nathan Brown, Wareham Walker and Orson S. Murray. John Conant was a well-known business man of an early day. His son, the respected and venerable John A. Conant, still lives in a vigorous old age. He has been sheriff of the county, senator, president of the Brandon National Bank, and held many other positions of trust and responsibility. Ephraim Maxham is still living and is now connected with the Waterville, Maine, *Mail*. Rev. Nathan Brown went as a missionary to India and translated the new testament into several languages. He was also founder of the *American Baptist*. Orson S. Murray purchased the *Telegraph* in 1834 and changed its tone from a religious to the advocacy of anti-slavery, and was the first journal in the State to make a distinctive political stand on that subject. Another change was the advancement of infidel sentiments. Mr. Murray was an eccentric man, but withal was a writer of great vigor and perspicuity. He was a vegetarian and wore his hair at full length, never allowing it to be cut, and was erratic in other particulars. He moved his paper to Ohio, where he assumed considerable prominence as an anti-slavery editor and lecturer. He died a few years since at an advanced age.

In 1832, in the height of the popular excitement in Vermont on the subject of Masonry, Hon. Zimri Howe established an anti-Masonic journal entitled *The Green Mountain Eagle*. It terminated its existence in 1834, when the anti-Masonic excitement began to wane. Mr. Howe took an independent political stand against Masonry, although his father and family were members of the order. The paper was conducted with ability and had great influence in politics. Hon. Zimri Howe was born in Poultney in 1786, graduated at Middlebury College in 1810, and studied law at Middlebury with Hon. Horatio Seymour, then United States Senator. He was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1813, and settled in Castleton, where he practiced law until his death. He was father of John Howe, the recent State's Attorney. The temperance cause owned him as a pioneer and a persistent advocate at all times. He was one of the founders of the Rutland County Temperance Society, and was its president for a series of years. He was a member of the Governor's Council, State senator in 1836 and 1837, and one of the assistant judges of the Rutland County Court from 1839 to 1844. He died at Castleton in 1862, aged seventy-seven years.

In September, 1834, H. E. W. Drury, of Middlebury, established a Democratic paper entitled *The Vermont Argus*, which was merged in a paper called *The Free Press*, at Middlebury, in September, 1836.

In 1840 a political sheet called *The Rutland and Addison County Whig*, was published by the Brandon Whig Association, of which Hon. De Witt C. Clarke was the editor. It was the most vigorous and spicy newspaper ever printed in Vermont. General Clarke was well adapted to his position ; a writer on all, especially political subjects, and a man of ready wit, full of anecdote and story, and well adapted to the writing of campaign songs — he gave its columns rare originality and spice. It was conducted after the manner of the *Log Cabin*, published during the same campaign by Horace Greeley, to which General Clarke was a frequent contributor. General Clarke afterward became the editor of the Burlington *Free Press*. He was the son of Asahel and Lydia (Finney) Clarke, and was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y. He graduated at Union College, studied law and settled at Brandon, where he practiced until he entered the editorial profession, for which he was so peculiarly adapted. He was secretary of the Vermont Senate for ten years, and was also clerk of several constitutional conventions. At the time of his death in 1868 he was assistant secretary of the United States Senate.

Jedediah Holcombe established a paper called the *Voice of Freedom* at Montpelier, and after several years removed it to Brandon, where it was issued June 29, 1843, and ceased to exist June 15, 1847. It was devoted to the anti-slavery and liberty parties.

The *Vermont Union Whig* — an organ of the Whig party — was established at Brandon by William C. Conant and Samuel M. Conant, and edited by the latter. It began in 1847 and was removed to Rutland in 1859, and soon after ceased to exist. Samuel Mills Conant was born in Brandon, read law and began practice in his native town. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1849 ; assistant secretary of the Senate in 1850, and afterwards secretary for several years. Samuel C. Conant is now editor of a monthly magazine in New York city.

The Brandon *Post*, a Democratic sheet, was printed by Patrick Welch, from October 4, 1849 to 1850.

The *Vermont Tribune*, a Whig paper, was established by William C. Rogers, January 4, 1850, and published about a year, when it was discontinued and the office sold and taken out of the State.

The *Western Vermont Transcript* had a brief existence in this place of less than a year, in 1856. It was Republican in politics and was published by Julius H. Mott and Rev. A. C. Rose.

The *N. E. Christian Advocate*, a Methodist journal, was published by Revs. A. C. Rose and William Ford, for one year, beginning at the close of 1857.

The *N. E. Visitor*, of the same character as the last named paper was published by Rev. William Ford from January 6, 1859 to March 7, 1861.

The *Brandon Gazette* was published one year, beginning May 30, 1861, by Hiram Truss; it was a Republican sheet.

The *Brandon Monitor*, published by D. L. Milliken, was first issued July 11, 1862, and continued one year; Republican in politics.

The *Vermont Record*, Republican, also published by Mr. Milliken, was begun July 17, 1863, and in a short time was removed to Brattleboro.

The *Brandon Union* was started on the 30th of November, 1872, as an independent local journal, by Albion N. Merchant, with Hiram M. Mott as editor. The establishment has since that date passed consecutively through the hands of Mott & Tobin, Hiram M. Mott, Mott Brothers, Norman A. Mott, Hiram M. Mott, Stillman B. Ryder, who is the present publisher. The paper is now prosperous and ably conducted.

On the 20th of October, 1876, David C. Hackett, who had been engaged in the publication of the *Black River Gazette* at Ludlow, removed his establishment to Brandon and issued the first number of the *Otter Creek News*, which he has successfully conducted to the present time.

Danby. — The *Otter Creek Valley News* was first issued in Danby in September, 1878, being printed at Bennington, and published by J. C. Williams; it was issued every Friday, independent in character. Its publication was discontinued in 1880.

Wallingford.— During a part of the time between the years 1855 and 1860 a small sheet was published at Wallingford by P. H. Emerson and Amasa Bishop, called the *Local Spy*.

In 1877 the *Wallingford Standard* was established by Addison G. Stone; it was continued to 1880, a part of the time under the control of S. Sabin. The printing was done at Bennington and Brandon.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES AND THE PROFESSION.

The Castleton Medical College — Organization, Members of Corporation, Officers, etc. — First Medical Society — County Medical Societies— The Present Society and its Officers — Castleton Medical Society — Castleton Medical and Surgical Clinic — Society of Alumni of Castleton Medical College — The Rutland Dispensary — Biographic Memoranda in the Various Towns—Dr. James Porter — Dr. Lorenzo Sheldon — Dr. Ezekiel Porter — Dr. James B. Porter — Dr. Cyrus Porter — Dr. Hannibal Porter — Dr. James Ross — Deceased Physicians of the Various Towns outside of Rutland.

THE medical institutions and members of the profession in this county have been and now are of such a character as to demand only the highest commendation. Even while the country was comparatively new, ministers of the healing art settled among the inhabitants in the various towns, whose professional attainments were most excellent for that period, and whose personal characters were beyond reproach. To a brief description of the institutions founded by them and biographic notes of the more prominent of those who have passed away, this chapter is devoted.

The Castleton Medical College. — This institution was chartered by the General Assembly on the 29th of October, 1818. The names of Selah Gridley and Theodore Woodward appear in the act of incorporation. In accordance with the law the corporation met on the 7th of December, 1818, in Castleton, and Selah Gridley was made president; Theodore Woodward, vice-president, and Thomas Matthews, secretary.

The corporation provided for one course of medical lectures annually, of eight to twelve weeks, and three reading terms of twelve weeks each. Selah Gridley was assigned to the chair of theory and practice and materia medica; Theodore Woodward to that of surgery and obstetrics; and Thomas P. Matthews to that of anatomy, physiology and chemistry.

In October, 1819, an act was passed by the Assembly conferring on the institution power to confer degrees; and by another act of November 7, 1822, the name of the corporation was changed to the "Vermont Academy of Medicine."

The first course of medical lectures was delivered during the winter of 1818–19, and the last course in the spring of 1861. There were no lectures delivered in 1838 and 1839. Up to and including the year 1824 there was only one course of lectures annually; in 1835–36–37 there were two courses each year; 1842 to 1859 inclusive, there were two annual courses, spring and fall; in 1860 and 1861 there was only one course delivered each year.

The following were members of the corporation at different periods of its existence: Selah Gridley, original corporator, and resigned in 1825. Theodore Woodward, original incorporator, and continued to his death in 1840. T. P. Matthews, A. M., 1819 to 1820. Hon. C. Langdon, A. M., 1819 to 1830. Rev. Elihu Smith, 1819 to 1831. Leonard E. Lathrop, A. B., 1819 to 1829. John Meacham, 1819 to 1839. John Goodwin, 1819 to 1825. James Adams, 1819 to 1854. Hon. Zimri Howe, A. M., 1819 to the close. T. P. Batchelder, A. M., M. D., 1819, resigned in 1822. Joseph A. Gallup, A. M., M. D., 1820 till his resignation in 1824. Amos Eaton, A. M., 1820 to 1822. Jonathan A. Allen, M. D., 1822 until his removal in 1829. William Anderson, M. D., 1823 to 1824. Rev. Ethan Smith, 1823 to 1827. Hon. C. K. Williams, A. M., 1823 to 1830. Henry Howe, A. M., 1825 to 1827. William Tully, A. M., M. D., 1827 to 1839. Benjamin F. Langdon, A. M., 1828 to the close. Joseph Perkins, M. D., 1829 till his resignation in January, 1857. Selah H. Merrill, A. M., 1830 to his death in 1839. Samuel Moulton, esq., 1830 to 1839. Orlando N. Dana, 1830 to his resignation in 1839. Jonathan Don Woodward, M. D., 1839 to the close. Chester Spencer, 1839 to the close. Aruna W. Hyde, 1838 to the close. M. G. Langdon, esq., 1838 to 1854. Ezekiel Buel, esq., 1830 to his resignation in 1838. Oliver R. Harris, 1838 to his death in 1860. Timothy W. Rice, 1838 to his resignation in 1841. Israel Davey, 1838 to his resignation in 1846. Isaac T. Wright, 1839 to his resignation in 1857. Dr. Horace Green, 1839 to his resignation in 1841. James McClintock, 1841 to December 30, 1843, when the corporation by vote declared his connection with the institution severed. E. S. Carr, 1842 to his resignation in 1853. Middleton Goldsmith, 1845 to his resignation in 1857. Dr. William Sweetzer, 1852 to his resignation in 1860. C. L. Ford, 1852 to his resignation in February, 1862. Moses Jackman, 1850 to the close. A. G. W. Smith, 1852 to 1858. B. F. Adams, 1854 to the close. Dr. A. T. Woodward, 1854 to his resignation in September, 1860. Ferrand Parker, 1857 to the close. Willard Childs, M. D., 1857 to his resignation in 1858. C. M. Willard, 1858 to the close. Carlos S. Sherman, 1858 to the close. Charles Sheldon, 1860 to the close. Dr. Charles L. Allen, 1860 to the close.

Presidents of the Corporation.— Selah Gridley, December 7, 1818, to December 6, 1819. J. P. Batchelder, December 6, 1819, to December 10, 1820. Joseph A. Gallup, December 10, 1820, to December 20, 1824. Chauncy Langdon, December 20, 1826, to December 20, 1827. William Tully, December 18, 1827, to November 14, 1837. John Meacham, November 14, 1837, to March 27, 1838. William Tully, March 27, 1838, to October 4, 1839. Dr. Horace Green, October 4, 1839, to August 30, 1841. Dr. James McClintock, August 30, 1841, to his removal by the corporation, December 30, 1843. Joseph Perkins, August 30, 1843, to February 25, 1857. Middleton Goldsmith, February 25, 1857, to November 14, 1857. Willard Childs, November 14, 1857, to May 28, 1858. Chester Spencer, May 28, 1858, to the close.

Secretaries of the Corporation.— Thomas P. Matthews, December, 17, 1818, to March 4, 1819. Theodore Woodward, March 4, 1819, to December 18, 1821. Zimri Howe, December 18, 1821, to November 21, 1832. B. F. Langdon, November 21, 1832, to November 25, 1834. S. H. Merrill, November 25, 1834, to November 14, 1837. O. N. Dana, November 14, 1837, to December 2, 1839. T. W. Rice, December 2, 1839, to October 5, 1841. I. Davey, October 5, 1841, to November 20, 1844. E. S. Carr, November 20, 1844, to November 21, 1854. A. T. Woodward, November 21, 1854, to May 7, 1857. B. F. Adams, May 7, 1857, to the close.

Medical Faculty.—Selah Gridley, professor of theory and practice of medicine and materia medica, 1818 to 1820, and medical jurisprudence in 1820. Theodore Woodward, professor of surgery and obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, 1818 to 1839. L. Leronte Cazier, A. M., professor of chemistry, anatomy and physiology, 1818 to 1819. Thomas P. Matthews, A. M., professor of chemistry and anatomy, 1819 to 1820. John P. Batchelder, M. D., professor of anatomy and physiology, 1819 to 1821. Amos Eaton, professor of botany, chemistry and natural philosophy, 1820 to 1825. Joseph A. Gallup, professor of theory and practice and materia medica, 1820 to 1823. William Anderson, professor of anatomy and physiology, 1822 to 1824. Jonathan A. Allen, professor of materia medica and pharmacy, from 1822 to 1829. William Tully, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1824 to 1839. Alden March, professor of anatomy and physiology, 1825 to 1834. Lewis C. Beck, professor of botany and chemistry, 1826 to 1832. Amos Eaton, professor of natural philosophy, 1826 to 1828. Solomon Foote, professor of natural philosophy, 1828 to 1833. John D'Wolf, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, 1833 to 1839. James H. Armsby, professor of anatomy and physiology, 1835 to 1839. Horace Green, professor of theory and practice of physics, 1839 to 1841. Joseph Perkins, professor of materia medica and obstetrics, 1839 to 1857. James Hadley, professor of anatomy and pharmacy, 1839 to 1841. Robert Nelson, professor of anatomy and physiology, 1839 to 1840. James Bryan, professor of surgery and medical jurisprudence, 1839 to 1841. James McClintock, professor of general, special and surgical anatomy, 1841 to 1843. Frank H. Hamilton, professor of principles and practice of surgery, 1841 to 1842. C. L. Mitchell, professor of physiology, general pathology and operative obstetrics, 1841 to 1845. David M. Reese, professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1841 to 1843. William C. Wallace, professor of ophthalmic anatomy and surgery, 1841 to 1842. William Mather, professor of chemistry and pharmacy, 1841. William P. Russell, professor of medical jurisprudence, 1842. Alfred C. Post, professor of ophthalmic anatomy and surgery, 1842 to 1843. Ezra S. Carr, professor of chemistry, natural history and physiology, 1842 to 1853. Samuel Parkman, professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy, 1843 to 1845. Middleton Goldsmith, professor of the principles and practice of surgery, 1845 to 1857. Thomas M. Markoe, professor of descriptive and surgical anatomy. 1846 to 1849. Solomon Foote, professor of medical jurisprudence, 1844 to 1846. C. L. Ford, professor of anatomy and physiology, 1849 to 1860. William C. Kittridge, professor of medical jurisprudence, 1846 to 1858. George Hadley, professor of chemistry and natural history, 1853 to 1855. Adrian T. Woodward, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, 1856 to 1860. Albert Smith, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, 1857. William P. Seymour, professor of materia medica, 1857 to the close. E. C. Sanborn, professor of surgery, 1857 to the close. P. Pineo, professor of medical jurisprudence, 1859 to the close. P. D. Bradford, professor of physiology and pathology, 1859 to the close. Charles L. Allen, professor of chemistry and natural history, 1855 to 1856. George Hadley, professor of chemistry and natural history, 1856 to the close. Charles L. Allen, professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1860 to close. William Sweetser, professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1843 to 1860. Ralf Gowdry, professor of medical jurisprudence, 1839 to 1843.

Presidents of the Faculty.— Selah Gridley, 1818 to 1819. John P. Batchelder, 1819 to 1820. Joseph A. Gallup, 1820 to 1824. William Tully, 1824 to 1839. Horace Green, 1840 to 1841. James McClintock, 1841 to 1843. Joseph Perkins, 1843 to 1857. C. L. Ford, 1857. William Sweetser, 1857 to 1860. Charles L. Allen, 1860 to close.

Registrars of the Faculty.—Thomas P. Matthews, 1818 to 1819. Theodore Woodward, 1819 to 1839. Joseph Perkins, 1840 to 1842. E. S. Carr, 1842 1843. George Hadley, 1854. The dean of the faculty acted as registrar from 1854 to 1856. A. T. Woodward, 1856 to 1860.

First Medical Society. — The first medical society ever organized in the State held its first meeting at the house of Joseph Munn, innholder, at Rutland, in August, 1795, at which Dr. Ezekiel Porter was made chairman; Dr. Benjamin Walker, clerk; Drs. Samuel Shaw, Daniel Reed and Benjamin Walker, censors. Messrs. Enos Bell and Jonathan Shaw were examined by said censors and recommended. Dr. John Sargent, of Pawlet, was the first president of the society.

County Medical Societies. — There was a County Medical Society organized in this county during the first quarter of the century, and probably as early as 1812; but the records are lost, or destroyed, and little is known of its career. It is believed to have been a prosperous organization for many years, particularly during the lifetime of the Drs. Porter, who took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the profession. But in later years interest in the society seems to have decreased, and not long after 1860 the organization was allowed to die out. For more than ten years the county was without a medical society, until the organization of the second one in February, 1877.

The Rutland County Medical and Surgical Society was organized in February, 1877, at Castleton. Dr. J. D. Hanrahan, of Rutland, was the first president; Dr. A. T. Woodward, of Brandon, was elected president in July, 1877, and re-elected in 1878; Dr. H. R. Jones, of Benson, was elected president in July, 1879; Dr. L. D. Ross, of Poultney, was elected president in July, 1880. Dr. John M. Currier, of Castleton, was elected secretary when the society was organized, and re-elected every year until 1880, when Dr. E. D. Ellis, of Poultney, was chosen to the office. The meetings of the society have been held every three months for the past three years on the shores of Lake Bombazine. Before that the meetings were held in Hydeville, with the exception of the meeting in 1877, which took place in Rutland. The society has been constantly growing in members and usefulness since its organization. The annual meeting is usually held in July, and after the exercises of the day the members make excursions to Neshobe Island and to other resorts on the lake.

Since the year 1880 the successive presidents of the society have been as follows: 1881, L. H. Cochran, West Rutland. 1882, James Sanford, Castleton. 1883, L. E. Wakefield, Fairhaven. 1884, E. A. Pond, Rutland. 1885, C. W. Peck, Brandon.

The secretaries have been as follows: 1881, E. D. Ellis, Poultney. 1882-83, R. Lape, Fairhaven. 1884, J. H. King, Rutland. 1885, J. P. Newton, Benson.

The censors at the time of its organization were J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland; J. Sanford, Castleton, and L. D. Ross, Poultney. The present officers, including censors, are as follows: President, C. W. Peck, Brandon; vice-president, E. D. Ellis, Poultney; secretary, J. P. Newton, Benson; treasurer, C. C. Nichols, Castleton; censors, E. D. Ellis, Poultney; D. Fosburgh, West Rutland, and J. H. King, Rutland.

Castleton Medical Society. — This society was organized December 21, 1819, by the students of Castleton Medical Academy. They met every evening during the session of medical lectures. One of the members was appointed to lecture at 6 o'clock in the evening. The professors of the academy were honorary members. January 4, 1821, they passed a resolution to buy a cabinet for the purpose of commencing a collection of specimens of natural history, and having a place to store them. It seems that this was the commencement of the large cabinet of Castleton Medical College. N. Farnes was the first president and A. Kellogg the first secretary. It continued in active operation two years. The following note was appended to the records of the society:—

"Thus died the Castleton Medical Society. — It has been of great benefit to its members and might have continued so coeval with the Medical Institution, had not private jealousy preyed upon its members and expelled the spirit of constitution. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* J. PERKINS."

Castleton Medical and Surgical Clinic. — This organization was made by the physicians of Castleton and vicinity for the purpose of furnishing to poor people medical advice and surgical assistance free. Meetings were held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 2 o'clock p. m., at the offices of the different members. Special meetings were held at other times when occasion required it.

This clinic was organized in August, 1879. Dr. J. N. Northrop has held the office of president, and Dr. John M. Currier the office of secretary since its organization. The discussion of medical subjects was a great advantage to the members of the organization, while it served to create more fraternal feeling among them. Such cases in surgery as are usually sent to the cities for treatment are enabled to receive assistance at home at a small outlay, without incurring any risk in traveling.

The Society of Alumni of Castleton Medical College. — This society was organized June 6, 1843. The annual meeting was held on the last day of the spring session; the semi-annual meeting on the last day of the autumnal session. The first officers were Joseph Perkins, president, Josiah N. Northrop, secretary, Egbert Jamieson, treasurer. This society continued in active operation until the school was discontinued in 1862.

The Rutland Dispensary. — This institution was chartered by the Legislature and consists of a building and lot in Rutland village, the building containing six consulting rooms. The library contains about 2,500 volumes and is valuable, covering all departments of the science. The dispensary is equipped with every instrument needed for any surgical operation, with apparatus for the investigation and treatment of disease. This is a free gift to the dispensary, and cost about $10,000. There are to be the following departments: Outdoor patients, Dr. Gilchrist; diseases of women, to which Dr. Woodward is appointed; diseases of the skin, vacant; diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. Putnam; diseases of children, Dr. Fox; diseases of the heart and arteries, Dr. Pond; diseases of the chest and respiratory passages, Dr. Ellis; diseases of the nervous system, vacant; diseases of the joints and deformities, vacant; surgical operations, Dr. Goldsmith. The plan of the dispensary is, first, to give to the poor gratuitously the advice of experts; second, to raise up a corps of medical men who will become real experts. Medicines, as well as advice, are dispensed gratutitously to all comers. Dr. M. Goldsmith was chiefly instrumental in establishing the institution.

Rutland. — The medical profession has been so numerously represented in this town during past years, by men, too, who were in every way an honor to both their calling and the town, that we can only attempt to give brief sketches of the more prominent.

The first physician in Rutland of whom there is an authentic record was Dr. Jacob Ruback, who was born in Prussia between 1740 and 1750. He was a surgeon in the Prussian army and came to America previous to the Revolutionary

War, landing in Quebec. After a short period in the British army as surgeon, he went to Connecticut, where he married and then removed to the New Hampshire Grants. He took part in the battle of Bennington, and in 1798 was appointed surgeon to the Vermont troops. He was one of the petitioners for the first State Medical Society. Soon after Burgoyne's defeat he came to Rutland and remained here until 1782; he lived on the road leading to the high bridge in Clarendon. In the records of the Council of Safety, October 10, 1777, is the following: "This may certify to whom it may concern that Dr. Jacob Ruback being a friend of his country has full power from this council, to take his estate, where it may be found, proving his property." On March 20, 1778, it was voted by the Council to provide a surgeon for Captains Allen and Clark's companies, and that Dr. Jacob Ruback be the surgeon for the purposes aforesaid. The captains referred to were Ethan Allen and Isaac Clark. Dr. Ruback died at Grand Isle in April, 1809.

Dr. James Porter may be said to have been born to the profession, as his father and three uncles were physicians. He was left an orphan at four years of age and lived a part of the time until he was seventeen with his uncle Ezekiel, in Rutland. At that age he was permitted to go to sea as super-cargo. The vessel was captured by a French privateer and he suffered for a period, not only much hardship, but danger of confinement in a French prison. Being released, however, by a British vessel, he was sent to Norfolk and soon afterward arrived in New York with but one penny as his possession. Returning to Rutland, he began the study of medicine with his uncle and continued until he was duly licensed to practice; for the first few years he practiced with his uncle, and when the epidemic of 1812–13 swept over the country, Dr. Porter was here alone to contend against its ravages. With such singular ability, fearlessness and endurance did he discharge his duties, that he gained the most unqualified esteem and friendship of the community. His skill increased with his practice and he became widely known for his success in surgery. Dr. Porter died in Rutland at the age of seventy-four years, after a long life of the greatest usefulness.

Dr. Lorenzo Sheldon, son of Medad and Lucy (Bass) Sheldon, was born in Rutland, Vt., May 8, 1801. He was the eldest of a family of eleven children, consisting of five sons and six daughters. His father carried on a farm north of what is now known as West Rutland village.

The subject of the sketch early manifested a desire for a broader culture than a constant devotion to the farm permitted; and, having a taste for the study and practice of medicine, the way was opened for his entrance upon the necessary preparation for that profession. He entered the Academy of Medicine at Castleton, Vt., where he continued his studies until his graduation, January 16, 1820. After completing his course at the medical college he returned to his native place and commenced study and practice with Dr. Jonathan Shaw, with whom he formed a partnership. This connection, however, continued only about one year, when Dr. Shaw removed to Clarendon Springs, leaving young Dr. Sheldon to practice independently in his chosen field.

He soon won a good practice, and commanded the confidence of the community as a conscientious, attentive, intelligent and skillful physician. After a few years' practice, inducements were held out to secure his removal to Waddington, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to which place he removed in the year 1826.

On his return, 1828, he entered, with all the ardor and energy of his nature into the practice of his profession, and won an honored position which he maintained till death, continuing to respond to the last to calls of friends who would not give him up, though he sought relief from the fatigues and cares of practice as the infirmities of age crept on. In the year 1829, February 6, Dr. Sheldon was married to Mahala Smith, of West Rutland. Of this marriage were born seven children — Sophronia M., Darwin Rush, Lucy Amorette, Charles S., Lucy L., Harley G. and Mary Kate, only two of whom, Lucy and Harley, survive him. In the year 1835 Dr. Sheldon entered into partnership with Mr. William F. Barnes, and commenced the marble business, then in its infancy. At one time this company owned the entire marble deposit extending from the present quarry of Sheldons & Slason, north. Dr. Sheldon, at a later date, became senior member of the firm of Sheldons & Slason, continuing his connection with the firm till 1865, when he sold out, and ceased to have any connection with the marble business. But he continued to have large interests in real estate, which absorbed a considerable portion of his time through the remainder of his life. While the responsibilities of his large marble interests were upon him, he sought some relief from his professional duties, and hence during those years his practice was somewhat restricted.

He died Sunday morning, September 5, 1880, at the age of eighty years. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church from 1826 and a deacon from 1865 to his death. He was also a member of the Masonic order, and conspicuous in all good works. It was written of him by his biographer that "his was a well-balanced, well-developed, rounded manhood, which, while presenting no very striking features, was strong at every point."

Dr. Ezekiel Porter came to Rutland either before the beginning of the present century or very soon thereafter. He was uncle to James Porter and for some years contemporary with him in practice He lived in Rutland village on the southeast corner of Main and Green streets; was a prominent citizen and physician during his stay here, and finally removed to Floyd county, Ind. His wife was Eunice Pomeroy, of Coventry, Mass., and she died in Rutland in 1814. He died in Indiana in 1823, leaving three sons there — Pomeroy, James and Julius.

James B. Porter was a son of Dr. James Porter, and was born September

10, 1806, at Waterford, N. Y. He was fitted for college at Rutland and took a partial course in Middlebury College; attended lectures at the Castleton Medical College and took his degree at the Woodstock Medical College in 1832. He immediately began practice in Rutland and continued prominent in the profession for forty-seven years. He lived in the building now owned by the Rutland Missionary Association, on Main street, until 1851, when he built the house afterward occupied by him until his death, a little back from Main street. He was noted as a family physician of the old school, and as such was very popular and enjoyed a large practice. He died February 17, 1879. His wife was Harriet Griggs.

Dr. Cyrus Porter, son of Dr. James Porter, was born June 25, 1808, and one of the four brothers, three of whom were physicians, as well as his father and grandfather. He received his early education in Rutland and attended later the then flourishing seminary at Castleton. His health was never rugged and fearing he would not be able to endure the hardships of active practice, he learned all there was to learn at that early date of the profession of dentistry. This he practiced for some years here, and at Manchester and other towns. He then made an extended tour of the West and returning with improved health, he began studying medicine with his father. He attended lectures at the Albany Medical College and at Woodstock, and graduated from the Vermont Medical College June 11, 1839. He practiced here a few years and then removed to Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., but remained there but about two years. He was married in 1841, returned to Rutland and joined in practice with his brother James B. He received the appointment of examining surgeon early in the last war, and was afterward president of the board of examining surgeons, a position which he resigned in 1871. He died of paralysis, June 12, 1883, aged almost seventy-five years. As a physician and a man he was held in high esteem by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

Dr. Hannibal Porter, younger brother of Cyrus and James B. Porter, was born November 10, 1819. He was educated at Dartmouth College and graduated in 1841. His medical studies were pursued with his father and at Woodstock, taking his degree from the latter institution. He also attended lectures in New York city and practiced there about two years before coming to Rutland. He was possessed of an unusually active and brilliant intellect, and his studies were pursued with energy and perseverance, until his education was exceptional. But his health, never very good, became still more impaired, and he died on the 27th of September, 1863, of paralysis caused by poison received in a *post mortem* examination. He was stricken down in the midst of his usefulness.

Of Dr. Jonathan Shaw, who was in practice in Rutland before the present century, not much is known. He was born in 1771 and died in 1839. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Obadiah Bass. He was located in practice at

West Rutland, and lived in the house now occupied by C. H. Sherman; he became a prominent man in the community, both in and out of his profession. He subsequently came into possession of a grist-mill at Clarendon Springs and removed thither, where he died of a cancer.

Dr. James Ross was born in Shrewsbury, May 8, 1809, and studied his profession and attended lectures at the old medical school at Woodstock. In 1832 he married Almira Edson and began practice at Rochester, Vt., but removed to Rutland in the following year. The remainder of his life was spent here, excepting five years passed partly in Woodstock and partly in Le Roy, N. Y. For his second wife he married Rebecca Young in 1858. He was the father of seven children, one of whom is Charles E. Ross, one of the leading merchants of Rutland. He died on the 17th of May, 1880, aged seventy-one years. Dr. Ross was a man of exemplary character, upright and honorable in all his business with others. His tenderness of heart and warm sympathies made him deservedly successful and popular with his patients, while his thorough knowledge of his profession gave him a position in its front rank.

Dr. Joel Green was born in Westminster, Mass., about the year 1781, and came to Clarendon when five years old. He soon afterward was taken to New Boston, town of Chittenden in this county. When he had reached a proper age he studied medicine with Dr. Josiah Hale, of Brandon, who married his sister. Dr. Green removed to Rutland in 1816 and practiced here until near his death, just previous to which event he went to Castleton and there died in the summer of 1849.

Dr. Horace Green was a brother of Dr. Joel Green, and was born in Chittenden, this county, early in the century. He was probably educated at Castleton Medical College, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in that institution from 1839 to 1841. He practiced several years in Rutland and subsequently removed to New York city, where he became very celbrated for the treatment of throat affections. He was president of New York Medical College from 1849 to 1858. Some years later he removed to Sing Sing and died there in 1864.

Dr. J. Dunham Green, son of Joel Green, studied his profession with Dr. Horace Green and graduated at Castleton in 1849, and in the New York Medical College in 1850. He practiced ten years in New York and about ten years in Rutland, entered the army and lost his health, forcing him to abandon his profession.

Drs. David E. and Thomas Page practiced in Rutland many years ago and were a short time in partnership together. They were born in Bennington, Vt., and secured their medical education at Castleton. Thomas located at once in Rutland and David E. in Shoreham, Addison county, where he remained about fourteen years, and came to Rutland about 1864. He died about a year later. Thomas is remembered as a thoroughly educated physician, but became somewhat dissipated. They both died in Rutland.

Benson. — Following are the names of the physicians who have practiced in this town as far as known, with the years of their stay: — Chauncey Smith, the first, came to Benson with his father, Asahel Smith, in 1785 and soon began practice, continuing to 1815. Ella Smith, brother of the above, from about 1786 to 1801. Perez Chapin from 1797 to 1807. Cyrus Rumsey, from 1808 to 1822. Rowland P. Cooley, born in 1784, came to Benson in 1810 and practiced very successfully for more than forty years. His native talent was of a high order and he was remarkably skillful in his profession. He was sent to the General Assembly in 1834–35, and was delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1836. Edmund Barnes, from 1812 to 1816; removed to Le Roy, N. Y. Seth Ransom, from 1817 to 1854. Edward Lewis, 1824–25; removed to Fair Haven and later to Jackson, Mich. Abijah H. Howard, 1827 to 1846; removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he died in 1859. Charles S. Perry, 1846 to 1849; removed to Poultney. Seneca E. Park, 1848–50; removed to Franklin. Dixon Alexander, 1849 to 1853; removed to Poultney and later to Iowa. Sheldon Ransom and Erasmus D. Ransom, sons of Dr. Seth Ransom, practiced a short time here, but removed, the former to Burlington, Iowa, in 1837, and the latter to the same place in 1846. Lucretius D. Ross, 1865 to 1869; was assistant surgeon Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, during its service of nine months, and in 1869 removed to Poultney. (See town history for present physicians.)

Brandon.— The records in existence of physicians who have practiced in the past in this town are very meagre, except as to those now in practice, which will be found in the history of the town. Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon was in the town before the Revolutionary War, but removed to the west soon after 1796. He speculated in land while here and probably did not practice much.

Dr. Benjamin Powers was one of the original proprietors and one of the only two who came into the town to reside. He was from Greenwich, Mass., and is said to have been a good physician and a worthy man. He was the first practicing physician to settle in the town and died about the close of the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Anderson Green Dana, born September 17, 1791, was one of the prominent early physicians of the town and a strong man in many ways. He began the study of medicine when eighteen and in 1812 began attending lectures in Philadelphia Medical College. In the following February he studied surgery in the hospitals of Boston. He began practice in 1813, and was one of the incorporators of the Vermont Medical Society in that year. He was several times a delegate to the American Medical Association and repeatedly appointed councilor of Rutland county and delegate to the Castleton Medical College; he was chosen the first president of the hospital department in that institution, and in 1830 received the degree of M.D. from Middlebury College, and the degree of LL.D. from the same institution in 1860. He was a man of elevated character, brilliant intellect and a writer and speaker of exceptional ability. He was associated for some time before his death with Dr. Olin G. Dyer, now of Brandon. Dr. Dana died on the 20th of August, 1861.

Dr. Myron F. Edson was born in Brandon July 18, 1846. He studied with Dr. E. A. Smith, of Brandon, one or two years, and spent about one year and a half in the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1874. He then took a course in the Brooklyn Long Island Hospital, after which he returned to Brandon and passed a year with Dr. Smith. He then removed to Castleton and in 1875 married Belle D. Kellogg, of Ann Arbor, Mich. He died on August 9, 1879. He was a man of unusually brilliant natural gifts.

Among the other early physicians of the town, of whom little can now be learned, were Dr. Joel Green, who lived on the site of the present Baptist church. He removed to Rutland before 1820, and is mentioned further on. Dr. J. W. Hale, who may be called the successor of Dr. Green, practiced here for some years. Dr. Isaac F. Merriam was contemporary with Dr. Green and remained some years after Dr. Green's departure.

Castleton.— Dr. Samuel Shaw was the first physician in this town, and attained eminence, both in his profession and in politics. He was born in Massachusetts in December, 1768, removed to Putney, Vt., in 1778 and to Castleton in 1787, where he entered upon the practice of his profession at the age of nineteen ; he became especially prominent and successful as a surgeon. He entered ardently into politics and was one of the victims of the sedition law. He represented Castleton in the Assembly from 1800 to 1807, when he was elected councilor, serving one year. He was elected to Congress in 1808 and served to 1813. On his retirement from this office he was appointed surgeon in the United States army, which place he filled until 1816. He died at Clarendon, Vt., October 22, 1827.

Dr. Selah Gridley was one of the early physicians of the town, commencing practice in 1795. He was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1767. He had a large practice for about thirty years, and was one of the founders of the Castleton Medical College and president of that corporation from 1811 to 1819 ; he remained a member of the corporation until 1825. He died in Exeter, N. H., about the year 1826.

Dr. Theodore Woodward began practice in 1812, and became distinguished as a physician. He was also one of the original incorporators of the Castleton Medical College and a member of the faculty for more than twenty years. He died in 1840.

Dr. Joseph Perkins, born April 1, 1798, in Bridgewater, Vt., graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1820. He gained an enviable reputation as a physician and was largely instrumental in reviving the Castleton Medical College after its few years of suspension. He was its president from 1843 to 1857.

Dr. George L. Bliss was born in Castleton December 23, 1818, and began the study of medicine in 1841 at Castleton Medical College. He graduated in November, 1844, and practiced in Hydeville until January, 1847, when he removed to Poultney. (See history of that town.)

Other physicians who have practiced in Castleton and are deceased were, Dr. Jonathan Don Woodward, born April 28, 1799, at Hanover, N. H., graduated at Castleton Medical College, 1824 and practiced to 1869. He died June 20, of that year. Dr. Selah Gridley Perkins, born in Castleton November 26, 1826; graduated at Union College and took his degree in the Castleton Medical College in 1851; was demonstrator of anatomy in the college after graduation; practiced in Castleton and Waterford, N. Y. He was killed at Ashby's Gap, September 22, 1862. Dr. Henry F. Smith graduated at Albany in 1855 and practiced a short time here. He died in 1870. William Cullen Perkins, born in Castleton March 12, 1828; graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1853, and immediately began practice with his father. Removed to Lansing, Iowa, in 1856, and died in Castleton March 13, 1865.

Investigations kindly made by Dr. John M. Currier, in the Castleton land records, show that Dr. Kellogg Berry purchased land in this town in 1787, on the north side of "Broad street." And a later transaction (1789) between other parties, alludes to "the south side of Broad street opposite Kellogg Berry's store." Dr. Berry is also mentioned in several other places in the records. According to the same authority, Dr. William Wolcott bought and sold land in this town between 1787 and 1793. In 1793 Dr. Wolcott, Aaron Hastings and Elisha Baker were sued by a New York physician named Dr. Effingham Lawrence, and the records speak of the defendants as "physicians and druggists in company under the firm of Hastings, Baker & Wolcott." Probably nothing further can now be learned of these men.

Clarendon.—Dr. Silas Bowen was one of the early physicians in this town and born in Woodstock, Conn., in September, 1774. He studied his profession in New York State and in 1799 settled in Reading, Vt., and located in Clarendon in 1822. He died in Nebraska City, whither he had gone on a visit to his son, on the 26th of September, 1857. He is said to have been a man of energy and perseverance, and kindly and lovable in his profession.

Dr Silas Hodges came to Clarendon about 1783, and was about the first physician in the town. He had previously practiced in Woodstock, Conn., and in Dunbarton, N. H. He continued practice in Clarendon until his increasing infirmities compelled him to desist, and died in 1804.

Dr. Socrates Smith, a native of Clarendon, and a graduate of Castleton Medical College, practiced a short time here and removed to Rush, N. Y., where he died in 1870.

Danby.— Dr. Adam Johnson came from Norton, Mass., to Danby about 1799, and was the first physician who had much practice here. He is spoken of as a well-educated man for those days, very pleasant and mild in his manners and considered a true gentleman in all his relations with the people. He bought out Dr. Tolman, the latter being the first physician in the town. Dr. Johnson was a good physician, possessed of sound sense and great energy. He practiced here until his death in 1806. Dr. Tolman's name appears upon the records for 1778. He became a land speculator and quite prominent in public affairs, remaining here until about 1800, when he removed to some other locality.

Dr. Abraham Locke, born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1777, studied his profession with Dr. Campbell, of Rockingham, Vt., and settled in Dorset. Becoming acquainted with Dr. Adam Johnson, the latter employed him when his own health began to fail. He continued a prominent physician in Danby for forty years, and died of paralysis June 4, 1844.

Dr. Galen J. Locke, son of the above, born October 2, 1806; graduated at Castleton Medical College in 1835. He gained a thorough knowledge of his profession, but devoted a part of his attention to mercantile pursuits in Danby, and held several prominent political stations. He died in 1866, after practicing thirty years.

Dr. Harris Otis, born in Scituate, Mass., in 1775, came to Danby in 1793, the third physician to locate in the town. Although an educated physician, his natural tastes led him into agricultural pursuits, which he followed most of his life, and with eminent success. He was a leading Quaker and held several town offices. He died August 8, 1847.

Fairhaven.—Dr. Simeon Smith was about the first physician in this town, coming from Sharon, Conn. He became an extensive landowner in what is now the Westhaven part of the town, and at his death bequeathed that town $1,000, the interest of which was to be devoted to educational purposes, through a grammar school. He was a very prominent man; selectman three years; in the General Assembly three years (1789, 1792, 1797); delegate to the State Convention at Bennington in 1791, and in 1789 elected one of the assistant judges of Rutland county. He died February 27, 1794.

Dr. Stephen Hall came from Connecticut in March, 1788, and is the first physician mentioned as owning land in the town. He removed to New Lebanon, N. Y., in 1791.

Dr. James Witherell came from Mansfield, Mass., and in 1791 purchased the place of Stephen Hall, above mentioned, and probably succeeded to his practice. He was well known for many years as "Judge Witherell," and was a man of great prominence in the community for twenty years. He was several times sent to the General Assembly, and was Member of Congress while residing in Fairhaven. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1810, and became prominent in public life there.

Dr. Israel Putnam, March 25, 1785, was in practice in this town as early as 1811; he was from Corinth, Vt. He became interested in a mercantile business soon after the war of 1812, and died in Hartford, N. Y. (whither he removed in 1817), December 10, 1835.

Dr. William Bigelow, born in Middletown November 9, 1791, studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Clark, of Middletown, and received an honorary degree from Castleton Medical College. He came to this town in 1815, and practiced until 1828, when he removed to Bennington. In 1858 he removed to Springfield, Mass., and died there April 20, 1863.

Dr. Charles Backus studied medicine with Dr. Theodore Woodward, and graduated in 1821; came to Fairhaven and opened a store about 1824; afterward removed to West Troy, and from there to Rochester, N. Y.; thence to Granville, and in 1842 came back to this town. In 1846 he removed to Hydeville, and died at Castleton Corners in 1852.

Dr. Edward Lewis began the practice of medicine in Benson and came to Fairhaven in 1829. In 1834 he removed to Jackson, Mich., where he died January 1, 1867.

Dr. Thomas E. Wakefield passed his youth in Granville, N. Y., studied medicine with Dr. Charles Backus, attending lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Castleton, and came to Fairhaven in October, 1842.

Hubbardton.—Dr. Theophilus Flagg was the first physician in this town and came in 1791. He is said to have been a skillful practitioner, a gentle nurse and a very worthy man. It is not known in what year he died.

Middletown.—Ezra Clark was the first physician to settle in this town. He was a son of Theophilus Clark, and began practice here about 1788, continuing until 1819, when he removed to Ohio. He was a man of good character and conspicuous ability. He died about the year 1828.

William Frisbie, jr., was seventeen years old when his father settled in Middletown, before 1785. The father died in 1813, and the son studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Clark, with whom he subsequently practiced for a time until his removal to Pittsford; in the latter place he practiced about twenty-five years, and removed to Phelps, N. Y., where he died about 1837. He had the reputation of being a good physician.

Dr. Eliakim Paul, son of Stephen Paul, spent his younger life on his father's farm, but was made a cripple for life through an early misfortune. He consequently took up the study of medicine and received his diploma from the Castleton Medical College in 1822. He immediately bought out Dr. David G. McClure, then practicing in Middletown, and was thereafter for nearly fifty years the only physician in town. He was universally esteemed as a physician and a man; represented the town in the Assembly eight years; was town clerk eight years, and died at seventy-eight years of age.

Dr. S. H. Haynes was born in Middletown in 1815, and received his medical education at Woodstock, where he graduated in 1841. He immediately began practice in Middletown, and continued down to near the time of his death, which occurred in 1884.

Dr. David G. McClure was a son of James McClure, one of the early settlers of Middletown. He studied medicine and succeeded Dr. Ezra Clark, and practiced several years prior to 1822, when he removed to Ohio. He died in that State, leaving a family.

Alva Paul, a cousin of Dr. Eliakim Paul, was in practice in this town for some years; but we are without further data regarding him.

Mount Holly.—The first physician who settled in this town was Dr. Oliver Guernsey. He was born in Windham county, and came to Mount Holly in 1798. Entering at once upon his practice, and, being a man of good judgment and a thorough student for that period, he soon acquired an extensive business. He might have attained the front rank of the county's physicians, but in later life unfortunately became addicted to habits of intemperance, which greatly impaired his usefulness. He removed in 1833 to the home of his son in Shrewsbury and subsequently to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he died in 1838, aged about sixty-two years.

Dr. Sylvester Grinnel settled in this town in 1816, and continued practice about twenty years; he, however, divided his time between his profession and farming. He removed to Ohio in 1836, and later to Wisconsin, where he died in 1859.

Dr. Alvin McAllister located at Mechanicsville in 1821. He was a brilliant scholar, well versed in the literature of his profession, but seemed to lack somewhat in its practical application. In 1824 he removed to Queensbury, N. Y., and thence in 1828 to Utica. It is not known where he went from there.

Dr. Lowell W. Guernsey, son of Oliver, settled at Mechanicsville in 1825 and remained a little over two years, having a fair practice. He removed to Shrewsbury in 1827 and became successful. He died there in June, 1861, aged sixty-one years.

Dr. Nelson Coburn located at Mechanicsville in 1833, but remained only about two years; he removed to Morlow, N. H., and ten years later to Niagara county, N. Y.

Dr. Merritt C. Edmunds settled at Mechanicsville in 1858 and remained nearly four years. He then removed to the neighboring town of Weston, where he gained a successful practice.

Dr. John Crowley was born in Mount Holly May 27, 1805; was educated in the common schools and Chester Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Alvin McAllister, at Queensbury, N. Y.; attended a course of lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine in Castleton in 1826, and in the following year was invited by the late Dr. Billa J. Clarke, of Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., to become his partner. Having completed his studies and received his diploma from the censors under the then existing laws of the State of New York, he entered into the proposed partnership. For mutually satisfactory reasons, this was dissolved at the end of one year, and in October, 1828, he returned to Mount Holly and there remained in active practice during almost the entire remainder of his life. With the exception of Drs. Nelson Coburn and M. C. Edmunds, before mentioned, Dr. Crowley has had the entire field to himself since 1836. He was elected a member of the State Medical Society in 1842, and in 1865 was elected president of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association. The confidence of his fellow-citizens has been shown towards him by his election to the Assembly from 1843 to 1845, in 1848, 1862 and 1863, and to the Senate in 1849, 1850 and 1851; he was elected assistant county judge for this county in 1868–69, and was justice of the peace over forty years. In 1879 he substantially retired from practice. He is still living.

Dr. John A. Crowley, son of the above, was born in Mount Holly March 7, 1854; was educated mainly at Black River Academy. Studied medicine with his father and graduated at Albany Medical College in 1877; was the valedictorian of his class. His health was now seriously impaired, but he began practice with his father, which continued to April, 1879, when he completely broke down physically, and died August 28, 1879, aged twenty-five years.

Pawlet. — Dr. Lemuel Chipman was the first physician to locate in the south part of the town. He came from Connecticut in 1780, and was one of the distinguished family of that name, other members of which lived in this county. He was the first president of the State Medical Society, organized in 1796, and was in the Legislature eight years. He removed to Richmond, N. Y., in 1798, and became distinguished as a judge as well as a physician. He lived to an old age.

Dr. Cyrus Chipman, brother of the above, also located here, but removed to Rochester, Mich., about 1820, and died in 1840.

In the north part of this town Dr. Eliel Todd settled as the first physician. He is spoken of as having been endowed with rare talents; but he died in 1793, from an accidental dose of poison.

Dr. Jonathan Safford succeeded Dr. Todd and was a successful practitioner until his death in 1821.

Dr. John Sargent came from Mansfield, Conn., in 1761, to Norwich with his father; entered the Revolutionary Army at eighteen, was wounded and captured and taken to Quebec. Paroled in the next spring, he returned to Norwich and studied medicine under Dr. Lewis. In 1780 he removed to Dorset and soon became distinguished for his success in both medicine and surgery. In 1798 he removed to Pawlet, as the successor of Dr. Lemuel Chipman, and was the first president of the Rutland County Medical Society. He was in the Legislature in 1803 and died in 1843, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. John Sargent, jr., son of the above, graduated at Middlebury in 1811; studied medicine and practiced in Pawlet and adjoining towns several years, when he removed to Fort Ann, N. Y. He subsequently went to Rochester, N. Y., and died there.

Dr. Samuel Potter practiced medicine in this town and Wells several years and was remarkably successful. But little is known of his life.

Dr. Oliver L. Harmon came from Suffield, Conn., and began practice in Pawlet in 1798, continuing until his death in 1852, at the age of eighty-two years. He was an excellent man and a good physician.

Ithamar Tilden, Warren A. Cowdry, John L. Chandler, James H. Willard, Alva Paul, Isaac Monroe, Aaron Goodspeed, John Cleveland, Charles Houghton, Phineas Strong, jr., and Rensselaer G. Monroe, all practiced in this town for longer or shorter periods; but of many of them little is known and of others little need be said. Dr. James H. Willard practiced here a few years and removed to Brownhelm, Ohio, in 1830; he died there in 1858. Dr. Warren A. Cowdry practiced here in 1815. He removed to Le Roy, N. Y., and with his wife embraced the doctrines of Mormonism. (See history of Middletown). Dr. Charles Houghton, from Marlboro, came here about 1835 and practiced until 1847, when he removed to Bennington and thence to Philadelphia. Dr. A. Sidney Houghton, from Ellisburg, N. Y., practiced here from 1844; was in the Legislature of 1861-62 and during the war was a member of the State Medical Board.

Pittsford. — Abithar Millard was the first regularly educated physician in Pittsford, though Dr. Amos Fassett was here before him; but he probably had little claim to the title of physician. Dr. Millard was born at Rehoboth, Mass., June 22, 1744. It is not known where he was educated, but he settled in this town in 1788, having previously married in Duchess county, N. Y. His second purchase of land was Lot No. 9, of the town plat, which he cleared and built what was probably the fourth dwelling on the site of the village. There his youngest child was born, February 17, 1789. Dr. Millard left this town about the year 1804.

Dr. Alexander Ewings located here in 1792. He is spoken of as a skillful physician and an honorable and able man. In 1805 he sold out in Pittsford and removed to Canada.

Dr. William Frisbie, from Middletown, located here in 1802, and had a large practice until his removal in 1821. (See preceding pages).

Dr. Kenelm Winslow began practice in Pittsford in 1810. He was born in Pomfret, Vt., October 10, 1784. His professional career in this town extended over nearly half a century, and he died January 4, 1861.

Dr. Freeman H. Mott came from Brandon in 1819. He was a son of John Mott, a soldier in the French War, who settled in Brandon. Dr. Mott remained here only one or two years.

Dr. Aaron Baker began practice here in 1822, but died within a few years.

Dr. Peleg Barlow also came here in 1822; he was a son of William Barlow of this town. Dr. Barlow studied with Dr. Baker and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in 1821. He remained here in successful practice until 1838, when he removed to Illinois and there died.

Dr. George B. Armington located in this town in 1828. He was a son of William Armington, of Chester, and born October 14, 1801. He studied medicine with Abraham Lowell, of his native town, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College. He began practice at Wilmington and came to Pittsford as stated. He continued in active practice until just before his death, which occurred on May 4, 1863.

Dr. A. G. Dana began practice here about the same time with Dr. Armington. He was born September 17, 1791, in Newton, Mass.; at eighteen years of age he began his studies with Dr. Winslow, and continued them for two years with Dr. Selah Gridley, of Castleton, finishing with Dr. Joel Green, of Brandon. He remained in Pittsford until 1843, when he removed to Brandon, where he died August 20, 1861. (See Brandon).

Dr. James Ewings was a son of James, jr., and grandson of James, one of the early settlers of this town. He was born in 1812 and received most of his medical education in Canada (his native place), and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in 1835. He began practice in Bridport, Addison county, but soon afterward came to Pittsford and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. P. C. Barlow. He remained here until 1847, when he removed to Wisconsin.

Dr. Ebenezer H. Drury began practicing medicine in Pittsford in 1843. He was a son of Calvin Drury and born here August 7, 1813; studied medicine with Dr. A. G. Dana and graduated at Castleton in June, 1842. In that autumn he located at Bethel, Vt., and the following April came to Pittsford. He continued in his successful practice until about 1863, when he retired.

Dr. Thomas J. Ketcham, of Sudbury, located here in 1856. He studied with Dr. Horton in his native town and afterward formed a partnership with him. Soon after coming to Pittsford he gave up practicing and engaged in farming; but in 1867 he resumed practice.

Other physicians who have practiced here are Drs. Leonard, Sheldon, Crandall, Willard, Child, Warren and Gibbs; but of them little is known.

Poultney. — The first physician in Poultney was Dr. Jonas Safford, who came at a very early day, and before 1800, and for a number of years carried on his practice, gaining the good will and esteem of the entire community. He was associate judge of Rutland county from 1797 to 1801 inclusive. He finally removed to Putnam, Ohio, where he died.

Dr. Stephen Brownson was born in Connecticut in 1783 and came with his father to Castleton in 1785. In 1810 he removed to Poultney. He studied medicine and in 1813 bought out the practice of Dr. Jonas Safford, and continued in practice until 1822, when he sold to Dr. David Palmer and removed back to Castleton. A few years later he went to Hampton, N. Y., and after three or four years there, returned to Poultney. He died at East Poultney September 1, 1849. Dr. Palmer practiced only a few years here and left the town in 1822. He became a professor in the medical institution at Woodstock and later in a similar institution in Massachusetts, where he died. He occupied a high position in the profession.

Dr. Ebenezer Porter was in practice in this town, but we are without data of his career. He succeeded Dr. Palmer above mentioned.

David Dewey, son of Major Zebediah Dewey, one of the first settlers of this town, studied medicine and received his license to practice; his studies were pursued with Dr. Selah Gridley, of Castleton. He never paid his whole attention to his profession, having engaged in farming and later invented the first cloth-shearing machine in the country; to the manufacture of this he gave up his time after about 1811; he also manufactured cotton cloth and became interested in mercantile trade with William Wheeler. He also owned at one time an interest in the *Northern Spectator* printing office. In 1837 he received a patent on a spring tooth horse-rake, which was a successful invention. He died October 2, 1841, after a very active life.

Dr. Horace Hall removed from Pittsford to Poultney about the year 1841 and practiced from that time until his death in April, 1874.

Dr. Adin Kendrick was born in New Hampshire and educated at Hanover, in that State. He came to Poultney soon after 1800 and attained a large practice through his excellence as a physician. He represented Poultney in the Legislature in 1845–1846, and died March 29, 1853, aged seventy-two years.

Dr. Charles S. Perry, born in West Rutland December 22, 1818; graduated at Castleton in 1845; practiced in Benson to 1849 and in Castleton to 1852, when he came to Poultney. Here he continued in active practice until near his death several years ago.

William L. Munroe, son of Nathan and Nancy Munroe, of Poultney, graduated from the Burlington Medical School in June, 1860. He was one of three brothers to enter the service of his country. Leaving a successful practice, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment in December, 1861, and re-enlisted in the First Regiment, First Corps, in December, 1864. He died in hospital at Camp Stoneman, D. C., February 12, 1865, aged twenty-seven years.

Wallingford. — Dr. John Fox was the most prominent physician who has practiced in this town. He was born in Tinmouth in 1782, and was the son of William Fox, one of the leading men of the early times of the town. John Fox came with his parents to Wallingford while a child. He studied medicine so early in life that he was fitted to enter the profession in 1803; his studies being pursued with Dr. Hamilton, then of Wallingford, and Dr. Porter, of Rutland. When the medical college of Castleton was established he received a degree from it, as supplementary to his diploma from the association of physicians granted before he began practice. After three years of practice at Tinmouth he returned to Wallingford where he followed his profession during the remainder of his life. He early gained and always retained the full confidence of the community; was particularly skillful as a surgeon, and his practice was very extensive and reached often a distance of thirty miles from his home. He represented the town in the Legislature seven years and was State senator from 1846 to 1849 inclusive. He died in June, 1853. Dr. William C. Fox, born in Wallingford, was a son of John, and practiced in Wallingford; and Dr. George H. Fox, now in successful practice in Rutland, is another son.

Dr. Joseph Randall, jr., son of Deacon Joseph Randall, an early resident of Wallingford, was born in 1794. He studied medicine with Dr. John Fox and attended lectures at the medical college in New Haven, Conn. He began practice in 1816, and soon attained enviable success. He died in 1834.

Other physicians who have practiced in this town are E. O. Eddy, E. O. Whipple, John E. Hitt, George M. Noble; Joel Grover, David H. Meacham, S. D. Hazens and W. S. Cheney.

Wells. — Dr. Socrates Hotchkiss was probably the first physician in practice in this town. He came in 1795. But very little is known of his life. He married a daughter of Samuel Lathrop and second, Mary A. Doolittle. He died when but thirty-six years of age.

Dr. James Mosher was an early physician, but died in the midst of his usefulness in 1816.

Dr. Samuel Potter first practiced in this town several years, and then removed to Pawlet, where he died in 1835.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE COURTS AND THE BENCH AND BAR OF RUTLAND COUNTY.

Absence of Courts in Early Years. — The Old Superior Court — First Judges — The First Docket — The Old Court Records — Jurisdiction of the First Supreme Court — The First County Court — Its Jurisdiction — Subsequent Changes — Probate Courts — Justices of the Peace and their Powers — The Records — An Early Rule of the Court — Whipping Posts — An Incident — Early Public House Licenses — Old Warrants, Complaints, etc. — Description of a Court Scene in Rutland — The County Bar.

THE inhabitants of the territory constituting the State of Vermont were, for a number of years after settlement began, without protection from what might be termed a court. There were committees and councils of safety in existence, but as to their nature, origin and the scope of their powers, little is definitely known, particularly as they may have exercised some of the functions of the later courts.[1] The truth is, there was no regular government in the State; everything was unsettled; no social compact existed, nor any bond of union save that which resulted from common wants and common dangers; and everything that bore the semblance of organization was a premature offspring of urgent necessity.

Down to the year 1778 the territory of which this work treats thus continued outside the pale of judicial authority; but such a state of affairs could not long continue, and in the year named, in the month of October, the Superior Court was established, its first sitting being held on the 26th day of May, 1779. According to the law passed in February, 1779, from which we quote, "This court shall have cognizance of any action where the matter does not exceed twenty pounds, or the fine does not exceed twelve pounds, except by appeal;" in short, within the above limitations, it had jurisdiction in all causes of action. It consisted of five judges, one of whom was termed the chief judge, and four termed side judges, any three of whom could hold a court. It was virtually a copy of the old English system. Two of the judges had power to adjourn the court, and the clerk was appointed and sworn in by all of the judges. The chief judge, or, in his absence, any three of the side judges, had power to call a special court. Terms of this were directed to be held as follows: Within and for the county of Bennington, at Bennington, on the second Thursday of December then next. Within and for the county of Cumberland (a county, by the way, which never had a legal existence) at Westminster on the second Thursday of March, then next. Within and for the county of Bennington, at Rutland on the second Thursday of June then next. Within and for the county of Cumberland, at Newbury on the second Thursday of September then next.

The first judges of this court were Moses Robinson, chief judge; John Shephardson, John Fassett, jr., Thomas Chandler and John Throop, side judges. The first docket contained forty-one cases, in sixteen of which judgments were obtained and executions issued. Noah Smith was the State's attorney. On the very first page of the court records (now preserved in the Rutland county clerk's office) and preceding the docket, we find the following:—

"At an adjourned Superior court, holden at Westminster, in the county of Cumberland,—

"Item, Stephen R. Bradley, esqr., was appointed Clerk of said court and sworn to a faithful discharge of his office by His Honour, Thomas Chandler, esqr.

"Item, Stephen R. Bradley, esqr., and Noah Smith, esqr., were appointed Attorneys at Law in said State and accordingly licensed to plead at the bar, being sworn thereto.

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[1] SLADE'S *State Papers*.

"Item, ——— Chipman, esqr. [this was Nathaniel Chipman, the distinguished jurist], was appointed attorney at Law in said State and accordingly Licensed to plead at the Bar, being sworn thereunto."

The last sitting of this Superior Court was held in Rutland in the spring of 1783, and probably in the old State-House, which is still standing on West street and of which an illustration will be found in this work. The clerk at that time was Obadiah Noble and he had with him, of course, the previous court records. These were left naturally enough with the clerk of Rutland county after the last session of the court. Previous to that date the court had been held in Tinmouth, then the county seat. In this manner all the old records are in a state of fair preservation, not only covering the period since the formation of Rutland county, but previous to that time and from the very beginning, and are now in the county clerk's office and jealously cared for by Clerk Henry H. Smith, who properly appreciates their great value.

Between the spring term and that of the following June the Superior Court was supplanted by the Supreme Court, the first session of which was held in Rutland on the second Tuesday of June, 1783. This court consisted, down to 1786, of five justices, one of whom was the chief justice and four were assistant justices. From 1786 to 1825 it consisted of three justices; in 1825, 1826 and 1827, it consisted of four justices; and from 1827 it consisted for a number of years of five judges. Since that time two other assistant justices have been added, making seven at the present time.

Briefly, this Supreme Court had cognizance of all pleas of the State, criminal actions and causes, and whatever related to the preservation of the peace and punishment of offenders; also of civil actions between party and party, between the State and any of its subjects, whether the same were brought before it by appeal, writ of error, or otherwise. It had exclusive jurisdiction of the crimes of adultery, polygamy and all capital felonies; of treason, misprison of treason, counterfeiting the currency of the State, forgery, perjury, incest, rape, defaming the civil authority of the State, and all other crimes and misdemeanors where a fine or penalty went to the State treasury, or where the punishment extended to the loss of life, limb or banishment. The officers of this court and the others described in this chapter, are named in Chapter IX.

County Court. — The first County Court held on the west side of the Green Mountains sat at Tinmouth for the county of Rutland (then recently organized) on the 24th of April, 1781. Previous to this date the Superior Court, before described, was the only court of law and equity in the State. Jonathan Brace was made the clerk of this County Court, and Nathaniel Chipman still remained the State's attorney.

The County Court continued to sit in Tinmouth until the fall of 1784, when, on the third Tuesday of November, it sat in the village of Rutland. Present, Hon. Increase Moseley, chief judge; Benjamin Whipple, William Ward and

Samuel Mattocks (it is spelled "Mattox" in the record), assistant judges. In Thompson's *Civil History of Vermont* (1840), the jurisdiction of the County Courts is given as follows: "The County Courts have in their respective counties, original and exclusive jurisdiction of all original civil actions, except such as are made cognizable by a justice, and of all such petitions as may by law be brought before such court, and appellate jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, appealable to such court, and may render judgment thereon according to law. They also have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for criminal offenses, except such as are by law made cognizable by a justice, and may award such sentence as to law and justice appertains."

This is substantially the jurisdiction given to this court from the first.

There was no change in the County Court until 1824 (taking effect in 1825), when the following provision of law was passed: "From and after the third Thursday of October, in each county within this State [this court] shall consist of one chief justice, who shall be one of the justices of the Supreme Court, to be designated by the justices of the Supreme Court annually, for each circuit, and two assistant justices, to be appointed as now by law required; any two of whom shall be a quorum to transact business."

The same act defines the jurisdiction of the court as follows: "Of all criminal matters of every name and nature, arising in such counties, except such as are made cognizable before justices of the peace, and award sentence on the same; and in all civil actions whatever, except such as are by this act made cognizable by the Supreme Court and such as are cognizable before justices of the peace, and render judgment," etc.

The counties of Bennington, Rutland and Addison formed the first circuit, and the sessions in Rutland were ordered held on the second Mondays of April and September.

There have been no other changes in this court, except that in 1856 a circuit judge was specially elected, under Legislative enactment, to preside over the County Courts in his circuit, instead of one of the Supreme Court judges, as theretofore provided. This method prevailed, however, only during the year 1857, when the former plan was adopted.

The Court of Chancery was provided for, to be held in the several counties, at the several times and places designated for holding the Supreme Court. The judges of the latter court were constituted judges or chancellors of the Court of Chancery, with powers similar to those held by the chancellors of the English courts. This court passed out of existence in 1839.

The judges of the Supreme Court previous to the organization of Rutland county were, for 1778, Moses Robinson, chief judge; John Shephardson, John Fassett, jr., Thomas Chandler and John Throop, side judges. 1779, Moses Robinson, John Shephardson, John Fassett, jr., John Throop and Paul Spooner. 1780, Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, John Fassett, jr., Increase Moseley and John Throop. (See Chapter X. for subsequent judges).

The clerks previous to the formation of the county were Stephen H. Bradley, whose administration embraced at first all the State, and subsequently became diminished as the various counties were organized; and Jonathan Brace, who held the office one year.

Probate Courts. — These courts were established about simultaneously with the erection of the county, and have continued with little or no change until the present time. According to the statute it was provided that "this court shall be a court of record and shall have a seal." Its jurisdiction was made the probate of wills, settlement of testate and intestate estates, appointment of guardians, and over the powers, duties and rights of guardians and wards. It was provided that the probate judge should appoint a register, whom he might remove at his pleasure; that he might issue warrants and processes to compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. This county was divided into two districts— the district of Rutland and the district of Fairhaven. The former embraces the towns of Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Chittenden, Pittsfield, Sherburne, Mendon, Clarendon, Shrewsbury, Mount Holly, Mount Tabor, Ira, Middletown, Tinmouth and Wallingford. The Fairhaven district includes the remaining towns of the county.

Justices of the Peace. — These officials were until 1850 nominated and appointed annually by the General Assembly. Originally they had power to try all actions of a criminal nature, where the fines came within the sum of forty shillings, and the corporal punishment did not exceed ten stripes. They could also try civil actions (other than actions of defamation, replevin, trespass upon the freehold, and where the title of land was concerned), where the debt and other matters in demand did not exceed the sum of four pounds; and also determine on all specialties, notes of hand, and settle accounts not exceeding the sum of eight pounds. They could also bind over to be tried, by the County or Supreme Court, all criminal offenders the enormity of whose offenses surpassed their power to try.

The jurisdiction of justices of the peace has been gradually extended, as experience has shown was desirable, and now embraces the hearing of all civil matters where not more than $200 is involved and criminal matters where the fine does not exceed twenty dollars. They may also cause persons charged with crimes exceeding their jurisdiction to be apprehended and committed to prison, or bound over with sufficient sureties, for trial by the County Court.

The constitution of the State was so amended in 1850 that assistant judges of the County Court, sheriffs and high bailiffs and State's attorneys were thereafter elected by the freemen of their respective counties, judges of probate by the freemen of their respective districts, and justices of the peace by the freemen of their respective towns.

The Records. — In the records of the courts on file in the clerk's office of this county, extending as they do back even beyond the history of the county itself, are many things of surpassing interest which cannot for want of space be transcribed here; but brief reference to some of them will not be out of place.

We find entered as a rule of the court, in connection with the first docket of the County Court, before alluded to, the following, which will inform the present bar how their predecessors of that day were admitted to practice:

"A rule made by the court for the admission of attorneys. — Application shall be made to the court, in a private manner, for the admission of every Gentleman to practice as an Attorney at the bar. And if the Court think proper, they will order a private examination of the candidate, or candidates, to be made by the gentlemen of the bar, and if they think proper, after the examination, may then recommend the candidate or candidates to the court in public and will order him or them to be sworn." Thus Darius Chipman was admitted "to the attorney's oath."

The whipping-post was an important adjunct of the early courts for the suppression of crime, and was found in many of the towns of the county. The one used in the town of Rutland stood not far from the site of the present fountain in the park on Main street; with it was connected, as customary, the pillory. Here many prisoners convicted of crime were stripped to the waist, tied up to the ring in the post and lashed with a cat-o'-nine-tails, the number of stripes being judged in the sentences. A criminal was thus punished in Rutland as late as 1808. There was, as is well known, a great deal of counterfeiting of paper money in the early years of the county's existence, and the punishment visited upon those engaged in the nefarious business was often very severe. In 1785 one Canfil Wood and another man named Carpenter were arrested and hurried through a trial in which their guilt was established. The sentence of the former was that he "receive fifteen stripes on the Naked Body, on the 15th day of instant [January]," in Rutland. Carpenter was sentenced to receive thirty-nine stripes. These sentences were executed, and the feeling of the community towards counterfeiters generally is indicated in a grim sort of way by the sheriff's return, on which was endorsed the fact of the execution of the sentence, followed by the expressive words, "Well laid on!" There are persons living in Rutland to-day who well remember the whipping-post and its uses.

Another instance, the details of which have been searched by the kindness of Clerk Henry H. Smith, is similar in character to the one described, but shows more forcibly the expedition and certainty of execution observable in many of the old criminal cases. The crime in this instance was passing counterfeit money, and the time 1808. Royal Tyler was presiding judge and Theophilus Herrington and Jonas Galusha, assistant judges. The principal criminal of those arrested was found guilty and sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, be whipped thirty-nine lashes at the public whipping-post, with cat-o'-

nine-tails, and pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution ($67.20), and be confined to hard labor in the State prison for seven years and stand committed until said sentence be complied with. The others received sentences more or less similar. The trial, sentence and its execution, as far as the transportation to the prison, all took place in one day. The venerable Amasa Pooler, still living in Rutland, witnessed the whipping in this case, and saw the sheriff wash the naked backs of the culprits with rum, which he poured from a large pitcher. Something near a hundred sleighs were drawn up around the park, although the day was bitterly cold and the snow deep, to witness the execution of the sentence.

In 1782 the records show that the following persons in the county were licensed to keep public houses and sell liquors under certain restrictions. In Rutland, William Barr and Captain John Smith, 1st. Castleton, Reuben Moulton, Frederick Remington, Isaac Clark. Poultney, Silas How, Nathaniel Smith, Thomas Ashley. Pawlet, Jonathan Willard, Zadock Everist, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Lothrop, E. Curtice, Elisha Clark. Clarendon, Increase Moseley, Elihu Smith, John Bowman, F. Tullar. Tinmouth, Solomon Bingham, Daniel Edgerton, Cephas Smith, Benjamin Haskins, Neri Crampton. Wallingford, Abraham Ives, Alvin Jackson.

Among the old warrants are many strange and quaint pictures of criminal life. One man was arrested for assaulting his wife, "taking his sword and other weapons Dangerous, in a manner which put y'r Complainant in Fear of her Life and Safety."

So, also, in the numerous complaints are to be found interesting documents. John Burnam, esq., who is hereafter alluded to as long a prominent lawyer in Middletown, complained that "Titus Simonds, of Hartford, in the county of Cumberland, is guilty of Enimical Conduct against this and the United States of America, in that he, the said Titus Simonds, on the 4th of September, 1777, did go over to the Enemy, and aid, and assist them against the said States and afterwards was found within the limits of the State, lurking in a secret manner," etc.

Another complaint of May 26, 1779, alleges that Isaac Reed, Enos Lovell and Asher Evens, did "break the peace in a Riotous and Tumultuous manner, assembled with other persons, by threatening and Insulting Capt. Lemuel Sargents, of Rockingham in s'd county, when in the execution of a Lawful command, all of which wicked conduct is a flagrant violation of the laws," etc.

Another of this class of documents alleges on the part of Elnathan Hubbell, of Bennington (after reciting his good name, etc.), that Abner Mill slandered him so as to "deprive him of his good name and fame, credit, esteem and reputation aforesaid, and to bring him into scandalous reproach and displeasure, in the following language; 'Bennington, Aug. 6, 1779. These lines from your friend, Elnathan Hubbell to Abner Mill, I desire you'ld come and pay me for that hive of Bease you have taken from my house in the Silent Night, thinking you were secure, but there being two undiscovered to you have acquainted me which are your friends and mine and if you will come spedily and settle it with me, well I nor witnesses will not expose you, if not you may expect the sudden fate,'" etc.

Imprisonment for debt was not abolished in this State until the year 1839, previous to which the courts were burdened with that sort of legal business. But we cannot extend these quotations further. They serve to show in unmistakable terms, the condition and practices of the courts and officers of early times.

In this connection the following quotation from an old volume entitled *Travels Through the Northern Parts of the United States, in the Years* 1807 *and* 1808, published in 1809 by Edward Augustus Kendall, describing a court scene in Rutland in early days, is pertinent and interesting: —

"Rutland is the county town of the most populous county in Vermont; and adjacent to the inn at which I put up, is the court-house. On my arrival, which was after sunset, I found the public curiosity engaged by a sitting in the court-house, on some persons apprehended on a charge of counterfeiting bank-bills. As this was an offense of which I had heard much in all parts of Vermont, I had my curiosity, too, and I repaired immediately to the tribunal.

"At my entrance, I saw, through the dusk, about a hundred persons, shabbily dressed, standing, sitting, and reclining on the benches and tables; and from this apparent disorder, I came to an instant conclusion, that the court had adjourned; but, after a few seconds, the words, *this honourable court*, which proceeded from the speaker whose voice I had not at first distinguished, drew me over to a contrary opinion, and I believed that the honourable court was certainly to be found in some portion of the presence in which I stood. Accordingly, I set myself, in all diligence, to look for it; and, as the principal group was assembled on what I afterward found to be the right hand side of the bench, I first supposed it to be hidden there. Soon after, however, having succeeded in distinguising the person of the orator, and observing the direction in which he addressed himself, I satisfied myself of my error. In short, I descried, upon the bench, four or five men, dressed like the rest, but differing in this, that they were bare-headed, while all the others wore hats. From this particular, I was henceforth constantly able to distinguish the court from the rest of the persons who filled, from time to time, the bench.

"Having now made myself acquainted with the court, I looked next for the jury and the prisoners; but, jury there was none; and, as for the single prisoner that was present, he sat, undistinguished, among the lookers-on. By degrees, I discovered, that though there was a whole bench of judges, and six or eight lawyers at the bar, this honourable court, of which the name was a

Court of Inquiry, was engaged merely in an affair of police, and was called upon only to discharge, or to commit for trial, two or three persons, apprehended as above. The court consisted only in the person of one of the magistrates, his bare-headed companions being but assistants in courtesy. This use of the words *court* or *honourable court* had often misled me, and I had now been as much misled as before.

"There is, in Vermont, as in some of its fellow-republics, no attorney-general for the whole republic, but an attorney-general, or as it is called a *State's Attorney*, for each particular county. In the present instance, the attorney-general for the county of Rutland, aided by a second lawyer, appeared for the prosecution, and there were also two lawyers who defended the prisoner. These gentlemen, with many others, were seated at a table, covered with green cloth; and, upon the table, sat two or three of the sovereign people, with their backs toward the honourable court. In front of the bench, and without the bar, upon a raised platform, was an iron stove, or *poële;* and, upon the platform, stood half a dozen of the same poeple. The stove, though both the court and the bar frequently spoke of their sufferings from the cold, and occasionally discussed the propriety of adjourning, to warm themselves in the adjoining public houses, contained neither fire nor fuel.

"It was a counsel for one of the prisoners that I had found upon his legs; and I presently perceived that the merits of the case were in discussion upon the broadest basis. *Fundamental principles*, as recommended in the instrument, called the Constitution of the Republic, were *frequently recurred to*. The whole theory of the rights of man, and the whole basis of the social compact, were agitated; and a deplorable picture of the oppressions of the existing government were drawn. 'Why, men will say,' exclaimed this counsel for the prisoner, 'we *are* fallen in evil times, if the government can put *mankind in* gaol, when they please, when there's nothing *agin 'em!'* Proceeding in this strain, and reiterating the words *government* and *fallen in evil times*, the counsel made a most formidable speech, such as might have shocked many an honest soul, who, till he heard him, had dreamed of nothing but a paradise of civil liberty, upon the sides of the Green Mountains."

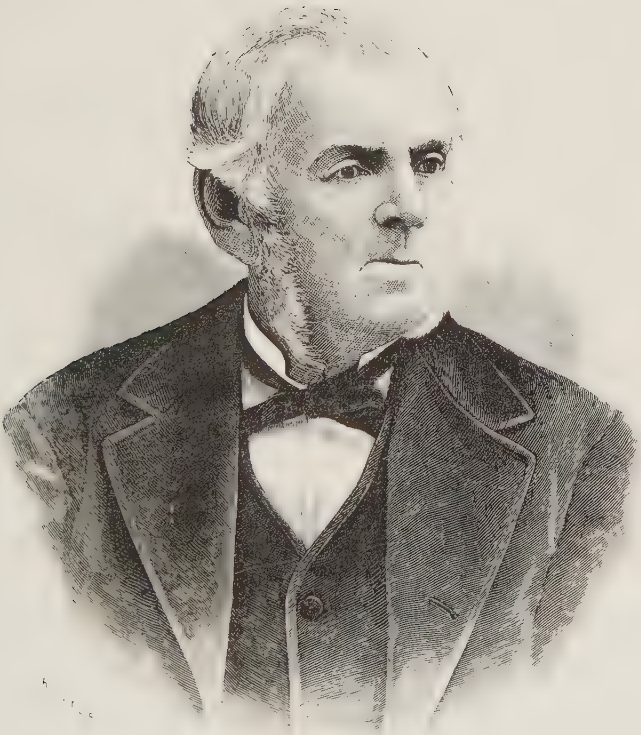
After further describing the arguments of the counsel in a similar vein, the writer conveys the information that the prisoner was held; he concludes as follows: —

"The court now adjourned till after *supper;* that is, till about 8 o'clock. It was in no small degree satisfactory to observe, that amid the want of deference for the magistrate, manifested in a number of instances, and amid some defects of education in some of the members of the bar, the sentence pronounced was heard in silence and submission. The counsel for the defense is also a very respectable man, 'in evil times though fallen.' With the sentence of the court, and with the conduct of the prosecution, I saw less occasion to be pleased."

The presiding judge on this occasion was Theophilus Harrington (or Herrington, as he wrote his name), the eccentric magistrate of that period, of whom the reader will find a sketch a little further on, and also some notes regarding him in the subsequent history of the town of Clarendon. To those of the present day who are famillar with the characteristics of that individual, it will not need to be said that he was the last person who would be apt to utter complaint at a want of respect towards himself in open court.

The County Bar. — The history of the Bar in Rutland county is coeval with that of the State. It begins at a period when many changes had taken place in the early habits of society; when the simplicity of the fathers had yielded in a measure to the refinements consequent upon the increase of wealth and population, and when the proceedings before the judicial tribunals had become more technical and complex than in the early history of New England. There were few if any lawyers who resided in this county previous to the Revolution; but there were many individuals who attended the early courts, who were not educated in the profession. They were commonly of a class possessing, perhaps, some influence in their own neighborhoods, with more or less aptitude for the transaction of ordinary business. They were the forerunners at the local bar, and occupied the ground afterwards monopolized by better educated men; some of them had a large business of the more ordinary character. We would not speak lightly of these men; they are not esteemed by all so highly as they ought to be; these lions had no painters; they lived before the reports, and that was living too early for their after fame; tradition cannot do them justice. But from the history that has come down to us anc from all that can be gathered in relation to them, an opinion favorable to theii professional merit acquires new strength. These and other considerations tenc to establish their right to consideration. Their libraries were scantily furnished and this very scantiness led them to study the more intently the books they had; to be guided by what lights their own minds afforded; and, in some instances, doubtless, to more than supplying the place of authorities; it compellec them to form the habit of relying largely upon their own resources.

Foremost in the bar of Rutland county stands the figure of Nathanie Chipman. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from John Chipman of Barnstable, Eng., who came to Massachusetts in 1630. Nathaniel's fathe was a blacksmith and brought up his sons to arduous labor. At the age o twenty years Nathaniel's mind was stored with wholesome qualities inspired b the rigid Puritanical discipline of his home, and he entered upon a course o classical studies with the minister of his parish, to fit himself for Yale College which he entered in 1773. He soon took a high position in his classes, bu before his senior year ended he left the institution for the army of the Revolution. Enough is known of his military life to give assurance that he performe its duties and suffered its hardships with the patriotism that would be expecte



BARNES FRISBIE.

from such a man. He was made a lieutenant in the service, and in October, 1778, reluctantly tendered his resignation "on the sole ground that he could not longer remain in the service without either becoming a beggar, or a debtor to an amount that would embarrass and perhaps ruin him for life." The resignation was accepted. In March, 1779, less than five months from his resignation, he had finished his study for the bar, having been granted his degree from Yale while in the army. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut and then, in April, 1779, repaired to his father's house in Tinmouth. Here he entered upon his practice, and that was his home for the greater part of his life. His was the third admission to the bar of Vermont (June, 1779), and his professional circuit embraced what are now the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham and Windsor. From 1781 to 1785 he was State's attorney. March 6, 1784, he was with Micah Townsend as a committee to revise the statutes of the State; in October of that year Isaac Tichnor, Samuel Knight and Stephen R. Bradley were added to the committee. Their labors were admirably performed. From October, 1784, to October, 1786, he was a representative in the Legislature for Tinmouth. From December, 1786, to December, 1787, he served as judge of the Supreme Court — the only lawyer on the bench, — and as chief justice from December, 1789, to December, 1791. He was, in 1789, made one of the commissioners to settle the long controversy between Vermont and New York, and his influence and ability were largely instrumental in closing the protracted controversy. In the appointment of Federal officers for the State, President Washington selected Nathaniel Chipman as judge of the United States Court for the district of Vermont, — a life office, but resigned by him in 1793. He resumed practice, accepting only very important cases, and continued until 1796, when he was again elected chief justice and was appointed on a committee to revise the statutes; this resulted in the code of 1797, which was almost entirely the work of Mr. Chipman. Before his term as chief justice expired he was elected United States senator, which office he held from March, 1798, to March, 1804. He exhibited his modest nature and love of his adopted town, when he represented Tinmouth in the Legislature in 1805, and continued in the office until 1811. In March, 1813, he was elected one of the council of censors. From December, 1813, to December, 1815, he again served as chief justice, which official labor substantially closed his public life. In 1793 he published his *Principles of Government* (afterwards extended and republished), and the first edition of *Reports and Dissertations.* Other pamphlets and publications were issued from his pen, all bearing evidence of his splendid intellectual endowments. In 1816 he was appointed professor of law in Middlebury College, which position he held nominally until his death. It has been written of him that "he was great in almost all the best sorts of knowledge. Given a sound body and mind, a taste for reading and profound reflection, and a tenacious memory to make his own forever all that his mind once grasped — all the rest was accomplished by persistent industry and a systematic course of study, labor and recreation." He continued through life to read the Old Testament in the Hebrew, the New Testament in the Greek, with Homer, Virgil and other poets in Latin, calculating to go through the course once in each year. This annual feat shows his great capacity for study. His political life was of the purest and loftiest character, he being a Federalist of the school of Washington. He died in Tinmouth February 15, 1843, and in October, 1873, a monument was dedicated to his memory, at which ceremony there was a large gathering of the bar and others to pay a tribute of respect to one of the most eminent men of Vermont.

John A. Graham was the first practicing attorney in Vermont. He was born June 10, 1764, and in 1781 entered the office of Edward Hinman, in his native town of Southbury, Conn. In 1785 he was admitted to the bar and removed to Rutland. He says in his own language, in a book published by him in 1797, on the early history of Vermont: "I moved forward as well as I could desire, in the different courts of the court of common pleas, till the year 1790, when I was called to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. I practiced in this Court until June, 1792, when at the Circuit court of the United States of America, for the district of Vermont, at Bennington, I was called to the Bar of that Court, and admitted and sworn as an attorney and counselor." In 1794 Mr. Graham was given an appointment on Governor Chittenden's staff with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the same year he was sent to Europe by the Episcopal Church of Vermont in the interest of that church. He returned in the following year, but revisited England soon afterward, and while there was given the title of Doctor of Laws by the Royal College of Aberdeen, and there also he gave some of his leisure to the writing of his book on Vermont. In 1800 he returned first to Vermont for a year or two and then to New York, resumed the practice of law and attained considerable success. He is credited with obtaining a decision which resulted in legislation securing to all persons charged with crime the right to interview with counsel, before being examined in private by a magistrate, a practice then in vogue and often greatly abused. For his argument in that case he received the congratulations of many eminent men both in and out of the legal profession. He died on the 8th of August, 1841. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. Hodges, of Clarendon, and his second wife was Margaret Lorimer, daughter of James Lorimer, of London. He had a son by each of his wives.

Theophilus Herrington[1] was born in 1762, and became a resident of Clarendon in early life. He never received a legal education, and though admitted to the bar, practiced law but little. He, however, attained a high reputation as a judge, and as representative of Clarendon in the Assembly. In October,

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[1] He commonly wrote his name "Herrinton," and was probably the best authority as to how it should be spelled, although it has generally been spelled with an "a."

1800, he was made chief judge of the County Court of Rutland and twice re-elected. In October, 1803, he was chosen one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in the following month was admitted to the bar. He remained on the bench until October, 1813, and died in the succeeding month of that year. His name has become almost immortal, perhaps, from the language attributed to him in response to a master who had captured a slave in this State, and having produced good evidence of his ownership, asked Judge Herrington what further testimony he could demand; the reply being: "A bill of sale from God Almighty, sir." Though rough and unpolished in his deportment, and without technical knowledge of the law, he yet brought to his aid in his judicial labors a mind so energetic and vigorous, a discrimination so acute, and such thorough investigation, that he seldom failed to properly apply the laws.

Hon. Robert Pierpoint was one of the most eminent of the Rutland county bar. He was born at Litchfield, May 4, 1791, and was one of the seven sons of David Pierpoint. At seven years of age he was placed with his uncle to live, at Manchester, Vt. His uncle kept a country inn and the lad, although in feeble health, aided about the place for nine years as far as he was able. At sixteen he entered the office of Richard Skinner and began the study of law; there he remained until he reached his majority, pursuing his studies with the utmost enthusiasm. In June, 1812, he was admitted to the bar of Bennington county and in the same year came to Rutland to live. Shortly afterward he was made deputy collector of the direct tax; the office was one requiring tact, energy and ability, and he performed its duties most satisfactorily. He represented Rutland in the Legislature in 1819, 1823, 1857; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1822 and 1828; member of the State Council from 1825 to 1830 inclusive, and State senator from 1836 to 1839 inclusive; county clerk from 1820 to 1839; judge of probate from 1831 to 1832; clerk of the House of Representatives in 1832 and 1838; lieutenant-governor in 1848 and 1849. The degree of M. A. was conferred on him by Middlebury College in 1826 and by the University of Vermont in 1838. He was a judge of the Circuit Court under the old system from 1850 to 1856, and held other honorary positions. His character has been summed up in the words, "He was an able and good man." In his profession he ranked high and was a formidable opponent. He died September 23, 1864, aged seventy-three years.

Israel Smith passed a portion of his professional career in this county. He was born in Suffield, Conn., April 4, 1759, and graduated at Yale College in 1781. He began practice of law at Rupert, Bennington county, and was sent to the Legislature from that town four years. He was one of the commission to establish the boundaries of this State and decide matters connected with its admission to the Union. In 1791 he removed to Rutland and in the fall of the same year was elected to Congress from the district composed of towns west of the mountains, and re-elected in 1793 and 1795. In 1797 he was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court. In 1801 he was defeated as a candidate of the Republicans for governor, but elected to Congress, and at the close of his term took his seat in the United States Senate, to which he was elected the previous October. In October, 1807, he was elected governor of the State. He died in Rutland December 2, 1810.

Solomon Foot, one of Rutland's and Vermont's most distinguished citizens and statesmen, was born in Cornwall, Addison county, November 19, 1802; graduated at Middlebury College in 1826. On leaving college he became principal of Castleton Seminary, and held the same position again in 1828, having in 1827 been a tutor in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He was professor in natural philosophy in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, at Castleton, from 1828 to 1831. He read law with B. F. Langdon and Reuben R. Thrall, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar at the September term, 1831, settled in Rutland and entered at once upon a successful practice, especially as a jury advocate; he took great part in political affairs, being a favorite and popular platform orator. His first marked public appearance that gave him notoriety was as president of the monster Whig convention at Burlington in 1840, at which ten thousand people convened, and his first words uttered in his loud, melodious voice, have become memorable: "Men of Vermont, come to order," which is said to have thrilled and hushed the vast throng in a moment of time. He took a leading part in that campaign, and from that time entered upon a successful political career. He was a member of the Vermont Legislature in 1833, '35, '37, and '38, and was speaker of the House in 1837, '38 and '47. In the State Constitutional Convention of 1836 he was a prominent member; State's attorney from 1837 to 1842. He was elected to Congress in 1843 and served until 1847, and was elected United States Senator in 1850, and served until his death in 1866, making a continuous public service of twenty years. He was president of the Senate during a part of the Thirty-sixth and the whole of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and his nomination for the vice-presidency was quite prominently canvassed at Lincoln's first election. He made many elaborate speeches in the Senate, and was conspicuous in the great Lecompton debate of 1858. He stood among great war senators during the Rebellion, and was an associate and adviser of President Lincoln. In 1854–55 he was president of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad, and visited England, negotiated its bonds and purchased the iron for the road. He died at Washington after a brief illness, March 28, 1866. A memorial funeral service was held in the Senate Chamber, after which the remains were conveyed to Rutland, accompanied by a senatorial committee, and deposited in the United States Court-room, where an impressive scene occurred on the delivery of the remains to the people of Rutland, in feeling addresses by Hon. Luke P. Poland, his colleague in the Senate, and Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, followed by an address of acceptance on the part of the people by Hon. William T. Nichols. On the day of the obsequies, citizens came from all parts of the State, making the occasion one of the most impressive ever witnessed in Rutland. Public services were held and a eulogy pronounced by Rev. Norman Seaver, D.D., and the burial was made at Evergreen Cemetery, where a monument of granite has been erected, taken from the same quarry from which the granite of the Vermont State-House is built. He left his large library to the United States Court of Vermont. He was twice married but left no children. The annals of Vermont will hand down to coming generations the memory of few more useful and distinguished citizens in public and national life, and none who held his native State and the town of his residence in higher regard and greater love.

Charles Kilbourne Williams, LL. D., was born in Cambridge, Mass., January 24, 1782. He was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and a son of Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., an eminent clergyman, Hollis professor in Harvard College, the first historian of Vermont and among the early Congregational ministers of Rutland, and a grandson of the patriot minister, Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., who was carried into captivity to Montreal, in February, 1704. His wife was murdered on the way. The subject of this sketch graduated at Williams, studied law with Cephas Smith, jr., and was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Rutland County Court, in 1803, and at once became eminent in his profession. In 1812 he served one campaign on the northern frontier, and was afterwards for many years major-general of the State militia. He represented Rutland in the General Assembly in 1809–11, 1814–15, 1820–21, and again in 1849; State's attorney in 1814–15. He was collector of customs for the district of Vermont from 1825 to 1829. He was president of the Council of Censors in 1848. His most distinguishing quality was as a jurist, and he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1822, and served until 1824, when he was appointed collector and was re-elected again in 1829 to 1833, when he was elected chief justice and held that position until his voluntary retirement from the bench in 1846. Judge Williams was a lawyer of deep research and popular manner, and a courteous and learned judge. The judicial opinions reported are of great value to the profession, and his judicial history is among the most eminent in the history of Vermont. He was governor in 1850 and '51, which was his last public office, and crowned a long and useful service to the State. He was a devout member of the Episcopal Church and was frequently a member of the diocesan and general conventions of that denomination. He died suddenly at his home in Rutland, March 9, 1853. He married Lucy Jane, the daughter of Hon. Chauncey Langdon, of Castleton. This family consisted of four daughters and three sons, Charles L., Chauncey K., and Samuel, all of whom became lawyers, and a grandson, Charles K. Williams, is now a member of the Rutland county bar.

Leonard Williams a brother of Charles K. Williams, was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1775. Studied law with Daniel Chipman and was admitted to the bar in in 1795, and after a practice of a few years at Brandon and Rutland, he was appointed a lieutentant in the United States army in 1799, and died in the service in 1812, at the age of thirty-seven years.

Charles Langdon Williams was born in Rutland in 1821, graduated at Williams College in 1839, studied law with his father, Charles K. Williams, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1842. He settled at Brandon in 1844, and remained there until 1848, and afterward resided in Rutland. He was a lawyer of eminent attainments and learning, but he was cut off in his useful career, by consumption and died March 10, 1861, aged forty years. A son, Charles K. Williams is the only member of this eminently legal family now in practice. Mr. Williams was the author of the *Statistics of the Rutland County Bar*, 1847, *Revised Statutes of Vermont*, 1851, and *Vermont Supreme Court Reports*, volumes 27 to 29, of which he was reporter from 1855 to 1857.

Chauncey Kilborn Williams, was born in Rutland in 1838. Graduated at Williams College, in 1859, studied law with his brother, Charles L. Williams, and admitted to the bar. After a practice of a few years he removed to Flint, Mich., where he was for several years a successful lawyer and city judge. He returned to Rutland and was for a time editor of the Rutland *Herald*, also of the Rutland *Globe*. He was a man of varied culture and historical research, and a writer of great force and clearness. He was the author of the *Lives of the Governors of Vermont*, and *Centennial History of Rutland*, and was a frequent contributor of historical sketches to the press; was a corresponding or honorary member of most of the historical societies in this country and several in Europe. He died suddenly in Rutland.

Samuel Williams was born in Rutland, graduated at Williams College and studied law with his brother, Charles L. Williams. Was admitted to the bar and practiced for a time in Rutland. He was secretary of civil and military affairs during the governorship of Frederick Holbrook in 1861–62, also Governor Smith in 1863–64, and proved a valuable war secretary. He was for a few years treasurer of the Central Vermont Railroad. He was State senator from Rutland county in 1874. He has retired from practice and now resides in Philadelphia. He recently published a memoir of his father, Charles K. Williams.

Edgar L. Ormsbee, for twenty years or more a leading lawyer of Rutland, was born in Shoreham in 1805. In early youth he manifested much originality and precocity of mind. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1823, in a class distinguished for its superior standing and scholarship, embracing such men as Joseph Battell, the eminent patron of Yale College; Julian G. Buel, a talented lawyer; Hon. John S. Chipman, Member of Congress; Rev. Thomas J. Conant, president of Madison University; Rev. E. B. Smith, president of New Hampshire Theological Institution; Francis Markoe, of the Diplomatic Bureau, at Washington; Rev. L. L. Tilden, long a minister at West Rutland; Hon. Merritt Clark, of Poultney, and Judge Harvey Button, of Wallingford. Among these men Mr. Ormsbee was distinguished for general and classical scholarship and natural talent. He read law with Hon. Rodney C. Royce and graduated at the Litchfield (Conn.) Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He quickly rose to a high position and retained it until his retirement from practice. The only public office he held was that of State's attorney, from 1845 to 1847. His manner was, unhappily, not such as to render him very successful at *nisi prius;* his *forte* was before the Supreme Court. He was argumentative, fond of metaphysical distinctions; his style clear, pointed and suggestive, and his phraseology in the expression of his ideas often showed the purest and most classical diction. In common cases his angularity and rigidity of manner often diverted from the force of his argument; but when his cause was one of sufficient importance to call forth his best powers of mind, then would he arise in dignity and grace and pour forth his thoughts in chaste and manly diction, in unsurpassed eloquence. His wit was keen, his humor unbounded, his repartee always ready, and his satire irresistible. Mr. Ormsbee's perceptions were far-reaching and sometimes prophetic. He was one of the first to conceive the feasibility of intercommunication through Western Vermont with the Canadas and other localities, and entered with voice and pen into zealous advocacy of the project; his efforts, against much opposition, did very much to assure the railway system in which Rutland county now shares. He died November 24, 1861, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow still lives at an advanced age.

Moses Strong was one of the early leading members of the Rutland county bar. He was a son of John Strong, of Addison county, and born in Connecticut. He studied law and married a daughter of Daniel Smith, in Shoreham, as his first wife. He came to Rutland about 1810. He was elected to the office of chief judge of the County Court and held other positions of honor and responsibility. He died September 29, 1842.

De Witt Clinton Clarke, son of Asahel Clarke, was born in Granville, N. Y., September 12, 1810. He entered the University of Vermont, but left it without finishing his course, and subsequently graduated at Union College (1831). He studied law with Hon. George R. Davis, of Troy, N. Y., and was admitted to the Rutland county bar at the April term of 1842. He practiced law in Brandon, where he was for a time in partnership with E. N. Briggs. He established the *Free Press* at Burlington in 1846. In 1853 the paper passed from his possession and he engaged with Governor Charles Paine in the construction of railroads in Texas. Later he established the Burlington *Daily Times.* General Clarke was a man of note; he held many offices of importance and responsibility. In 1840 he was quartermaster-general of the State;

secretary of the Vermont Senate from 1840 to 1851; executive clerk of the United States Senate from 1861 to 1869; member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1857 and 1870, and secretary; presidential elector in 1860. He married Caroline T. Gardner, of Troy, N. Y., who died in 1866, without children. General Clarke died in September, 1870. He was a sparkling writer both in prose and verse, and an influential editor. In conversation entertaining; in official duties, competent, courteous and attentive. Few men had a wider acquaintance, both with the men of his own State (for though not born in Vermont, he was of Vermont parentage and a Vermonter through and through) and among the public men of the country.

Anson A. Nicholson was born in Middletown in 1819. He studied law with Judge Harvey Button, of Wallingford, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practiced first in Chester, Vt., where he married, and two or three years later removed to Brandon, where he remained a number of years in the enjoyment of a large practice. About the year 1864 he came to Rutland and resided here the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1877. Mr. Nicholson was well educated in his profession, enjoyed the respect of his fellow practitioners, and was especially proficient as an office lawyer. The only public office he held was that of State's attorney (1857–58). He was a fluent and gifted writer, both in prose and verse, and early in life learned the printer's trade and at one time edited the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Chief*, when he was but twenty years of age.

Although Frederic Williams Hopkins did not long engage in active practice of his profession, still his eminent qualifications entitle him to some brief mention. He was born in Pittsford September 15, 1806, and died in Rutland January 21, 1874. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, class of 1828, and studied law with Hon. Ambrose L. Brown, who was his brother-in-law. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and practiced with considerable success until 1839, when he gave up the profession forever. From 1833 to 1836 he was register of probate for the Rutland district, and at the time he relinquished his practice was appointed clerk of the Supreme and County Courts for this county. This office he filled until 1868, with the greatest credit. He had a taste for military life and was made adjutant and inspector-general in 1838, holding the office until 1852. He was a fluent writer of both prose and verse and an eloquent speaker. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Hooker, of Rutland, and his second a daughter of Zimri Lawrence, of Weybridge.

William Douglas Smith was a son of Hon. Israel Smith; a graduate of Middlebury College in 1804, and a member of the bar of the county. He was appointed clerk of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1809, and continued in the position until his early death in 1822.

Colonel Jesse Gove, a son of Nathaniel Gove, was a prominent member of the bar in his day. He was born in Bennington, February 20, 1783, and fitted with Samuel Watson, of Rutland. He read law with Cephas Smith, jr., of Rutland, and was admitted to the bar of the county at the March term of 1818. In 1809 he was appointed clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the district of Vermont and held the office till his death. He was appointed postmaster of Rutland in 1841, and attained the rank of colonel in the militia.

William Page was born at Charlestown, N. H., in 1779; graduated at Yale College in 1797, and studied law with Daniel Farrand and was admitted to the Chittenden county bar in 1806, and retired from practice in 1825. He became cashier of the Bank of Rutland, a position he occupied for nearly a quarter of a century. He was secretary of the governor and Council from 1803 to 1807, and register of probate from 1815 to 1825. He died in 1850, aged seventy years. His son, the late John B. Page, was governor of the State.

John L. Fuller, born in Massachusetts in 1798; studied law with Charles K. Williams, and admitted to the bar in 1822, and in 1824 removed to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1836 aged thirty-eight.

Darius Chipman, born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1758; studied law with Nathaniel Chipman; admitted to the bar in 1781; represented Rutland in 1801; State's attorney in 1785; removed to New York city in 1816, where he died, aged sixty-two years.

Ambrose Lincoln Brown was born in Cheshire, Mass., October 25, 1795, and fitted at Castleton Academy. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1816, and studied law with Hon. Charles K. Williams, LL. D., of Rutland, practicing here from 1819 to 1837; from 1837 to 1841 engaged in paper-making and book-selling, and a part of that time as editor of the *Herald;* after 1844 he followed civil engineering. He was judge of probate for the Rutland district from 1832 to 1835 and in 1838–39; represented the town in the Legislature in 1834–35; was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives 1841, and judge of Rutland County Court, 1844 to 1847.

James Tilson Nichols, born in 1803 and died in Sudbury, 1868; studied with Hon. Solomon Foot and Silas H. Hodges, of Rutland, and was admitted in 1851; was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in 1852; State's attorney for Rutland county 1859-60; member of the Legislature 1861–63; senator from Rutland county 1863–64; was a partner of Hon. Robert Pierpoint from 1857 to the death of the latter; went out as a private in the First Vermont Regiment and was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, in which capacity he served with honor.

Rodney C. Royce was born in Berkshire in 1800; studied law with Chief Justice Stephen Royce, and admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1822; settled in practice at Rutland, and proved one of the most eminent and brilliant members of the bar. He represented Rutland in the Legislature in 1830-31 and '32, and was register of probate from 1825 to 1832. He died in 1836, aged thirty-six years. His only living descendant, Edmund R. Morse, is now a member of the bar.

Nathan B. Graham was born in Southbury, Conn., in 1768; studied law with his brother, John A. Graham, and was admitted to the bar in 1792. He was a judge of the Rutland County Court in 1804, 1805 and 1806, and State's attorney from 1807 to 1810, when he removed to New York and became an eminent criminal lawyer. He died in 1830, aged sixty-two years.

Samuel Walker, born in Massachusetts; graduated at Harvard College 1790; studied law with Nathaniel Chipman; admitted to the bar in 1792, and removed to Massachusetts in 1820.

Samuel Prentiss, born about 1770; studied law with Nathaniel Chipman; admitted to the bar in 1792, and died in 1828, aged fifty-eight.

Phineas Smith was born at Roxbury, Conn., in 1793; graduated at Yale College in 1816; was educated at the Litchfield Law School in Connecticut, and admitted to practice in Bennington county in 1819. He practiced law successfully, and was a noted instructor, and the late Judge Loyal C. Kellogg was one of the most eminent of his pupils. At one time having a large number of young men reading with him, he made efforts to form a law-school in Rutland. He died in 1836, aged forty-six years.

Horace Powers was born in Pittsford in 1805; studied law with A. L. Brown; admitted to practice in 1843; retired from the profession after a few years.

Calvin Barnes was born at Lanesboro, Mass., in 1794; studied law with Moses Strong and Rodney C. Royce, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1825, and removed to New York, where he died many years ago.

Edson Allen was born at Guilford in 1804; studied law with Judge Daniel Kellogg; admitted in Windham county in 1835, and after a practice of two years in Rutland removed to Ohio, and died a few years since.

George L. Gale, born at Lenox, Mass., in 1807; read law with Reuben R. Thrall; admitted to the bar in September, 1831; removed to Michigan in 1832, where he died many years ago.

Simeon Wright was born about 1796; graduated at Brown University in 1818; studied law with William Douglass Smith; admitted to the bar in June, 1819; practiced law a few years in Rutland and Pittsford and then removed to Michigan in 1823, where he died in 1833, aged thirty-seven years.

Sumner A. Webber was born in Rutland in 1795; studied law with Charles K. Williams, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1825. He removed to Windsor county in 1826, where he died a few years since.

Henry B. Towslee was born in Pawlet in 1810; studied law with Reuben R. Thrall, and was admitted to the bar April, 1832. Removed to Wisconsin in 1839.

Cephas Smith was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1761; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788; studied law with Israel Smith, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1791. Died in 1815, aged fifty-four.

Leonard E. Lathrop, a native of Hebron, Conn., born in 1772; graduated at Yale College, read law in Connecticut, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in November, 1806; removed to New York in 1834, where he died in 1840, aged sixty-eight years.

Lewis Royce was born in Northfield in 1805; studied law with William Upham at Montpelier, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1830; removed to New York in 1838.

Chauncey Abbott, a native of Cornwall in 1816, graduated at Middlebury College in 1836; studied law with E. F. Hodges, and admitted to the bar in April, 1841; after practice of a few years removed to Wisconsin, and has been a judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

Royal H. Waller was born in Middlebury in 1804; studied law with Rodney C. Royce, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1827. He removed to New York in 1836, where he died many years since.

Nathan Osgood was a native of Sterling, Mass., in 1759; read law without a tutor, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1803, and retired from practice in 1820. He represented Rutland in 1796; county clerk from 1789 to 1805; register of probate from 1803 to 1810. He died in 1841 at the age of eighty-two.

Nathaniel Hamlin was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1777; studied law with Cephas Smith, and admitted to the bar at the March term, 1800. He removed to Ohio in 1816.

Elias Buel, born at Coventry, Conn., in 1770; admitted to the bar in 1793, removed to Burlington in 1796, where he died in 1832, aged sixty-two years.

Solomon Bingham, son of Caleb Bingham, a noted teacher and book-seller, afterward of Boston; born at Salisbury, Conn., in 1770; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791; studied law with Darius Chipman, and admitted to the Rutland county bar, it is supposed, in 1793. He removed to Franklin county, Vt., in 1796, where he was chief justice of the Franklin County Court in 1813. He died in 1840, aged seventy years.

John Kellogg, the oldest son of John and Roxana (Matoon) Kellogg, of Amherst, Mass., was a descendant in the fifth generation, from Joseph Kellogg, one of the first settlers of the town of Hadley, of which the town of Amherst originally formed a part. He was born at Amherst, May 31, 1786. In 1805 he came to Vermont, and on the suggestion of Captain Silas Wright, of Weybridge (the father of the eminent senator and governor of New York, who had been an old neighbor of his father at Amherst), he determined to study law. He pursued his studies in the offices of Loyal Case Kellogg and Hon. Horatio Seymour, at Middlebury, and was admitted to the Addison county bar in 1810. During his entire course of professional studies he supported himself by his own exertions. He began the practice of his profession at Benson May 24, 1810, which he pursued for thirty years with diligence and success and had a large and valuable professional business, from which he retired in 1840, and spent the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits. He died December 22, 1852, aged sixty-six years. He was postmaster, 1813 to 1822; town clerk, 1822 to 1828; member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1822, and representative in the Legislature in 1822, '24, '25, '27, '28, '29, '30 and '31, and in 1830 was speaker *pro tempore* of the House. From 1825 to 1831, brigadier-general of the State militia; in 1838 the Democratic candidate for United States senator and delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Conventions in 1840 and 1844. He was a man of great industry, methodical habits of business and clear and sound judgment, and brought to the discharge of public and private duties great sincerity and integrity. He was three times married and his son, Loyal C. Kellogg, was long time an eminent judge of the Supreme Court.

David L. Farnham, born in Benson in 1803; graduated at Middlebury College in 1823; studied law with John Kellogg; admitted to the bar in 1826, and practiced in Benson until 1828, when he removed to Enosburgh, Vt., and subsequently to Manlius, N. Y., where he died a few years since.

Ira Harman was born in Pawlet in 1781; studied law with Nathaniel Harman, and admitted to the bar in March, 1800; settled in Benson in 1810 and practiced his profession about twenty years; for many years was a sufferer from chronic hypochondria, and died July 17, 1837, aged fifty-six years.

Marshall R. Meacham was born in Benson in 1798; studied law with John Kellogg, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1825; practiced until his death in August, 1833, aged thirty-four years.

Samuel Jackson was admitted to the bar in 1801, and settled in Benson, and removed to Ohio in 1804.

Milo W. Smith was born in Benson in 1800; studied law in Vergennes, and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in September, 1832; and was in practice until when he removed to Plymouth, Indiana, where he died.

Loyal Case Kellogg was born in Benson February 13, 1816. His father was Hon. John Kellogg, long a prominent member of the Rutland county bar. Loyal graduated from Amherst College in 1836, and soon afterward entered the office of Phineas Smith, of Rutland, finishing his studies with his father in Benson. He was admitted to the bar in 1839 and began practice at once in Benson. He remained there until 1859, when he was elected judge of the Supreme Court, and removed to Rutland in 1860, returning to Benson in 1868. He represented Benson in the General Assembly in 1847, 1850, 1851, 1859 and 1871, where he attained a position among the foremost members. He was delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1870 and was one of the eight delegates from Rutland county to the Constitutional Convention of

1857, of which he was elected president. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Amherst College in 1869. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1859, and annually re-elected down to and including 1867, declining the last election. He was a fluent writer, the history of Benson, in the *Vermont Historical Magazine*, and much general literature, being from his pen. He was an able legislator and occupied a place in the front rank of the legal profession. He died at the family homestead in Benson, November 26, 1872.

In addition to these, of whom sketches have been given, the following attorneys have practiced in Benson: Albert Stevens, the first lawyer in the town, practiced two years (1800–1802); was admitted in Chittenden county in 1799. Samuel Jackson began practice in about 1807, but soon left. Both of these are said to have not borne good characters. Ira Harmon settled here in 1810 and continued practice about twenty years. John Kellogg, father of Loyal Case Kellogg, settled in Benson in May, 1810, and practiced until 1840. Marshall R. Meacham began practice here in 1825 and continued to his death in 1833. David L. Farnham practiced from 1826 to 1828, and died in Manlius, N. Y., to which place he removed. Richard W. Smith practiced one year, 1830. Milo W. Smith was in practice from 1831 to 1852, when he removed to Indiana, and there died.

Ebenezer N. Briggs was born in Marlboro, Mass., in 1801; studied law with Gordon Newell at Pittsford, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1823, and settled in practice at Salisbury. He represented that town in the Legislature from 1831 to 1835, and was speaker of the Assembly from 1834 to 1836. He was a member of the first Senate of Vermont from Addison county in 1836-37 and '38, and was the first president of the Senate. He was State's attorney of Addison county from 1831 to 1840, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1828. Mr. Briggs removed to Brandon in 1840, and became equally prominent as a lawyer and in political affairs. He was representative in 1845 and 1848, and was speaker of the House both years. He was also senator from Rutland county three years, 1842 to 1844. He was also State's attorney two years. He was a lawyer of wide practice up to near the time of his death. He died at Brandon.

Rodney V. Marsh, of Brandon, was born July 11, 1807, and became conspicuous in the legal profession. He went to Brandon in 1832, after having studied with Rodney C. Royce and Silas H. Hodges, in Rutland. He was an ardent politician, was elected to the Legislature in 1856, 1857 and 1858, and took an active part in the debates of those sessions. He was a man of broad culture, extensive reading and excellent natural talent. He died March 8, 1872, at Brandon.

Samuel D. Wing was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., February 4, 1823; educated at the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution; studied law with Hon. Ezra June and Hon. Milo L. Bennett, and admitted to the bar in 1844. After a few years' practice at Brandon, abandoned the profession and became connected with railroads. He died at Brandon, November 6, 1863.

Barzillai Davenport was a native of Dummerston; studied law with Hon. John Lynde, of Williamstown, and located in Brandon in 1822; he remained there in practice forty-six years, forty-one of which he was town clerk. He was justice of the peace twenty-eight years; representative in the Legislature 1854-55; one of the assistant judges of the County Court in 1855-56 and 1857. He was much respected as a man and stood high in his profession.

Other attorneys who practiced in the town of Brandon were Elijah Parker, Willard J. Parker, Charles L. Williams, Samuel M. Conant and A. A. Nicholson.

Hon. Chauncey Langdon was one of the conspicuous members of the legal profession in Rutland county. He was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1764, and graduated from Yale College in 1792. His law studies were pursued with Judge Gilbert, of Hebron, Conn., after which he came to Castleton, and there resided until his death in July, 1830. In 1789 and 1800 he was probate judge for the Fairhaven district; was elected a trustee of Middlebury College in 1811; was a Member of Congress in 1815–16. At the time of his death he was one of the State councilors, and was otherwise honored by his constituents. It was said of him by one who knew him well; "To the members of the profession to which he belonged, he has left an example of unyielding integrity, persevering diligence and prudent discretion, worthy of their highest respect and imitation."

Hon. Benjamin Franklin Langdon was a son of the above; born in Castleton October 12, 1798; graduated at Union College in 1818 and from the Law School in Litchfield, Conn., in 1820; was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1821 and practiced until his death, May 31, 1862. In 1837 he was appointed register of probate for the district of Fairhaven, holding the office until 1845. In 1852 he was elected one of the County Court judges, and retained the office until 1855. As a lawyer he was well read and a safe and judicious counselor.

Abiel Pettibone Mead was born in Rutland, April 12, 1789, and graduated at Middlebury in 1813. He first read medicine with Edward Tudor, of Middlebury, and attended lectures in Philadelphia; but he practiced medicine only a few months, when he began reading law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon, of Castleton, and practiced there until his death, July 28, 1839. He was register of probate for the district of Fairhaven from 1814 to 1823 and from 1829 to 1837; representative from Castleton from 1831 to 1833, and State's attorney for Rutland county from 1829 to 1835.

Other attorneys who attained some prominence in the town of Castleton were Hon. Isaac T. Wright, who was admitted in 1832 and practiced until his death in 1862, at the age of fifty-three. He was an assistant judge, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1859–60. Hon. Almon Warner, born in Poultney in 1792, admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1825; removed to Castleton in 1831; register of probate from 1824 to 1829, and judge of probate from 1831 to his death in 1861. Selah H. Merrill, born in Castleton in 1795; graduated at Middlebury 1813; studied law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon and admitted in 1816. He died in 1836; was register of probate from 1830 to 1839; State's attorney from 1830 to 1835; he is remembered as a man of exceptional talents and high standing. Robert Temple was a native of Braintree, Mass., born in 1783; studied law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon and admitted in 1804. He settled first at Castleton and subsequently removed to Rutland, where he died in 1834. He was clerk of the County Court from 1803 to 1820.

Hon. Silas H. Hodges, son of Henry Hodges, of Clarendon, was born in 1804, and graduated from Middlebury College in 1821; he was admitted to the bar in 1825 and with the exception of a few years, from 1833 to 1841, when he was employed in the ministry, followed his profession in Rutland until 1861. At the latter date he was appointed to a position in the patent office.

Spencer Green was a native of Clarendon; studied with W. H. Smith, finishing in Wallingford; after his admission he practiced in Rutland to about 1850, when he removed to Danby. He joined the Union army and died from disease contracted in the service.

Among the attorneys who practiced in Danby and have died, may be mentioned the following: Hon. Morris H. Cook, born in Chester in 1816; studied with Oramel Hutchinson, of Chester, and began practice in 1840; in 1845 came to Danby and was admitted to the bar of Windsor County Court in 1844, and to the Supreme Court of Rutland county in 1847. He was elected assistant judge of the County Court in 1858, and left a lucreative practice to serve in the Seventh Regiment during the Rebellion.

Jonathan C. Dexter, born at Jay, N. Y., in 1810, studied law with Hon. A. L. Brown, in Rutland, and went to Danby in 1831; practiced there five years and several years in Rutland, and in 1849 went California, where he died.

Charles E. Bowen was born in Boston, Mass., in 1816; graduated at Middlebury College in 1836; studied law with Salmon Wires, and was admitted to the Lamoille county bar in June, 1844, and practiced a few years at Danby.

William C. Kittredge, son of Dr. Abel Kittredge, was born in Dalton, Mass., February 23, 1800; graduated at Williams College in 1821, and studied law with Hon. E. H. Mills and Hon. Lewis Strong, of Northampton; was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1823, returning to Fairhaven in 1824, in December of which year he was admitted to the bar of this county. He represented the town in Legislature eight years; was senator two years; two years speaker of the House of Representatives; five years State's attorney; six years judge of the County Court; one year judge of the Circuit Court; one year lieutenant-governor, and seven years assessor of internal revenue. All of these posts Judge Kittredge filled with ability and honor. He died in Rutland while on his way to Bennington, June 11, 1869.

John Burnam, the first lawyer to settle in Middletown, deserves the attention of the biographer. He was born in Old Ipswich, Mass., in 1742, and came to Bennington the first year of its settlement, 1761. In 1765 he removed to Shaftsbury, and although he had not received more than a few weeks of schooling, he was prompted to read up a little on law, on account of having been worsted in a case growing out of the New Hampshire Grants trouble. He accordingly secured a few law books, and so persistently did he study that in a short time he became a prominent "pettifogger." From 1771 to 1779 he was engaged in mercantile business in Bennington, then returned to Shaftsbury where he remained until 1785; was a member of the conventions of 1776–77, which declared the independence of Vermont, and was one of the committee to draft the declaration; he represented Bennington in the Legislature at its first session. He was engaged in the trial of many of the earliest cases in the Bennington County Court, and being generally successful he was induced by Nathaniel Chipman and Stephen R. Bradley to take the attorney's oath, which he did. He represented Middletown six years and died August 1, 1829, aged eighty-seven years.

Hon. Orson Clark, son of Enos, and grandson of Jonas, was born in Middletown February 2, 1802. He taught school several seasons and studied law with his uncle, Jonas Clark, and was admitted to the bar at Rutland in September, 1828; he practiced in Middletown until his death in 1848; he represented his town in 1835–36; was town clerk from 1836 to 1842 inclusive, and one of the senators from this county in 1840–41.

General Jonas Clark was the third son of Jonas, sr., and was sixteen years old when his father settled in Middletown. His entire school education consisted of learning to read. His father being poor, the son learned the mason's trade, which he followed until he was thirty years old, occupying his evenings and leisure in reading and study; thus he obtained most of his legal education, and was admitted to the bar not long after he reached thirty, and soon gained a large practice. He held the office of State's attorney sixteen successive years; was assessor and collector of government taxes in 1819; represented Middletown eighteen years; was justice of the peace forty years; was candidate (Democratic) for governor in 1849, and a member of three Constitutional Conventions. As a lawyer he ranked high and always made the preparation of his cases a subject of deep study. He died at Middletown February 21, 1854. He had three sons, Merritt (now living in Middletown), Horace and Charles.

Barker Frisbie was the youngest son of Joel Frisbie, of Middletown, and studied law with General Jonas Clark, of that town; was admitted to the Rutland bar in 1814, and practiced in Middletown until his death, which occurred in February, 1821. He was elected town clerk in 1815 and held the office until his death. He was a close student, a man of good judgment and gained the respect of the community.

Other Middletown attorneys who have left forever the field of action, were Ahiman Lewis Miner, son of Deacon Gideon Miner, jr., who studied law with Mallary & Warner, Poultney, and Royce & Hodges, Rutland; he was admitted to the bar in 1832; began practice in Wallingford, but removed to Manchester in 1835. He was eight years probate register and three years probate judge of his district; two years in the Legislature; nine years a member of the House or Senate; five years State's attorney for Bennington county, and two years Member of Congress from this district. Roswell Buel, jr., was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1845, but did not practice in the later years of his life.

Hon. Jonathan Brace was, doubtless, the first attorney to settle in Pawlet. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1785, and returned to Connecticut a few years later.

Nathaniel Harmon practiced law in Pawlet for forty years, and won the esteem of his brethren. Much of that long period he was the only attorney in the town. He was a member of the Council of Censors in 1834, and of the Constitutional Convention in 1836. He died in 1845, aged sixty-five years. Hon. Noah Smith, brother of Governor Israel Smith, practiced a few years in Pawlet, going there in the early years of the Revolution; and Hon. Leonard Sargent, practiced a short time in the town, and then removed to Manchester. Truman Squier, another attorney in the town at an early day, removed to Manchester about 1800 where he became prominent.

Other lawyers of the town, of whom details are not available, were Daniel Church, who practiced here for a time; afterward in Arlington and Bennington, and died in Toronto; Nathaniel Harmon and Nathaniel Hamblin, both of whom removed to Ohio after a few years' practice; and George W. Harmon, who succeeded his father, Nathaniel, and removed to Bennington.

Gordon Newell began practice in Pittsford in 1804 He studied with Seth Storrs, of Middlebury, and was admitted in 1801. He continued practice until late in life and died July 3, 1865, aged eighty-six years. His education was not very thorough, but his native talents and great energy enabled him to succeed to a remarkable degree. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1818-19 and was assistant judge of the County Court in 1847–48.

John Pierpoint, born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1806; studied his profession in the Litchfield Law School and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in April, 1827. He at once began practice in Pittsford and three years later removed to Vergennes. He arose to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

John G. Newell and James R. Newell, both sons of Gordon Newell, studied law and were admitted, the former in 1831 and the latter in 1832. John G. practiced in Pittsford until his ill health forced him to abandon the profession. James R. practiced with his father a few years and died August 20, 1864.

Lyman Granger was born in Salisbury, Conn., 1795; graduated at Union College in 1820; studied law with Moses Strong, and admitted to the bar in December, 1821; retired from practice in 1826. Represented Pittsford in 1826-27. Died in 1840, aged forty-five.

James Saterlee studied law with John Cook, and was admitted about 1800, and was the first lawyer of Poultney; removed to New York in 1808.

Hon. Zimri Howe was born in Poultney in 1786 and graduated from Middlebury College in 1810. He studied law with Judge Seymour, of Middlebury, settled in Castleton, where he continued to practice until his death in 1862, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was State senator in 1836–37 and one of the assistant judges of the County Court from 1839 to 1844. Although his life was not a public one to the extent that fell to the lot of many others, it was none the less useful. He was earnest and efficient in supporting and improving the schools, and was a trustee of the Rutland County Grammar School for many years, as well as a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. He was also a zealous advocate of the temperance cause, and all benevolent societies found in him a strong supporter.

Hon. Rollin C. Mallary was one of the most eminent of the early members of the county bar. He was born at Cheshire, Conn., May 27, 1784, and resided there until 1795, when he came to Vermont, locating with his parents in Poultney. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1801, and such progress had he already made in his professional studies that he was admitted to the bar in this county in March, 1807. The next October he was appointed by Governor Smith as secretary of the governor and council. He afterward held the same office from 1809 to 1812 and from 1815 to 1819. He soon took rank among the ablest lawyers in the county and was given the office of State's attorney from 1811 to 1813 and in 1816. He was defeated for Congress in 1819, owing to the fact that the votes of several towns were not returned early enough to be counted. He contested the seat and was successful. So ably did he fill the high office that he received six successive re-elections, and his services were of the highest value. He lived in Castleton until about the time of his going to Congress. He died in Baltimore April 15, 1831.

Moses G. Noyes, son of Moses, born in Duchess county, N. Y., in 1794; graduated a Middlebury in 1819; studied law with David Russell in New York State and was admitted in 1825. He practiced in Poultney about four years and then removed to New York. He died in 1832.

William Buell, born January 12, 1835; graduated at the University of Michigan in 1853 and studied law with J. B. Beaman, of Poultney, and admitted in Rutland county at the March term of 1857. He never practiced here, having taken up the study of theology, and died September 11, 1859.

James S. Harris was born in Canaan, N. H., January 27, 1788 He studied law with Richard Skinner, in Manchester, Bennington county, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1812. He came to Poultney probably not long afterward and secured a good practice. He died March 11, 1866.

Hon. Elisha Ward, born June 20, 1804, in East Poultney; won a high position in the profession. He studied with Judge Woods, of Granville, N. Y., and passed most of his life, when not filling public office, in western New York.

Julian Griswold, born in Poultney in 1804, studied law with Hon. Chauncey Langdon, of Castleton, after having graduated from Castleton Academy. He practiced in Whitehall from 1828 to 1833, went South and died in Georgia in 1836.

Alexander Woodruff Buel, born in Poultney in 1813, fitted at Castleton and read law with Jabez Parkhurst, of Fort Covington, J. G. Buel and Hon. B. F. Langdon, of Castleton; removed to Detroit in 1834, and became eminent in politics.

Hon. Darwin A. Finney was born in Shrewsbury November 3, 1814; studied law with H. L. Richmond and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He spent his active life in Meadville, and died there after having attained eminence in his profession. He held several high offices in his adopted town.

Obadiah Noble, of Tinmouth, was a native of New Hampshire, and was brought to Tinmouth when a child, and died there in 1864 at the age of eighty-seven years. He was justice of the peace thirty-eight years; register of probate in 1799; judge of probate from 1814 to 1828, and assistant judge of the County Court from 1839 to 1842 inclusive; represented the town in Legislature six years, and was senator from the county in 1838-39; was member of the Council of Censors in 1827 and member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1828 and 1836. He was a man of strong character and intellect. Henry Ballard, now in practice in Burlington, is a native of Tinmouth, born in 1836; graduated at the Vermont University in 1861, and from the Albany Law School in 1863; was admitted in September, 1864.

The foregoing sketch embraces brief records of most of the members of the county bar who attained positions entitling them to notice and have passed away. At the present time the bar of Rutland county includes in its membership many who are eminent in the profession and will compare favorably with that of any county in New England. Following is a list of the names of the present bar:

Brandon, George Briggs, Henry C. Harrison, Edward S. Marsh, Eben J. Ormsbee, W. P. Wheeler.

Castleton, J. B. Bromley, H. L. Clark, M. H. Cook, John Howe, M. J. Harrington.

Fairhaven, George M. Fuller, W. H. Preston, C. M. Willard.

Middletown, Roswell Buell.

Pittsford, C. S. Colburn.

Poultney, John B. Beaman, Barnes Frisbie, E. S. Miller, F. S. Platt, Elijah Ross, W. H. Rowland.

Pawlet, Fayette Potter, D. W. Bromley.

Rutland, Wayne Bailey, Joel C. Baker, James Barrett, James C. Barrett, Fred. M. Butler, A. G. Coolidge, Edward Dana, Walter C. Dunton, Edwin Edgerton, Henry Hall, Henry A. Harman, Charles L. Howe, David N. Haynes, P. R. Kendall, G. E. Lawrence, P. M. Meldon, Edward D. Merrill, Edward R. Morse, Thomas W. Maloney, D. E. Nicholson, Frank C. Partridge, John Prout, Redfield Proctor, L. W. Redington, Warren H. Smith, Henry H. Smith, F. G. Swinington, John D. Spellman, Reuben R. Thrall, W. G. Veazey, Aldace F. Walker, Charles K. Williams.

Shrewsbury, Ebenezer Fisher.

Wallingford, Harvey Button.

East Wallingford, Henry P. Hawkins.

Westhaven, R. C. Abell.

West Rutland, Joseph E. Manley, W. B. Butler, E. D. Reardon.

Brief records of these attorneys will be found in the various town histories.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Early Masonic Lodges — Organization of the Grand Lodge of Vermont — Sketches of the Grand Masters — Prominent Rutland County Masons — Elective Officers of the Grand Lodge from its Organization to the Present — History of Center Lodge — Its Reorganization and Officers — Rutland Lodge No. 79 — Hiram Lodge No. 101 — Royal Arch Masons — Lodges in the Various Towns — Odd Fellowship in Rutland County — History of the First Lodge — Grand Army of the Republic.

FREE MASONRY. — Masonic lodges were chartered in this State as early as 1784, the first being Vermont Lodge, at Windsor, which for nearly a decade of years was the only organized body in this jurisdiction. Dorchester Lodge, at Vergennes, was organized in 1798; Union, at Middlebury, 1798; Washington, at Burlington, 1794; Franklin, at St. Albans, 1794; Center, at Rutland, October 15, 1794; Morning Sun, at Bridport, in 1800, etc. The Grand Lodge of Vermont, was organized in 1794; Noah Smith, grand master; Enoch Woodbridge, deputy grand master; John Chipman, senior grand warden; Jonathan White, junior grand warden; Nathaniel Brush, grand treasurer; Thomas Tolman, grand secretary; William Cooley, grand senior deacon, and Roswell Hopkins, grand junior deacon.

Noah Smith was a native of Connecticut, and we have reason to believe he was made a Mason in that State before he came to Vermont. He resided for a time in Rutland, and was a judge of the Supreme Court in 1789, '91, '92, and '93. He died at Bennington and was buried with Masonic honors. Enoch Woodbridge was a prominent citizen of Vermont, a judge of the Supreme Court in 1798, '99 and 1800, and the grandfather of our honored brother, Hon. Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes. John Chipman, the grand senior warden, was a native of Connecticut, and afterward the honored grand master of Vermont for eighteen years. In 1766 he left Salisbury, Conn., with fifteen other young men and became a pioneer settler of the Lake Champlain valley, at Salisbury. He was an aid to the first Governor Chittenden, sheriff of Addison county for twelve years, was in the battle of Lexington, shouldered his musket and was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, accompanied Seth Warner's regiment to Canada, and participated in the capture of St. Johns and Montreal. He was at the battles of Hubbardton, Bennington and Saratoga, and commanded at Fort Edward and Fort George. He was made a Mason at Albany, N. Y., in 1779, and was a charter member of Dorchester Lodge, No. 1, at Vergennes. He died at Middlebury full of honors and years and received a Masonic burial.

Nathaniel Brush was an honored citizen of Bennington. Thomas Tolman, the first grand secretary, and there has been but eleven since his day, was a prominent citizen of Vermont, and quite a public spirited and loyal citizen in the earlier days of the Mountain Republic, as it was called in the ancient days. William Cooley, the grand senior deacon, was a resident of Rupert, and died esteemed by all who knew him. The grand junior deacon, Colonel Roswell Hopkins, in his day was known and read of all men; clerk of the Legislature from 1779 to 1788, secretary of State from 1788 to 1801; an honored citizen and Mason, and received Masonic honors at his burial. The following brief biographical notes of other Grand officers must suffice us. John Chipman, of whom we have spoken, was the second grand master. Jonathan Nye, the third grand master, was a prominent clergyman. Lemuel Whitney, the fourth grand master, was a giant in his day, both physically, morally and mentally; a native of Massachusetts, he came to Brattleboro in 1787, and died there April 4, 1847, and was laid to rest with the services of the institution he had so long loved and served so well. It is said of him: "The Masonic jewels he wore never invested a nobler man or covered a better heart."

The fifth grand master was George Robinson, an honored citizen of Burlington. Phineas White was the sixth grand master. The seventh grand master was George E. Wales, who served for two years. He was a genial and beloved member of the craft whose kindly nature and free heart proved his misfortune. He represented Vermont in Congress from 1824 to 1829. The eighth grand master was Nathan B. Haswell, a sterling man, representing one of the early, prominent and loyal families of Vermont. He occupied the Oriental chair from 1829 to 1847, during that period of storm and fire, when timid men quailed and lost heart before the violent tempest that surrounded them; but he, lion-hearted, like a towering monument took his position, firm and unyielding as the granite of our mountains, never hauled down the banner of Masonry, and never allowed a friend or foe to trample upon it under any circumstances. His firm position, while it brought him political ostracism, social and religious disfranchisement, gained the respect of his more considerate and thoughtful fellow men. While the fires burned dimly upon the altars of our lodges, there was a quiet and unostentatious band of men, who annually relit the three great lights, and the Grand Lodge never failed to convene for fourteen years, when not a single subordinate existed for it to represent.

It was the *Great Grand Lodge* to him, and a gallant band of men stood beside him, and the roll is an honored one: Philip C. Tucker, Luther B. Hunt, Lavius Fillmore, Wyllys Lyman, Barnabas Ellis, John Brainard, Joseph Howes, Ebenezer T. Englesby, Dan. Lyon, Oramel H. Smith, John B. Hollenbeck, Sumner A. Webber, William Hidden and David A. Murray. When the thunder had ceased and the clouds cleared away over the field of this terrific political and religious battle, these stalwart men stood erect, unharmed, Godlike, consistent and faithful Masons. Among their associates were Samuel S. Butler, Barzillai Davenport, Joshua Doane, Samuel Wilson, Coit Parkhurst, Heman Green and Oramel Williams.

George M. Hall was a prominent physician of the town of Swanton, and was grand master in 1868, '69 and'70. He was an eminent member of the order. L. B. Englesby held the office from 1862 to 1867 inclusive, and honored it in every way. The others who have held the high office are living. Rutland has had but one grand master, Henry H. Smith, who filled the office with ability and honor in 1876 and 1877. Mr. Smith was born in Middletown, Vt., April 3, 1837; received a good English education; came to Rutland in April, 1854; studied law with Reuben R. Thrall and Charles L. Williams, and was admitted in September, 1858. He has held the office of county clerk since 1868.

Among the men who were the early promoters of the plan of Masonry in Vermont were brother Nathaniel Chipman, whose fame as a jurist has been excelled by few. He never released his interest in the lodge, or his punctual attendance upon its communications, whether upon the bench of the Supreme Court in the United States Senate, or as United States District Judge, and during his residence in Rutland was a frequent if not constant attendant upon old Center Lodge. His name is recorded quite frequently as a visitor in Washington, Alexandria, Lodge, from 1797 to 1803, while United States Senator, that then being the nearest lodge to the national capital. His predecessor in the Senate, brother Isaac Tichenor, was also a frequent visitor to the same lodge.

He was made a Mason in a military lodge while a lieutenant under Washington in the regular army. His affiliation at the time of his death was with Rainbow Lodge at Middletown, of which he was at one time master.

The following list of those who have been prominent in the Order in this county are given by Mr. Clark: Ira Allen, Seth Warner, Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Martin Chittenden, Gamaliel Painter, Ebenezer Allen, Heman Allen, Isaac Tichenor, Israel Smith, Nathaniel Niles, Daniel Chipman, Samuel Hitchcock, E. D. Woodbridge, David Edmunds, Thomas Leverett, Rev. William Miller, General Sylvester Churchill, Daniel Baldwin, John Stanley, Lyman Mower, Martin Field, Jabez Proctor, Salmon Dutton, D. Azro, A. Buck, Jeremy L. Cross, Samuel Goss, Jeduthan Loomis, Jonas Clark, Norman Williams, Martin Roberts, Rev. Aaron Leland, Reuben Wood, Rev. Samuel H. Tupper, Rev. Joel Clapp, Hastings Warren, Daniel L. Potter, Henry Stanley, Orlando Stevens, David P. Noyes. Rev. Ira Ingraham, Robert B. Bates, Rev. Sherman Kellogg, Roswell Bottum, John Kellogg, Benson, Rev. Josiah Hopkins, New Haven, Rev. Joel Winch, Northfield, Dudley Chase, Randolph, George B. Shaw, Rev. Truman Seymour, Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D. The later and more familiar names are Jacob Collamer, Charles Linsley, Julius Converse, Leonard Sargent, Rev. Kitteridge Haven, Luther L. Dutcher, Horatio Needham, Daniel Needham, Hampden Cutts, Merritt Clark, Homer E. Hubbell, Harvey Munsill, Frederick E. Woodbridge, George F. Edmunds, H. Henry Powers, George W. Hendee, Franklin Fairbanks, John Prout, Charles H. Joyce, Kittridge Haskins, Jacob Estey, R. W. Clarke, B. D. Harris, Edwin Wheelock, Norman Seaver, Edward S. Dana, George Nichols and J. W. Hobart.

A List of Elective Officers of the Grand Lodge of Vermont from 5794 *to* 5885.

	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	G. S. WARDENS	G. J. WARDENS.	G. TREASURERS.	G. SECRETARIES.	GRAND SEN. DEA.	GRAND JUN. DEA.
5794	Noah Smith	Enoch Woodbridge	John Chipman	Jonathan White	Nathaniel Brush	Thomas Tolman	William Cooley	Roswell Hopkins
5795	Noah Smith	Enoch Woodbridge	John Chipman	Jonathan White	Nathaniel Brush	David Fay	William Cooley	Roswell Hopkins
5796	Noah Smith	Enoch Woodbridge	John Chipman	Jonathan White	Nathaniel Brush	David Fay	William Cooley	Roswell Hopkins
5797	John Chipman	Samuel Hitchcock	Stephen Jacob	William Cooley	Nathaniel Brush	David Fay	Roswell Hopkins	Cornelius Lynde
5798	John Chipman	Samuel Hitchcock	Stephen Jacob	William Cooley	Nathaniel Brush	Roswell Hopkins	Cornelius Lynde	James Shafter
5799	John Chipman	Samuel Hitchcock	Stephen Jacob	William Cooley	Nathaniel Brush	Roswell Hopkins	Cornelius Lynde	James Shafter
5800	John Chipman	Samuel Hitchcock	Stephen Jacob	William Cooley	Nathaniel Brush	Roswell Hopkins	Cornelius Lynde	Seth Pomeroy
5801	John Chipman	Jabez G. Fitch	Stephen Jacob	William Cooley	Seth Storrs	Roswell Hopkins	John Cook	Thomas Tolman
5802	John Chipman	Aaron Leland	William Cooley	Charles Bulkley	Seth Storrs	Josias Smith	John Cook	Nichols Goddard
5803	John Chipman	Aaron Leland	William Cooley	Charles Bulkley	Seth Storrs	Josias Smith	Thomas Tolman	Seth Pomeroy
5804	John Chipman	Aaron Leland	Nichols Goddard	Charles Bulkley	Seth Storrs	Josias Smith	John Woodward	Seth Pomeroy
5805	John Chipman	David Leavitt	Nichols Goddard	John Henry	Seth Storrs	Josias Smith	John Woodward	Luther E. Hall
5806	John Chipman	John Henry	Nichols Goddard	Charles Bulkley	Seth Storrs	E. D. Woodbridge	John Woodward	Luther E Hall
5807	John Chipman	Martin Field	Charles Bulkley	Isaac Greene	Seth Storrs	E. D. Woodbridge	John Woodward	Luther E. Hall
5808	John Chipman	Jonathan Nye	John Woodward	David Russell	George Robinson	E. D. Woodbridge	Luther E. Hall	James Porter
5809	John Chipman	John Woodward	Nichols Goddard	Samuel Austin	George Robinson	E. D. Woodbridge	Joseph Winslow	Asa Strong
5810	John Chipman	Isaac Tichenor	Nichols Goddard	Jairus Hall	George Robinson	E. D. Woodbridge	Moses Strong	Asa Strong
5811	John Chipman	Martin Field	Edward Eels	Jairus Hall	George Robinson	Joseph Winslow	Asa Strong	Ezra Bliss
5812	John Chipman	Martin Field	Edward Eels	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	Joseph Winslow	Asa Strong	Ezra Bliss
5813	John Chipman	Martin Field	Edward Eels	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	Joseph Winslow	Asa Strong	John Smith, jr
5814	John Chipman	Lemuel Whitney	Phineas White	Luther E. Hall	George Robinson	Jonathan Nye	S. Williams, jr	Elisha Hotchkiss
5815	Jonathan Nye	George Robinson	Lemuel Whitney	Luther E. Hall	Phineas White	J. Robinson, jr	George E. Wales	John Nason
5816	Jonathan Nye	George Robinson	Lemuel Whitney	James Farnsworth	Phineas White	J. Robinson, jr	George E. Wales	S. Williams, jr
5817	Jonathan Nye	George Robinson	Lemuel Whitney	James Farnsworth	Phineas White	J. Robinson, jr	Silas Bowen	Samuel Hurlburt
5818	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	James Farnsworth	Phineas White	Jeduthan Loomis	D. Azro A. Buck	Silas Bowen	Samuel Hurlburt
5819	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	Phineas White	J D. Farnsworth	Jeduthan Loomis	D. Azro A. Buck	Elisha Hopkins	Samuel Hurlburt
5820	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	Jos. D. Farnsworth	Silas Bowen	Jeduthan Loomis	D. Azro A. Buck	Elisha Hopkins	Thomas Boynton
5821	Lemuel Whitney	George Robinson	Jos. D. Farnsworth	Silas Bowen	Jeduthan Loomis	D. Azro A. Buck	Napthali Shaw	Benjamin Smith
5822	Geo. Robinson	Phineas White	Silas Bowen	George E Wales	Joseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	Napthali Shaw	Benjamin Smith
5823	Geo. Robinsen	Phineas White	George E. Wales	Napthali Shaw, 2d.	Joseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	N. B. Haswell	Nathan B. Haswell
5824	Phineas White	George E. Wales	Napthali Shaw, 2d.	N. B. Haswell	Jeseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	Luther B. Hunt	Luther B. Hunt
5825	Phineas White	George E. Wales	Napthali Shaw, 2d.	N. B. Haswell	Joseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	Luther B. Hunt	Philip C. Tucker
5826	Phineas White	George E. Wales	N. B. Haswell	Luther B. Hunt	Joseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	Philip C Tucker	Philip C. Tucker
5827	George E. Wales	Nathan B. Haswell	Luther B. Hunt	Philip C. Tucker	Joseph Howes	D. Azro A. Buck	Wyllys Lyman	Wyllys Lyman
5828	George E. Wales	Nathan B. Haswell	Luther B. Hunt	Philip C. Tucker	Joseph Howes	Oramel H Smith	Wyllys Lyman	Dana Hyde
5829	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Luther B. Hunt	Wyllys Lyman	Joseph Howes	Oramel H. Smith	T. F. Hammond	Dana Hyde
5830	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Luther B. Hunt	Wyllys Lyman	Joseph Howes	Oramel H. Smith	T. F. Hammond	S. A. Webber
5831	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	Thos. F. Hammond	Joseph Howes	Oramel H. Smith	S. A. Webber	S. A. Webber
5832	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	Thos. F. Hammond	Joseph Howes	Oramel H. Smith	S. A. Webber	Harry Richardson
5833	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	Barnabas Ellis	Joseph Howes	John B. Hollenbeck	S. A. Webber	Harry Richardson
5834	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	Solomon Mason	E T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Harry Richardson
5835	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	David A. Murray
5836	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5837	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5838	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5839	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald

	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	G. S. WARDENS.	G. J. WARDENS.	G. TREASURERS.	G. SECRETARIES.	GRAND SEN. DEA.	GRAND JUN. DEA.
5840	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5841	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5842	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5843	N. B. Haswell	Philip C Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5844	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5845	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	Lavius Filmore	John Brainard	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5846	N. B. Haswell	Philip C. Tucker	John Brainard	Samuel S. Butler	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	William Hidden	Richard Fitzgerald
5847	Philip C. Tucker	John Brainard	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	E. T. Englesby	John B. Hollenbeck	Dan Lyon	Richard Fitzgerald
5848	Philip C. Tucker	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	Samuel Wilson	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	Joshua Doane
5849	Philip C. Tucker	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	Samuel Wilson	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	John S. Webster
5850	Philip C. Tucker	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	Samuel Wilson	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	John S. Webster
5851	Philip C. Tucker	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	Samuel Wilson	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	John S. Webster
5852	Philip C. Tucker	Samuel S. Butler	Joshua Doane	Coit Parkhurst	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	John S. Webster
5853	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Joshua Doane	Gamaliel Washburn	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Heman Greene	John S. Webster
5854	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Gamaliel Washburn	John S. Webster	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	Oramel Williams	George M. Hall
5855	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Gamaliel Washburn	John S. Webster	Dan Lyon	John B. Hollenbeck	George M. Hall	Joseph Boles
5856	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Gamaliel Washburn	John S. Webster	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	George M. Hall	Joseph Boles
5857	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Gamaliel Washburn	John S. Webster	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	George M. Hall	Joseph Boles
5858	Philip C. Tucker	Barzillai Davenport	Gamaliel Washburn	John S. Webster	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	George M. Hall	Joseph Boles
5859	Philip C. Tucker	Gamaliel Washburn	George M. Hall	George M. Hall	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	William P. Russell	O. H. McKenzie
5860	Philip C. Tucker	Gamaliel Washburn	George M. Hall	William P. Russell	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	R. W. Clark	N. P. Bowman
5861	Philip C. Tucker	Gamaliel Washburn	George M. Hall	William P. Russell	William G. Shaw	John B. Hollenbeck	R. W. Clark	N. P. Bowman
5862	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Nathan P. Bowman	William G. Shaw	Henry Clark	Samuel Brooks	Benjamin H. Dewey
5863	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Nathan P. Bowman	William G. Shaw	Henry Clark	Samuel Brooks	Benjamin H. Dewey
5864	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Nathan P. Bowman	William G. Shaw	Henry Clark	Samuel Brooks	Benjamin H. Dewey
5865	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Benjamin H. Dewey	William G. Shaw	Henry Clark	Samuel Brooks	H. H. Powers
5866	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Benjamin H. Dewey	William G. Shaw	Henry Clark	Samuel Brooks	H. H. Powers
5867	L. B. Englesby	George M. Hall	R. W. Clark	Benjamin H. Dewey	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	H. H. Powers	William H. Johnson
5868	George M. Hall	Benjamin H. Dewey	S. G. Heaton	Park Davis	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	N. B. Loomis	William H. Johnson
5869	George M. Hall	Benjamin H. Dewey	S. G. Heaton	Park Davis	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	N. B. Loomis	D. J. Safford
5870	George M. Hall	Park Davis	Nathan P. Bowman	William H. Vinton	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	D. J. Safford	A. T. Clark
5871	Park Davis	Nathan P. Bowman	William H. Vinton	E. C. Houghton	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	D. J. Safford	A. T. Clark
5872	Park Davis	Nathan P. Bowman	William H. Vinton	E. C. Houghton	C. W Woodhouse	Henry Clark	James Holloway	L. M. Read
5873	Park Davis	Nathan P. Bowman	E. C. Houghton	Lavant M. Read	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	James Holloway	William S. Hopkins
5874	N. P. Bowman	E. C. Houghton	Lavant M. Read	Henry P. Smith	C. W. Woodhouse	Henry Clark	James Holloway	William S. Hopkins
5875	N. P. Bowman	E. C. Houghton	Lavant M. Read	Henry P. Smith	John A. Butler	Henry Clark	James Holloway	William S. Hopkins
5876	H. H. Smith	Daniel P. Webster	Lavant M. Read	Jonathan L. Mack	John A. Butler	Henry Clark	James Holloway	William S. Hopkins
5877	H. H. Smith	Daniel P. Webster	Lavant M. Read	Jonathan L. Mack	John A. Butler	Henry Clark	James Holloway	William S. Hopkins
5878	Lavant M. Read	Daniel P. Webster	Lucius C. Butler	Ozro Meacham	John A. Butler	Henry Clark	Hiram F. Stevens	J. W. F. Washburn
5879	Lavant M. Read	Daniel P Webster	Lucius C. Butler	Ozro Meacham	John A. Butler	Henry Clark	Hiram F. Stevens	J. W. F. Washburn
5880	Lavant M. Read	Daniel P. Webster	Lucius C. Butler	Ozro Meacham	John A. Butler	William H. Root	J. W. F. Washburn	Allen L. Pease
5881	Lucius C. Butler	Ozro Meacham	Marsh O. Perkins	Alfred A. Hall	John A. Butler	William H. Root	J. W. F. Washburn	Allen L. Pease
5882	Lucius C. Butler	Ozro Meacham	Marsh O. Perkins	Alfred A. Hall	John A. Butler	William H. Root	Allen L. Pease	H. W. Hutchins
5883	Ozro Meacham	Marsh O. Perkins	Alfred A. Hall	George W. Wing	John A. Butler	William H. Root	Allen L. Pease	H. W. Hutchins
5884	Ozro Meacham	Marsh O. Perkins	Alfred A. Hall	George W. Wing	John A. Butler	William H. Root	Allen L. Pease	H. W. Hutchins
5885	M. O. Perkins	Alfred A. Hall	George W. Wing	D. M. Brown	John A. Butler	William H. Root	John H. Whipple	W. J. Sperry

Center Lodge, No. 6, was the first lodge granted by the Grand Lodge after its organization. This was done at a session held as the record reads which "met at the house of Brother Gove in Rutland" on October 15, 1794. The petitioners were Nathaniel Chipman, Jonathan Wells, Jonathan Parker, jr., Israel Smith and Cephas Smith, jr. The charter bears date Bennington, January 9, 1795, and of Masonry 5795, signed Noah Smith, grand master, Thomas Tolman, grand secretary. The first officers named were Nathaniel Chipman, worshipful master; Jonathan Wells, senior warden; Jonathan Parker, jr., junior warden.

Among the Rutland men who were prominent in this lodge in past years may be mentioned William Storer, the printer who taught Horace Greeley, "the art preservative;" Medad Sheldon, father of Dr. Lorenzo Sheldon; Gordon Newell, who was for many years county judge; Jesse Gove, at whose house the first grand lodge in Rutland convened; James and Ezekiel Porter; Darius Chipman, brother of Nathaniel and Daniel; William Page, jr., father of the late ex-governor, John B. Page; Samuel Williams, LL. D., and his son Charles K., both eminent men in the State; William Gookin, the manufacturer and merchant of Center Rutland; Dr. Silas Bowen, of Clarendon, and many others of later years whom we cannot stop to note.

In connection with this lodge Mr. Clark wrote as follows: "The by-laws of Center Lodge, No. 6, were models, and since I have made them a study, it has occurred to me that a single article would adapt them to the present as to make them far superior to those now in use. Some of the provisions will be given. The regular communications were on the second Monday of each month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously dispensed with; the festival of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, was to be celebrated, which generally ended by one celebration on the 24th of June. There were twelve celebrations, the memoranda of which were preserved among the papers of the late Chauncey K. Williams. I cannot enumerate them in full. Charles K. Williams pronounced an oration St. John's Day, June 24, 1828, on the life of our distinguished brother De Witt Clinton. The manuscript is undoubtedly in the possession of his family. It was never published. On other occasions orations were delivered June 24, before Center Lodge, by Rev. Amos Dewey, Rodney C. Royce, William Page, jr., Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard, Rev. Hadley Proctor, Rev. Nathaniel Niles, Silas H. Hodges, Cephas Smith, jr., and Philip C. Tucker, which was probably the last, in 1830."

Center Lodge was reorganized by a dispensation granted by Philip C. Tucker, grand master, to Leland Howard, Calvin Spencer, Dike W. Hall, W. W. Bailey, Charles Woodhouse, Amasa Pooler, Ruel Parker, Lorenzo Sheldon, O. H. Round, E. Bailey, Truman L. Reed, Abel Dunklee, Benjamin Smith, Henry Holden, A. Dikeman, Joel M. Mead, Luther Thrall. Dike W. Hall, master; Ruel Parker, senior warden; W. W. Bailey, junior warden. The appointed officers were: O. H. Rounds, senior deacon; Calvin Spencer, junior deacon; Joseph Gaskill, treasurer; Henry Holden, secretary. The first meeting was held February 3, 1853. Miner Hilliard was the candidate to receive the degrees. In January brother W. W. Bailey, an efficient member, died, and a series of memorial resolutions were adopted. Until 1855 the duties of the principal officers were performed by brothers Barzillai Davenport, Benjamin Smith and O. H. Rounds. On the 26th of June, 1856, a public installation took place at the Congregational Church, Barzillai Davenport, of Brandon deputy grand master, presided. An address was delivered before a large audience by Henry Smith, of Claremont, N. H. After the address the lodge was publicly consecrated and the following officers of the lodge installed: Benjamin Smith, worshipful master; O. H. Rounds, S. W.; Ruel Parker, J. W.; Joseph Gaskill, treas.; Amasa Pooler, sec.; Calvin Spencer, S. D.; E. A. Pond, J. D.; S. D. Jenness, H. S. Smith, stewards; J. H. Smith, tyler. The procession then moved to the Franklin House, where the lodge partook of dinner. The principal officers in each year have been as follows:

1856, O. H. Rounds, M.; S. D. Jenness, S. W.; Z. V. K. Wilson, J. W. 1857, Z. V. K. Wilson, M.; S. D. Jenness, S. W.; E. A. Pond, J. W. 1858, E. A. Pond, M.; E. V. N. Harwood, S. W.; Charles B. Frost, J. W. 1859, E. A. Pond, M.; Samuel Williams, S. W.; E. A. Morse, J. W. 1860, Samuel D. Jenness, M.; O. H. Rounds, S. W.; J. W. Cramton, J. W. 1861, Samuel Williams, M.; W. H. Hotchkiss, S. W.; Moses Hayward, J. W. 1862, Samuel Williams, M.; W. H. Hotchkiss, S. W.; A. R. Howard, J. W. 1863, W. H. Hotchkiss, M.; A. R. Howard, S. W.; Ben K. Chase, J. W. 1864, Z. V. K. Wilson, M.; Ben K. Chase, S. W.; William T. Nichols, J. W. 1865, E. A. Pond, M.; Charles H. Sheldon, S. W.; N. S. Stearns, J. W. 1866, Charles H. Sheldon, M.; Ben K. Chase, S. W.; B. W. Marshall, J. W. 1867, Charles H. Sheldon, M.; B. W. Marshall, S. W.; A. P. Fuller, J. W. 1868, B. W. Marshall, M.; John A. Sheldon, S. W.; A. P. Fuller, J. W. 1869, B. W. Marshall, M.; John A. Sheldon, S. W.; H. H. Smith, J. W. 1870, John H. Sheldon, M.; Henry H. Smith, S. W.; Hiram A. Smith, J. W. 1871, John A. Sheldon, M.; Henry H. Smith, S. W.; Hiram A. Smith, J. W. 1872, Henry H. Smith, M.; Hiram A. Smith, S. W.; C. F. Rollin, J. W. 1873, Henry H. Smith, M.; Hiram A. Smith, S. W.; C. V. Rollin, J. W. 1874, Hiram A. Smith, M.; C. V. Rollin, S. W.; Thomas C. Robbins, J. W. 1875, Hiram A. Smith, M.; Thomas C. Robbins, S. W.; George P. Russell, J. W. 1876, Thomas C. Robbins, M.; George P. Russell, S. W.; E. M. Edgerton, J. W. 1877, Thomas C. Robbins, M.; George P. Russell, S. W.; E. M. Edgerton, J. W. 1878, Thomas C. Robbins, M.; Judah Dana, S. W.; Charles E. Ross, J. W. 1879. Thomas C. Robbins, M.; Charles E. Ross, S. W.; John N. Woodfin, J. W. 1880, Charles E. Ross, M.; John N. Woodfin, S. W.; Frank B. Kidder, J. W. 1881, Charles E. Ross, M.; John N. Woodfin, S. W.

William H. Bryant, J. W. 1882, John N. Woodfin, M.; Edward Dana, S. W.; Stephen W. Mead, J. W. 1883, J. N. Woodfin, M.; Edward Dana, S. W.; Stephen W. Mead, J. W. 1884, Edward Dana, M.; Stephen W. Mead, S. W.; Charles Turner, J. W.

Rutland Lodge, No. 79. — This was the second lodge in the town and its charter was granted by the Grand Lodge June 11, 1868, to Z. V. K. Wilson, J. Dunham Green, Samuel E. Burnham, L. L. Pearsons, W. H. Schryver, Silas T. Holcomb, Leander Morton, M. M. Crooker, Albert Pratt, N. L. Davis, Samuel D. Jenness, William B. Thrall, Ben. Tilley, Charles E. Campbell, Fred. A. Shattuck, C. S. Kingsley and Nathan Stearns. The roll of principal officers has been: 1867, J. Dunham Green, M.; S. D. Jenness, S. W.; N. L. Davis, J. W. 1868, Nathan S. Stearns, M.; William B. Thrall, S. W.; L. H. Hager, J. W. 1869, Z. V. K. Wilson, M.; L. L. Pearsons, S. W.; S. T. Holcomb, J. W. 1870, L. L. Pearsons, M.; J. H. McIntyre, S. W.; S. T. Holcomb, J. W. 1871, L. L. Pearsons, M.; A. H. Cobb, S. W.; Ion Lippincott, J. W. 1872, Ion Lippincott, M.; George E. Clark, S. W.; Charles E. Campbell, J. W. 1873, L. L. Pearsons, M.; A. S. Marshall, S. W.; John M. Otis, J. W. 1874, L. L. Pearsons, M.; A. S. Marshall, S. W.; George E. Clark, J. W. 1875, A. S. Marshall, M.; George E. Clark, S. W.; Samuel Terrill, J. W. 1876, A. S. Marshall, M.; Samuel Terrill, S. W.; Henry Connor, J. W. 1877, A. S. Marshall, M.; Samuel Terrill, S. W.; Samuel E. Burnham, J. W. 1878, Samuel Terrill, M.; Samuel E. Burnham, S. W.; Byron H. Rice, J. W. 1879, Samuel Terrill, M.; Samuel E. Burnham, S. W.; Charles E. Campbell, J. W. 1880, Samuel Terrill, M.; Samuel E. Burnham, S. W.; Charles E. Campbell, J. W. 1881, Samuel Terrill, M.; J. H. McIntyre, S. W.; Charles E. Campbell, J. W. 1882, John. H. McIntyre, M.; William A. Hill, S. W.; Moses Ford, J. W. 1883, John H. McIntyre, M.; William A. Hill, S. W.; Moses Ford, J. W. 1884, John H. McIntyre, M.; R. R. Mead, S. W.; Moses Ford, J. W.

Hiram Lodge, No. 101. — The charter of this lodge was granted at the session of the Grand Lodge, at Burlington, June 11, 1878, to Lorenzo Sheldon, William Gilmore, Hiram A. Smith, Charles H. Sheldon, W. B. Butler, J. M. Dewey, Francis Degan, W. W. Dygert, Daniel Fosburg, Frank Gorham, Lorenzo P. Holt, D. D. Holt, L. J. Hoadley, J. E. Harmon, William H. Liscomb, Richard Lane, Hugh McNeil, Frank A. Morse, W. A. Thrall, Marcellus Newtown, C. E. Nason, M. Odell, S. A. Proctor, H. Pritchard, E. D. Poronto, Joseph Pajeau, Harley G. Sheldon, John A. Salisbury, Charles H. Slason, B. W. Seymour, Will Tenny, William K. Strong, C. H. White.

Following are the officers to the present time: — 1879–80, Hiram A. Smith, M.; Marcellus Newton, S. W.; Will Tenny, J. W. 1881, Hiram A. Smith, M.; L. J. Hoadley, S. W.; R. R. Mead, J. W. 1882, B. W. Seymour, M.; L. J. Hoadley, S. W.; E. C. Fish, jr., J. W. 1883 and '84, the same officers. 1885, L. J. Hoadley, M.; E. C. Fish, jr., S. W.; J. G. Crippen, J. W.

Royal Arch Masons. — *Davenport Chapter*, No. 17, was organized and held its first convocation in Rutland, January 14, 1867; its charter is dated October 28, 1867. The charter members were Z. V. K. Wilson, G. J. Wardwell, E. A. Pond, W. M. Field, L. B. Smith, J. B. Chandler, S. D. Jenness, A. M. Stockwell, G. W. Crawford, J. D. Greene, M. Hayward, L. A. Morse, N. A. Woods, E. L. Cardelle, L. Sheldon, C. Spencer, G. W. Morse, J. H. McIntyre, B. G. Merritt, A. Robertson, M. H. Smith, and G. A. Tuttle. The first officers of the chapter were as follows: E. A. Pond, H. P.; S. D. Jenness, K.; M. H. Smith, S.; C. H. Sheldon, C. H.; S. D. Jenness, P. S.; E. L. Cardelle, R. A. C.; J. Dana, G. M. 3d Vail; A. M. Stockwell, G. M. 2d Vail; J. H. McIntyre, G. M. 1st Vail; G. A. Tuttle, treasurer; L. A. Morse, secretary; A. Pooler, sentinel. The present officers are as follows: S. Terrill, H. P.; A. J. Hesseltine, K.; W. S. Terrill, S.; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer; L. L. Pearsons, secretary; Rolla Barker, C. H.; James Everson, P. S.; A. T. Tyrrell, R. A. C.; George D. Babbitt, master 3d Vail; E. V. Ross, master 2d Vail; C. M. Gleason, master 1st Vail; C. E. Campbell, tyler.

Farmers' Chapter, No. 9 (Brandon) — was chartered August 11, 1853, and now has the following officers: F. N. Manchester, high priest; Hiram Roberts, king; E. J. Bliss, scribe; R. F. Kidder, secretary; James Knapp, treasurer; Ozro Meacham, captain of the host; Charles O. Meacham, principal sojourner; Philip Ahn, royal arch captain; F. C. Spooner, master 3d vail; V. V. Blackmer, master 2d vail; George A. Crossman, master 1st vail; R. J. Carlisle, steward; J. W. Symons, steward; S. F. Calhoun, chaplain; N. S. Capen, tyler.

Poultney Chapter, No. 10 (Poultney) — was chartered August 10, 1854. Its present officers are as follows: M. J. Horton, high priest; M. O. Stoddard, king; J. H. Tay, scribe; F. M. Good, secretary.

Knights Templar — *Killington Commandery, No.* 6 — was organized at Rutland and held its first convention July 23, 1867. Following are the names of the charter members: M. H. Smith, J. Barrett, L. Howard, E. A. Pond, E. A. Morse, E. L. Cardelle, S. D. Jenness, M. S. Richardson, M. Hayward, H. E. Chamberlin, L. B. Smith, G. A. Tuttle, G. J. Wardwell, C. H. Sheldon, J. D. Green, G. W. Crawford, B. Davenport, E. G. Tuttle and A. Pooler. The first officers of the commandery were as follows: M. H. Smith, E. C.; E. A. Pond, gen.; S. D. Jenness, C. G.; E. L. Cardelle, prel.; E. A. Morse, S. W.; C. H. Sheldon, J. W.; G. A. Tuttle, treas.; J. D. Green, rec.; L. B. Smith, st. br.; H. E. Chamberlin, sw. br.; M. S. Richardson, warden; James Barrett, E. G. Tuttle and M. Hayward, captains of guard; A. Pooler, sentinel. This commandery has always been in a prosperous condition, and now has the following officers: Will F. Lewis, E. C.; J. H. McIntyre, gen.; J. C. Temple, capt. gen.; S. Terrill, prel.; A. T. Tyrrell, S. W.; W. S. Terrill, J. W.; L. G. Kingsley, treas.; L. L. Pearson, rec.; F. H. Chapman, st. br.; E. A. Fuller, sw. br.; Chas. Clark, warden; G. D. Babbitt, F. J. Wade and C. A. Gale, captains of guard; C. E. Campbell, tyler.

Davenport Council. — This council was organized under dispensation, June 17, 1867, and was granted a charter bearing the same date. The officers were S. D. Jenness, T. I. M.; J. B. Chandler, R. I. M.; W. H. Schryver, I. M. The council is now in a prosperous condition and has the following officers: T. C. Robins, T. I. M.; H. H. Smith, R. I. M.; Samuel Terrill, I. M.; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer; A. S. Marshall, recorder; J. H. McIntyre, C. of G.; C. E. Kendall, P. C.; A. J. Hesseltine, steward; R. Barker, sentinel.

Acacia Lodge, No. 91 (Benson). — Chartered June 10, 1869. Following are the names of the first officers: C. R. Hawley, W. M.; L. D. Ross, S. W.; H. S. Howard, J. W.; R. P. Walker, treas.; H. A. Norton, sec.; D. L. Osgood, S. D.; J. H. Bates, J. D.; Allen L. Hale, tyler. The successive masters since Mr. Hawley have been L. Howard Kellogg, D. L. Osgood and A. J. Dickinson.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Albert J. Dickinson, W. M.; Ellsworth H. Fay, S. W.; Perry Carter, J. W.; Henry S. Howard, treasurer; Royal D. King, secretary; David L. Osgood, S. D.; Wm. Ward, J. D.; Patsey Donahue, Henry S. Howard, stewards; Geo. E. King, tyler.

Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 21. — The first Masonic organization in Brandon was the Washington Lodge No. 21, which was chartered on the 15th day of October, 1802. The first meeting was held on the 25th of November following, at the house of Hiram Norton. The first officers were Hiram Norton, W. M.; Benajah Douglass (grandfather of Stephen A. Douglass), S. W.; Penuel Child, J. W.; Ebenezer Hebard, treasurer; Joseph Hawley, secretary; Justin Price, S. D.; Jesse and James Barrett, stewards; Asa Blackmer, tyler. The lodge went down in 1827 owing to the antipathy created by the Morgan excitement. The last officers named on records of 1827, were: Barzillai Davenport, W. M.; G. W. Kelley, S. W.; John F. Sawyer, J. W.; David Sanderson, treasurer; Matthew W. Birchard, secretary; Hiram Squires, S. D.; Thomas Davenport, J. D.; L. Crossman and E. E. Lyon, stewards; Reuben Kirby, tyler. Stephen A. Douglass was an active member of this lodge.

The second and present lodge was chartered in January, 1832, under the name of the St. Paul's Lodge, No. 25. Barzillai Davenport, the last W. M. of the old lodge, was the first of the present. The present officers are: F. C. Spooner, W. M.; R. F. Kidder, S. W.; James Knapp, treasurer; E. L. Biglow, secretary; N. S. Capen, S. D.; Josiah Simmons, J. D.; Erastus Spooner, S. S.; Rollin Griffin, J. S.; H. O. Sorrell, tyler.

Lee Lodge, No. 30 (Castleton). — This lodge was organized November 24, 1852, under dispensation granted by Philip Tucker, grand master, with the following as its officers: A. G. W. Smith, W. M.; Almon Warner, S. W.; Philip

Pond, J. W.; Solomon Farwell, sec.; Smith Sherman, treasurer; Philo Hosford, S. D.; John R. Spaulding, J. D. The lodge was chartered by its present name January 12, 1854, the charter members being A. G. W. Smith, J. B. Spaulding, Joseph Bishop, Chas. Backus, Almon Warner, Philip Pond, Smith Sherman and Solomon Farwell. The list of masters to the present time is as follows: A. G. W. Smith, to December, 1854; A. C. Hopson, to December, 1856; A. G. W. Smith, to December, 1837; Pitt W. Hyde, to December, 1858; A. G. W. Smith, to December, 1859; H. F. Smith, to December, 1861; A. C. Hopson, to December, 1862; Simeon Allen, to December, 1865; H. F. Smith, to May, 1867; B. F. Graves, to May, 1870; J. H. Wilson, to May, 1873; E. W. Liddell, to may, 1875; E. A. Brien, to January, 1879; E. W. Liddell, to January, 1880; Theron H. Streeter, to January, 1881; E. A. Brien, to January, 1883; B. F. Graves, to January, 1885; Wm. C. Moulton, present master. The present officers are: Wm. C. Moulton, W. M.; E. H. Armstrong, S. W.; Glen A. Roberts, J. W.; Thos. P. Smith, treasurer; Jno. M. Currier, secretary; L. H. Corey, S. D.; W. C. Walker, J. D.; Josiah N. Northrop, chaplain; L. H. Billings, marshal; Joseph Williams, R. J. Davis, stewards; N. L. Cobb, tyler. Past masters, Benjamin F. Graves, E. W. Lidnell, Theron H. Streeter.

Farmers' Lodge, No. 30 (Danby).—This lodge was chartered October 7, and organized October 26, 1811. The charter members were Perez Brown, Nathan Weller, Henry Herrick, jr., Israel Phillips, John Harrington, Israel Fisk, David Youngs, and perhaps others. Perez Brown was the first master; Nathan Weller, senior warden; Henry Herrick, jr., junior warden. Meetings were held until 1822 at Herrick's Hall, and then it met during 1823 in the hall of Charles Wallbridge, at the borough. In 1825 its meetings were again held at the Corners. After various changes in its place of meeting, it suspended in 1832. Most of the prominent citizens of the town were members of this lodge. Its last master was Nathan Weller; senior warden, Josiah Phillips; junior warden, Lyman R. Fisk. Masonry was revived here on January 10, 1866, when *Marble Lodge, No.* 76, was chartered. The first master was B. F. Eddy; senior warden, W. H. Bond; junior warden, P. Holton; treasurer, David A. Kelley; secretary, Luther P. Howe; S. D., Isaac W. Kelley; J. D., Oliver G. Baker; stewards, John J. Sowee, Benajah Colvin; tyler, Alonzo N. Cook. The following have been past masters: Benjamin F. Eddy, William H. Bond, Daniel H. Lane, Charles H. Congdon, Plynn Holton, David W. Rogers, Jared L. Cook. Following are the present officers of the lodge: Daniel H. Lane, W. M.; Lilliam H. Cook, S. W.; William R. Parris, J. W.; Austin S. Baker, treasurer; Oscar A. Adams, secretary; William H. Bond, S. D.; ——— ————, J. D.; Edward J. Read, chaplain; Caleb Parris, marshal; James C. King, L. H. Ellis, stewards; Albert A. Williams, tyler.

Eureka Lodge, No. 75.—This lodge was begun under dispensation in June, 1866; the charter was granted January 10, 1867, to thirty-six members. Simeon Allen was the first master; Edward W. Liddell, senior warden; Hamlin T. Dewey, junior warden. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: W. O'Brien, W. M.; La Roy Griffin, S. W.; John W. Owens, J. W.; I. W. Parkhurst, treasurer; John G. Pitkin, secretary; W. V. Roberts, S. D.; S. Ross, J. D.; L. W. Williams, chaplain; S. Allen, marshal; W. Pedrick, Owen O. Thomas, stewards; Benjamin E. Lee, tyler. The past masters of the lodge are Simeon Allen, William A. Stevens, L. Williams, John G. Pitkin.

A lodge of Mark Master Masons existed in Fairhaven, called "Morning Star Mark Lodge, No. 4," which was first convened at the lodge-room of E. Ashley, in Poultney, February 20, 1810. Its officers were E. Buell, W. M.; Pliny Adams, S. W.; T. Wilmot, J. W. This lodge appears to have been the successor of Aurora Mark Lodge, No. 2, instituted at Poultney under a warrant from Aurora Lodge, No. 25, in 1797; the first officers were installed at a meeting held at Peter B. French's hotel, in Hampton, April, 5797, as follows: Peter B. French, W. M.; A. Murry, S. W.; J. Stanley, J. W.; and David Erwin, of Fairhaven, treasurer. Meetings were held part of the time in Poultney and part in Hampton. A new dispensation was obtained in January, 1800, and the number changed to 16. The last meeting was held in May, 1805. Morning Star Lodge succeeded in February, 1810, and a large number joined. At the meeting held on the first Monday in February, 1818, it was voted that the lodge be removed to Fairhaven, and Samuel Martin was appointed a committee to inform the grand high priest of the removal. On the 16th of March, "agreeably to the dispensation of the grand high priest," Morning Star Lodge No. 4 convened at Fairhaven. John P. Colburn was W. M.; Barnabas Ellis, S. W.; Thomas Christie, J. W., while among the members were a majority of the prominent men of the community. The lodge met several times a year at Dennis's lodge-room; from January, 1823, to February, 1826, it met at John Beaman's house — the hotel. The last three meetings of which there are records were held at J. Greenough's inn in November, 1827, and January and March, 1828. It was suspended in the anti-Masonic struggle.

Hiram Lodge, No. 7.—This lodge was organized March 22, 1796, in Pawlet, and met at the house of Samuel Rose, where William Cooley was appointed master; Zadock Higgins, senior warden; George Clark, junior warden. In 1818 Social Royal Arch Chapter No. 10, was chartered in this town, the three principal officers being Titus A. Cook, Jonathan Robinson and Phineas Strong. These organizations suspended meetings in 1834, and never resumed.

Otter Creek Lodge, No. 70 (Pittsford).—Chartered January 12, 1865, and has a membership of about forty. The past masters who are living are James D. Butler, Rollin S. Meacham, Daniel P. Peabody, Edwin Horton, Rollin C. Smith. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Amos D. Tiffany,

W. M.; Charles A. Flanders, S. W.; Edwin M. Pike, J. W.; Robert R. Drake, treasurer: Royal W. Barnard, secretary; Charles A. Arnold, S. D.; Amos Baird, J. D.; Edwin Horton, chaplain; Rollin S. Meacham, marshal; Rollin C. Smith, Ithiel B. Worden, steward; Charles J. Fenton, tyler.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 27.—This lodge was organized in Poultney prior to 1800, but the exact date is not known. Among the early masters were Harris Horsford, Samuel Ruggles, Captain William Miller, Elisha Ashley, Henry G. Neal and Alonzo Howe, all prominent men. The lodge, in common with most others in the State, gave up its charter about 1832, on account of the anti-Masonic warfare.

The Chapter was organized in this town early in 1853, the first officers being Henry J. Ruggles, H. P.; S. P. Hooker, K.; Merritt Clark, scribe. Mr. Ruggles held the office of high priest until September, 1861, when he was succeeded by Henry Ruggles; the latter held the office until 1875, except the years 1871–72 when M. O. Stoddard assumed the office.

February 16, 1856, the members of Morning Star Lodge assembled under dispensation issued by Philip C. Tucker, grand master of the Grand Lodge. Organization was effected with Henry Ruggles as master; G. L. Hunter, senior warden; L. D. Ross, junior warden; Henry Clark, secretary. The charter was granted January 15, 1857, and the number 37 given the lodge. Henry Ruggles remained master until 1861, and was succeeded by Nelson Ransom, who continued to his death in 1867. The masters since that date have been M. O. Stoddard, Fonrose Farwell, Henry Ruggles, S. L. Ward, J. L. Clark and E. S. Miller. The stone church was purchased by the Masons in 1869 and a fine hall fitted up therein: The present officers are: J. H. Fay, W. M.; C. A. Haynes, S. W.; M. J. Horton, J. W.; Edward Clark, treasurer; F. M. Rood, secretary; James Murdock, S. D.; Frederick Cole, J. D.; James Bullock, chaplain; H. C. Rann, marshal; M. J. Jones, W. H. Rowland, stewards; C. F. Boomer, tyler. The present membership is nearly two hundred.

Chipman Lodge, No. 52 (Wallingford).—The charter of this lodge was granted January 11, 1861, and the following were the first officers: Frederick Button, W. M.; D. H. Sabin, S. W.; H. Shaw, J. W. The charter members were Jonathan Remington, E. D. Sabin, P. H. Emerson, O. A. Eddy, T. L. Reed, Frederick Button, Seth Phillips, Hosea Eddy, Harvey Shaw, D. H. Sabin, Highland Shaw. Following is a list of masters: O. A. Eddy, Highland Bump, E. E. Clark, A. F. Mattison, J. H. Mandigo, E. L. Cobb, F. H. Hoadley. The lodge has now about forty-five members and the following officers: E. A. Fuller, W. M.; C O. Allen, S. W.; E. P. Ely, J. W.; C. L. Higgins, treasurer; Charles H. Congdon, secretary; H. G. Thompson, S. D.; J. N. Brown, J. D. John Avery, chaplain; E. J. Tufts, S. S.; L. H. Edmonds, J. S.; F. H. Hoadley, marshall; N. Fassett, tyler.

Mt. Moriah, No. 96, (East Wallingford).—This lodge was chartered June

26, 1871, and the following were the officers appointed at that time: Ransel Frost, W. M.; Alvin Frost, S. W.; O. M. Pelsue, J. W.; James Starkey, secretary; Elias Streeter, treasurer. The membership is now about fifty-five. Following are the names of the present officers: P. L. Allard, W. M.; O. M. Pelsue, S. W.; Charles T. Miner, J. W.; D. C. Allard, treasurer; B. W. Aldrich, secretary; A. E. Doty, S. D.; L. D. Warner, J. D.; J. R. Priest, chaplain; M. Anderson, marshal; E. Stewart, Eugene Chase, stewards; D. A. Graves, tyler. The past masters have been, Gilbert E. Johnson, O. M. Pelsue, Lucius R. Earle, John R. Priest, Marshall Anderson.

It will be seen by this brief record of Free Masonry in Rutland county, that a large portion of the leading men of the county, those who have either made a deep impression upon the various communities represented by them, through their public services, or gained the universal respect of their fellows by their high character, have been members of this ancient order. At the present time Masonry is in a healthy condition in the county and embraces in its ranks very many of the leading men.

Odd Fellowship. — This order has flourished to some extent in this county for nearly forty years, and at the present time one lodge and an encampment are in existence in Rutland village.

The first lodge instituted in the county was

Otter Creek Lodge, No. 10. — On the 9th day of March, 1847, R. M. Fuller, James Mitchell, Nathaniel Parker, M. G. Rathburn and S. C. Hyde, of Bennington, and Charles S. Terrill, of Middlebury, appeared and constituted this lodge and installed its officers, who were as follows: Dr. James B. Porter, N. G.; Evelyn Pierpoint, V. G.; General F. W. Hopkins, secretary; Dr. Cyrus Porter, treasurer; George W. Strong, warden. The by-laws were suspended and Robert Hopkins was duly initiated, by Brothers Mitchell, Pierpoint, Fuller, and Hyde; George W. Strong served as warden. The record of this initiation reads as follows: "The ceremony on the part of all was conducted with true dignity and skill, and particularly in the new office of warden; and on the part of the initiated with becoming fortitude and bearing worthy an Odd Fellow."

The five original petitioners were prominent citizens of Rutland, as the reader of this work will learn. The first regular meeting of the lodge was held on the 16th of March, 1847. On this occasion Brother Charles Woodhouse, then of Clarendon, presented a card of clearance from Charter Oak Lodge, No. 2, of Hartford, Conn., was admitted as an Ancient Odd Fellow and thus became the second member of the lodge. He had been for many years an Odd Fellow and is now a member of Killington Lodge, in the active performance of the duties of the order. It will not be out of place here to remark that Brother Woodhouse has well and faithfully performed all duties laid upon him and held honorable rank and position, and been honored as a representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in the Grand Lodge of the United States — the highest legislative branch of the order — a position which he filled faithfully and with distinguished ability for two years. He stands to-day, possibly, as the oldest Odd Fellow in Vermont, enjoying the high regard of all his brethren.

At the second meeting of the lodge W. E. C. Stoddard, then a prominent book-seller and publisher in Rutland, was initiated, and Brother Woodhouse proposed for membership the late honored brother, William D. Marsh, of Clarendon. At the meeting on the 25th of March, William D. Marsh and George R. Orcutt were duly admitted as members. Mr. Marsh was a very efficient worker in the lodge and at one time deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge. He was a member of Killington Lodge at his death, which joined with the Masonic fraternity in paying him a mournful tribute at his burial.

Otter Creek Lodge, during the first year of its life, made a gradual increase. The persons admitted to membership were Alembert Pond, William D. Marsh, Alvin Patch, Charles H. Furness, Horace V. Bogue, E. O. Eddy, of Wallingford, Newton Kellogg, E. W. Loveland (of Weston), O. A. Eddy (Wallingford), Josiah L. Wilder (of Weston), H. J. Marsh, William B. Shaw, George A. Tuttle, David B. Jones (of Cuttingsville), and Charles Green.

The first visiting card granted was to W. E. C. Stoddard, for six months. At the semi-annual election the following officers were chosen: Evelyn Pierpoint, N. G.; F. W. Hopkins, V. G.; George W. Strong, secretary; Cyrus Porter, treasurer.

The first lodge-room was in an ell part of the old Fay printing-office, so called, on Main street, which stood near the site of the present residence of Hon. William M. Field. At a special meeting held August 19th, the first public address on Odd-Fellowship in Rutland was delivered by A. E. Hovey, of New York city. The second person admitted by card was B. F. March, of Franklin Lodge, No. 2, Georgia. Dr. James B. Porter was elected representative, and Evelyn Pierpoint, alternate, to attend a convention at Montpelier, August 29, for the formation of a grand lodge for the State of Vermont.

Such is a brief account of the career of this lodge during its first year. The following year (1848) was its most prosperous period. The officers of the first term were, General F. W. Hopkins, N. G.; Dr. Cyrus Porter, V. G.; Dr. Charles Woodhouse, secretary; William D. Marsh, treasurer; George A. Tuttle, warden; Charles Temple, conductor; Dr. James B. Porter, guardian. Thirty new members were admitted during the year, as follows: B. Frank Wilkins, Abraham Stearns, Benjamin Lewis, Thomas L. Sheldon, J. Graves Benton, George Hopkins, and William Perkins, of Rutland, all of whom took a card of clearance, for the purpose of forming a new lodge at the place of their residence; Henry J. Burdock, B. Rosenblatt, of East Poultney, Cassius W. Buck, Hiram W. Bennett, Harry Adams, D. L. Green, H. C. Levanway, Rev. W. W. Ford, John Price, Gilbert Foster, Hiram Adams (of Ludlow), F. C. Robbins, E. M. Boynton, L. G. Hammond (of Ludlow), W. D. Button, Ira Chaplin, S. W. Dame, George S. Hoard, Green Arnold, James W. Fisher, Charles H. Kinsman and Moses Frink. The officers during the second term were Dr. Cyrus Porter, N. G.; Charles Woodhouse, V. G.; W. D. Marsh, secretary; George A. Tuttle, treasurer; John Price, warden; B. F. Wilkins, conductor; C. W. Buck, inside guardian.

The lodge continued to prosper during the year and there are few incidents to note. The first benefits paid to a sick brother by the lodge were voted W. E. C. Stoddard February 8, 1848. The first death was that of Charles Green, which was reported February 22, 1848, and at the next meeting brothers George A. Tuttle and Evelyn Pierpoint reported memorial resolutions. The first board of trustees was created June 13, and Evelyn Pierpoin, George A. Tuttle and C. W. Buck were appointed.

The year 1849 does not seem to have been so prosperous as the preceding one. The officers for the first term were, Charles Woodhouse, N. G.; William D. Marsh, V. G.; George A. Tuttle, secretary; John Price, treasurer; Rev. W. W. Ford, warden; Harry Adams, outside guardian; C. W. Buck, inside guardian. Members affiliated, Thomas Briggs, George Howard, Lewis R. Bucklin, W. H. Lyon, John Cain, H. L. Spencer, George Wood, S. W. Bent. The first visitation by grand officer occurred June 24 of this year, in the person of Samuel R. Price, the first grand master. He instructed the lodge in secret work and delivered an address. For the second term of the year the officers were as follows: W. D. Marsh, N. G.; George A. Tuttle, V. G.; John Price, treasurer; D. W. Fisher, secretary; W. H. Lyon, warden; C. W. Buck, guardian. On the 27th of November Brother Charles Woodhouse was granted a card of clearance, and on motion of Brother John Cain, a special vote of thanks was tendered him for his faithful services. The career of this lodge need not be traced in detail; for these pages it must suffice to say that it pursued its course with a fair degree of prosperity until the general decline of Odd-Fellowship in 1857, when, having apparently performed its mission, it suspended operations.

Otter Creek Encampment, No. 7.—This encampment was organized February 27, 1871, with the following named charter members: Newman Weeks, L. W. Brigham, Loring Atwood, Henry R. Dyer, John H. Simmons, George W. Crawford, Charles Woodhouse and Henry Clark. The membership of the encampment is between fifty and sixty. Tho present officers are as follows: L. F. Miner, C. P.; C. A. Peppler, S. W.; T. J. Moore, scribe; Louis V. Green, treasurer; H. H. Hibbins, H. P.; J. A. McFarland, guide; A. M. Harris, J. W.

Killington Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was chartered August 23, 1871, the charter members being as follows: Charles Woodhouse, Newman Weeks, H. R. Dyer, Henry Clark, W. L. Parsons, D. B. Channell, E. Pierpoint, B. W. Marshall, George A. Tuttle, Horace Clark, L. B. Smith, and L.

Atwood. This lodge has been a prosperous one and the present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. Meetings are held Monday evenings in their room in the Billings block, Merchant's Row. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: J. M. Portal, N. G.; T. C. Robbins, V. G.; E. B. Aldrich, recording secretary; F. M. Warner, permanent secretary; L. G. Bagley, treasurer.

Netis Lodge, I. O. O. F., No 25.—This lodge was instituted in Poultney, December 1, 1852. Henry Clark, W. O. Ruggles, Henry Ruggles, Geo. L. Hunter and Wm. Lamb were its charter members. Its first officers were W. O. Ruggles, N. G.; Henry Ruggles, V. G.; Geo. L. Hunter, secretary; Wm. Lamb, treasurer. The early meetings were held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance in West Poultney; but subsequently the lodge rented the Masonic Hall until 1871, when it was removed to its rooms. In 1859 the lodge, in common with many others in the State, ceased working; but was reinstated in 1869. The following have been presiding officers of the lodge successively: W. O. Ruggles, Henry Ruggles, Henry Clark, Geo. L. Hunter, L. D. Ross, D. H. Odell, John K. Pixley, Andrew Clark, D. H. Odell, R. K. Morrill, Henry Ruggles, to 1859. Since that date, L. D. Ross, R. K. Morrill, N. C. Harris, Cyrus E. Horton, N. C. Hyde, M. G. Noyes, James Bullock, F. O. Betts.

Pico Lodge, No. 32, *I. O. O. F.*, (Wallingford).—This lodge was instituted U. D. February 7, 1871, and chartered August 23, 1871. The charter members were Joel Todd, Geo. W. Kinsman, E. O. Aldrich, Horace Todd and Bradford Aldrich. The first officers were: Geo. W. Kinsman, N. G.; Joel Todd, V. G.; E. O. Aldrich, recording secretary; Bradford B. Aldrich, permanent secretary; Horace Todd, treasurer. The lodge was instituted at Cuttingsville and removed to East Wallingford in July, 1875. The present officers are as follows: E. R. Allen, P. G.; H. P. Hawkins, N. G.; J. I. Congdon, V. G.; F. O. Stafford, secretary; Elias Stewart, treasurer; Edward Armstrong, warden; M. M. Tarbell, conductor; S. F. Sherman, I. G. Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays in each month. There are about twenty-five members.

Eureka Lodge, No 22.—This lodge was instituted in Fairhaven in June, 1851, constituing of ten members; three others were initiated and three admitted by card. The last members initiated (making in all fifty-five) was in December, 1885. The past grands were I. C. Allen, T. E. Wakefield, Joseph Adams, M. B. Dewey, I. Jones, N. Jenne, G. W. Hurlburt and H. M. Shaw. The benefit system led to the suspension of the lodge and an effort was made by Grand Commissioner B. W. Dennis, in 1869, to revive the lodge, and a dispensation was obtained, but there was not sufficient interest shown to make it successful.

Grand Army of the Republic.—This organization is very strong in Rutland county, there being at the present time no less than six posts, all of which are in a healthful condition.

Roberts Post, No 14. — This post (named in honor of the lamented Colonel Roberts, who fell on the battle-field), was chartered November 11, 1868. The charter members were J. A. Salisbury, H. W. Kingsley, E. A. Morse, E. J. Hartshorn, L. G. Kingsley, J. H. Dwyer, W. C. Landon, Wm. Y. W. Ripley, W. G. Veazey, E. M. Rounds, J. C. Baker, C. J. S. Randall, E. H. Ripley, Jno. H. Hazelton, Redfield Procter, W. C. Dunton, S. E. Burnham, J. B. Lee, L. B. Webster, S. G. Staley, H. Prindle, C. H. Forbes, H. C. Congdon, C. L. Long, A. W. White, J. A. Sheldon. The departmeut commander at that time was W. G. Veazey, and the assistant adjutant-commander, J. H. Goulding.

The first meeting was held in the carpet-room of L. G. Kingsley's store, and the post occupied its present hall in the Morse Block in 1885. The first officers were as follows: Wm. Y. W. Ripley, P. C.; W. G. Veazey, S. V. C.; John A. Sheldon, J. V. C.; C. H. Forbes, adjutant; E. A. Morse, Q. M.

The present membership of the post is 181, and the officers as follows: L. G. Kingsley, P. C.; E. H. Webster, S. V. C.; O. P. Murdick, J. V. C.; W. B. Thrall, adjt.; Oscar Robinson, Q. M.; C. L. Allen, surgeon; Jno. Fayles, chaplain; C. N. Chamberlain, O. D.; I. H. Black, O. G.; Wm. Cronan, S. M.; Jas. E. Post, Q. M. S.

Sennott Post, No 12, of West Rutland, has the following as officers: George Brown, commander; S. B. Arnold, adjutant; C. H. Sherman, Q. M.

Post C. J. Ormsbee, No. 18, is in Brandon, and has the following officers: Isaac S. Hall, commander; C. H. Fobes, adjutant; O. Meacham, Q. M.

Kearney Post, No. 48, is located in East Wallingford, with the following officers: J. P. Hawkins, commander; R. L. Chase, adjutant; G. R. Streeter, Q. M.

Joyce Post, No. 49, of Poultney, has the following officers: Samuel Dowling, commander; M. J. Horton, adjutant; J. A. Benedict, Q. M.

Post J. H. Boswith, No 53, is in Fairhaven. Its officers are as follows: A. Bonville, commander; D. J. Edwards, adjutant; W. A. Smith, Q. M.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RUTLAND.[1]

THE town of Rutland is centrally located in the county of the same name, and is the shire town of the county. It is bounded on the north by the town of Pittsford; on the east by Mendon; on the south by Clarendon and Ira, and on the west by Ira. Its north line is seven and $\frac{92}{100}$ miles in length; its east line six and $\frac{39}{100}$; its south line seven and $\frac{5}{100}$, and its west line six and $\frac{39}{100}$ miles. A large portion of its surface is hilly or mountainous, but along the valley of the Otter Creek and its tributaries are intervales of considerable extent especially adapted to cultivation and affording the choicest farming lands. The eastern part of the town is bordered by the Green Mountains, the western slopes of which descend to the Otter Creek valley; and the Taconic Range extends north and south across the western part. The Otter Creek enters the town at about the middle of the south line, runs northward and divides the town into two nearly equal portions. Tributary to it are East Creek, which enters the town in the northeast corner, flows southwesterly, and joins Otter Creek near Rutland village; and Tinmouth River, which flows northward into the town and joins Otter Creek at Center Rutland; besides these there are scores of smaller streams in various parts of the town that find their way into Otter Creek. Castleton River, which rises in the town of Pittsford, flows south into the town near the northwest part, and at West Rutland bends sharply to the west, leaving the town near the middle of its western line. Moon Brook flows westerly and enters Otter Creek a little south of Rutland village. On all of these streams are favorable sites for manufactories where ample water power is developed; this is particularly true at Sutherland Falls, in the extreme north part of the town, and at the falls at Center Rutland, formerly well known by the name of Gookin's Falls.

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[1] The history of this town is placed at the beginning of the town histories chiefly on account of its paramount importance in the county in comparison with the other towns. In the arrangement of the annals of the other towns, they will be taken up in alphabetical order.

The soil of the town is varied in character. In the valleys and on the level portions a warm, rich loam is found, which gradually takes on a lighter and more sandy character as the uplands are reached, finally becoming rocky and barren on the mountains.

The town lies in latitude 43° 37′ and longitude 4° and 4′ east from Washington, and contains about 26,000 acres of land. Its geological features have already been described in another chapter, while its inexhaustible and valuable marble deposits will be properly treated a little farther on. In natural picturesqueness and beauty of situation, the town can scarcely be surpassed. Lying at the foot of the loftiest peaks of the Green Mountains, the towering summits of Killington, Pico and Shrewsbury look down upon the valley of the Otter; the beautiful and thriving village of Rutland and its surroundings rest almost in their shadows and are apparently surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills or mountains; but there are winding valleys that break away among the ranges, giving access to highways and railroads from various directions. Over these pass the immense resources of the town and vicinity, bringing wealth and general prosperity to her energetic people.

Charter, Grantees, etc.—The town of Rutland was chartered to the original grantees over twenty years before America became a free country. Her part in the struggle which led up to that grand consummation has been pictured in earlier chapters; but long anterior to that event the town was probably a sort of center of Indian travel and traffic, and its soil was trod by a white man, who can be identified fifty years before the end of the Revolutionary War. Otter Creek was a highway from north to south, and Castleton and Cold Rivers from east to west across this territory, the convenience of which was appreciated by Indian traders, whose goods passed from Fort Dummer, in Massachusetts, to Lake Champlain. Goods were purchased in Massachusetts cheaper than they could be bought in Canada, and Rutland lay in the direct line of travel. As early as 1730 James Cross,[1] with twelve Caughnawaga Indians, left Fort Dummer, and in seven days reached Rutland, *via* Black River, Plymouth Ponds and Cold River. They reached Otter Creek on Sunday evening, May 3, 1730. Other white men may have set foot on this soil at an earlier date; but no person can make such positive statement. On Monday the party manufactured canoes, and Wednesday rowed thirty-five miles down Otter Creek. A poetic imagination may picture the beauty of the scene which greeted their gaze at every bend of the stream as they drifted through the unknown wilderness. Cross left a brief journal, in which is mentioned the two falls, Sutherland and Gookin's, in this town; and he wrote of the creek as being black and deep, and spoke of the soil in flattering terms.

Eighteen years later, when the Massachusetts trade with the Indians had been crushed by the French and Indian Wars, a party of sixty scouts came from Black River, and forty of the number passed down on the east side of Otter Creek, while the remaining twenty went north on the west side; the latter thus exposed themselves to the enemy at Crown Point, were driven back up the creek and down West River, only to be taken off their guard and terribly defeated in Windham county.[2]

The year 1759 saw the opening of a passage way across this county which has passed into history under the name of the Old Military Road. It extended from what is now Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point, and its route was substantially from Charlestown through to Nott's Ferry, Springfield; on through Wethersfield, reaching Charles Button's tavern on Mill River in Clarendon; thence six miles to Colonel James Mead's tavern at Center Rutland; crossed the Otter Creek, and continned northward six miles to Waters's tavern in Pittsford; thence through "Brown's Camp" in Neshobe (Brandon) twenty miles to Moore's tavern in Shoreham, and thence to Crown Point. This old road, and the one cut out in 1776 from Mount Independence, in Orwell, to Hubbardton, and thence to Center Rutland, were thoroughfares of great importance in the War of the Revolution. Over the first one mentioned Rogers and his brave band passed to Crown Point, after their terrible experiences in destroying the Indian village of St. Francis, and its track was also trodden by ancestors of many Rutland county families while the State was yet a wilderness. At the

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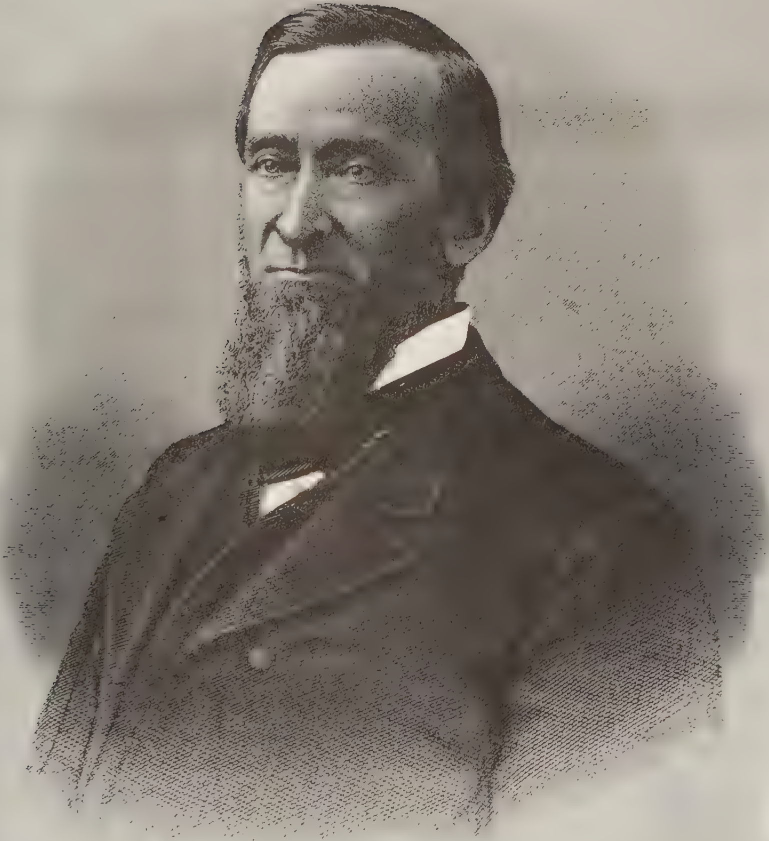
[1] This name is given by different writers as "Coss," "Cass," and "Cross."

[2] Address of Henry Hall at the centennial celebration in Rutland in 1870.



Redfield Proctor

time of the opening of the second road spoken of (1776), a bridge was built over Otter Creek at Center Rutland, giving that point still greater importance.

There were two forts erected in this town for the protection of the settlers during the troublous times of the Revolution. One of these, built about the time of the commencement of the war, stood on what is now the "burnt district," in Rutland village. The meagre details of its character that are known give it a length from north to south of ten rods and a width of eight rods, its south side being nearly on a line with the north side of the Daniels store. It was, like all of the Vermont forts of that day, made of pickets, generally of maple, sunk about five feet in the ground and fourteen feet high above ground, the sides of the pickets where they came together being hewn straight. At each corner was a redoubt, or "flanker," about eight feet square. At a convenient height for effective shooting were port-holes, that were pierced at distances of about six feet apart; these holes radiated inward and outward, being just large enough at the centers to admit a musket, and extended around the fort. On the west side was the gate. Inside was a small building for provisions and ammunition, which was afterward used as a dwelling. In the south part of the inclosure was a well, over which in later years a large flat stone was placed and earth thrown on top. According to the *Vermont Historical Magazine*, as other forts to the north and south were erected, this one soon became of little consequence, and the pickets were gradually carried off for fuel.

Another fort was built at Gookin's Falls (Center Rutland) soon after the organization of the government of Vermont in March, 1778, when it was decided to make Rutland the headquarters of the State troops; Captain Gideon Brownson was made commander of the force stationed at this point. It was situated on the hill east of the falls. Its construction was substantially the same as the one above described, except that the pickets were hemlock and a little higher above the ground; and inside of the outer row was driven another, alternating in position with those of the outermost ones, thus rendering it bullet proof. It was elliptical or oval in form and had port holes like those already described; it inclosed two acres, or a little more. On the east and west sides there were large plank gates for the admission of teams, and on the south side a small gate through which water was carried from Otter Creek. In the northwest part of the inclosure was a block-house of hewn logs, thirty or forty feet square, two stories high, roofed and shingled; in the lower story were port holes and others through the eaves of the roof, which projected two feet, thus raking all the grounds surrounding the house. The north and west sides of this building formed a part of the wall of the fort, and the door was on the east side of the house. In the northeast and southwest corners were sentry boxes, elevated on poles so as to overlook the approaches to the fort; they were boarded up as high as a man's chin, covered at the top to protect from snow and rain, and a ladder ascended to the little door of each. Near the northwest corner of the inclosure was a guard-house of rough boards, roofed and floored, in which the sentry slept during relief from the two hours' watches. Along the north side were the officers' barracks, the roofs of which sloped against the outer pickets. The soldiers' barracks extended along the south side, while the intervening space was used as a parade ground. The fort was supplied with a nine pound cannon, and it is related that one of the soldiers once remarked to a visitor that as they had then a stock of twelve cannon cartridges, the fort could stand a pretty heavy siege! The ground to the south and east of the fort was originally covered with scrub oaks, but these were cleared away south to the creek and east a distance of fifteen or twenty rods, so as to guard against stealthy attack. This fort was called Fort Ranger, as will be seen in subsequent pages of the town records; some of the town meetings were held here and it was the headquarters of the State troops until 1781, when the presence of the British in large force on Lake Champlain caused the removal of headquarters to Castleton. This fort, Mead's saw-mill and grist-mill, John H. Johnson's tavern, and the meeting-house, made that point an important rendezvous for the town; it promised in that early day to become the center of business and traffic. In spite of the frequent alarms and rumors of Indian incursions during the Revolutionary War, and the fact that other towns to the northward did actually become the scene of warfare, Fort Ranger was never attacked by the enemy, and the only danger its inmates incurred was from stray shots of Indians or Tories aimed at the sentries in the darkness of night. On the 27th of March, 1781, the town meeting was convened in the meeting-house, according to notice; thence it adjourned to the tavern of John Hopson Johnson, and thence, as the records inform us, "for necessary reasons" it adjourned to the "store-house in Fort Rainger."[1]

In 1779 this fort was in command of Captain Thomas Sawyer, and on the 14th of May he received the following orders: —

"The design and object of a garrison being kept at your post is to prevent the incursion of the enemy on the northern frontier and to annoy them should they come within your reach; as there are two other Forts, one at Castleton, and the other at Pittsford, dependent upon yours, you are to take care that they are properly manned and provided proportionable to your strength at Fort Ranger. You will keep out constant scouts toward the lake, so as to get the earliest intelligence of the motion and designs of the enemy. You will keep the command of Fort Ranger and other forts depending until otherwise ordered by me or until some Continental Officers shall take the command. You will post the earliest intelligence of the enemy to me and guard against surprise. Given under my hand

"THOS. CHITTENDEN, Capt. Gen."

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[1] The description of these forts is condensed from the account in the *Vermont Historical Magazine.*

The charter of Rutland was one of the sixty issued by New Hampshire in 1761. New York had set up her claim to the territory of the State in 1750, an unjustifiable measure which led to the historic controversy which has been described in earlier pages of this work. The charter of Rutland was dated September 7, 1761, three years before the French and Indian war was wholly ended. Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, from whom the charters of towns in Rutland county emanated, did not forget his personal interests and reserved for himself five hundred acres of land in the township; but the grantees had little of which to complain, as they obtained their lands substantially free; or, as they themselves claimed, "as a reward for their great losses and services on the frontier, during the late war." The charter was procured by Colonel Josiah Willard, of Winchester, N. H., and the first named grantee was John Murray, an Irishman. The latter was a prominent citizen of Rutland, Mass., and it is thought gave the same name to this town. Most of the grantees lived in New Hampshire and none of them ever settled permanently in Rutland. Following are the names of the original grantees of the town, as they appear in the records: Ephraim Adams, John Armes, Eliakim Armes, Elijah Armes, John Armes (probably John 2d), Thomas Bardwell, Thomas Blanchard, Joseph Cass, Oliver Colburn, John Dandly, Thomas Davis, Jonathan Furneld, Nathaniel Foster, Joseph Hannum, George Hart, Asa Hawks, John Hinsdale, Nehemiah Houghton, Caleb Johnson, Elijah Mitchell, Benjamin Melvin, Reubin Nimbs, Enos Stevens, William Smeed, Abraham Scott, Samuel Stevens, jr., Wing Spooner, Zedekiah Stone, Nathan Stone, Joel Stone, Samuel Stone, jr., Abner Stone, Samuel Stone, Josiah Willard, jr., William Willard, and Governor Benning Wentworth (500 acres).

A second grant was made in the same year, covering the territory of Rutland, under the name of "Fairfield," the grantor being Colonel John Henry Lydius, then of Albany. His claim was founded on a deed from the Mohawk chiefs, confirmed by Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts.[1] He commenced surveying and preparing to dispose of his easily acquired territory, while other speculators also began to turn their attention to this locality. In the mean time John Murray sold his right in Rutland, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, for two shillings—at the rate of about ten acres for one cent! Other sales were also made; speculators, those vampires that caused the pioneers more trouble than their descendants can appreciate, were active; the woods began to resound with the echoes of the axe, and the era of settlement began.

Early Settlements.—James Mead was the first white man to permanently settle in the town of Rutland. He removed from "Nine Partners," to Manchester, Vt., accompanied by several other men and their families. Mead was probably something of a leader among them, and while acting as their agent he became acquainted with this town. On the 30th day of September, 1769, he made his first purchase here, which embraced twenty "rights"; ten of these he sold on the same day. As there were about three hundred and fifty acres in a right, he retained about 3,500 acres. His purchase was made of Nathan Stone, of Windsor, and his sale of one-half was made to Charles Button, of Clarendon. The price is stated in the deeds of purchase as one hundred pounds, and the price of half to Button as forty pounds; which transaction would have been a losing one for Mead. The deeds describe Mead as of Manchester, in the county of Albany, New York. The twenty rights of Mead and Button were located in the southwest part of the town. In the same fall Mr. Mead built a log house which stood on or near the site of the present residence of Chapin Wilcox, about half a mile west of Center Rutland, near the banks of the West Creek. Here was an ancient beaver meadow, which saved the pioneer the necessity of making a place for his dwelling in an unbroken forest.

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[1] Soon after the grant to Lydius he procured the survey of Otter Creek, sending Asa Peabody from Connecticut to do the work. Henry Hall, of Rutland, says he has seen the original record of that survey written on a half sheet of foolscap, with all the minute details. The measurement of the fall at Center Rutland made it twenty-five feet, and Sutherland Fall, one hundred and fifty feet.

In March, 1770, when Colonel Mead was forty years old and had a wife and ten children, the eldest of whom was Sarah, wife of Wright Roberts, the family, including the son-in-law, thirteen in all, came into the town to take up their permanent abode. Three days were occupied in the removal from Manchester, stopping the first night in Dorset and the second in Danby, and passing through Tinmouth and West Clarendon. In Chippenhook, in the town of Clarendon, while Sarah and Mercy were riding on a horse and Roberts was driving the cows, the three being in rear of the others, they lost their way; but they were put upon the right track after wandering about for some time, by Simeon Jenny, whose dwelling they had reached. He was a noted Tory and "Yorker," but his counsel was, doubtless, none the less welcome at that time. Late in the evening of the third day the little party reached their log house; but it had no roof and the cold and snows of the early spring made it entirely untenable. Not far distant were camped a party of Caughnawaga Indians, their wigwam and its glowing fire looking very tempting to the way-worn travelers. Mead applied to them to share their rude quarters. After a brief consultation in their own tongue, they arose, threw their hands apart and cried "welcome;" they then gathered up their traps, gave up their hut to the family and quickly constructed another for themselves. There the Mead family lived until late in the succeeding autumn, when they built a substantial log house, in which they wintered.

It behooves us to add a little further record of this man who first took up his residence in this, the most important town in the most important county of Vermont. He was born at Horseneck, N. Y., August 25, 1730, and died January 19, 1804. He was a member of the Dorset Convention of September 25, 1776, and one of the committee appointed by the Windsor Convention in June, 1777, to arrange with the commander of Ticonderoga for the frontier defense. He was also colonel of the Third Regiment of militia. His wife was Mercy Holmes, who was born at the same place April 7, 1731. Their children were Sarah, born in 1753. James, 2d, born 1754; drowned in the flume at Center Rutland in 1773. Abner, 1st, born 1756; lived on the farm at West Rutland now occupied by A. J. Mead, his grandson; and died there in 1813, at the age of fifty-seven years. Samantha, born in 1757; married Keeler Hines, and for her second husband a Mr. Coggswell; she died in 1814. Stephen, born in 1759. Mercy, born in 1761; married John Smith, 2d, and lived about one and one-half miles south of West Rutland on the farm now occupied by John Brewster; one of their daughters is the widow of Harvey Chapman, now living in Clarendon. Dorcas, born in 1763. Hannah, born in 1764; married Silas Smith, and for her second husband, Darius Chipman; died in 1821. Dimeas, born in 1766; married Dr. James Reed and lived a little west of Colonel James Mead's. Tameson, born in 1768. William, born September 24, 1770. James, 2d, born in 1773 (the year in which his brother James was drowned), died in 1813 in a western State.

Zebulon Mead, a brother of the pioneer, came into the town from Nine Partners in 1774 and purchased land including farms now owned by Rollin and Horatio Mead. Zebulon Mead's son Henry was then thirteen years old. He remained in the town until his death; married Mary Munson and had ten children, seven of whom were sons. Horatio Mead, now living north of Rutland village, is the youngest of the sons except one. Joel M. Mead, one of Horatio's brothers, passed his life on the farm north of Horatio's, now occupied by Rollin Mead, who is a son of Joel. Horatio Mead is now eighty years old; has but one son, Stephen, at present one of the selectmen of Rutland. Joel Mead's widow still lives at eighty-five years of age. He died in 1880.

We cannot follow all of the many descendants of these pioneers except in the briefest manner. Abner, 1st, had as children, Ira, born in 1779. Elizabeth, born 1781; married Israel Harris, 2d. Truman, born 1783; was a farmer at Center Rutland. Abner, 2d, born 1785. Laura, born 1787; married Solomon Cook. Abial, born 1789; was a physician and practiced in Essex for many years. Philena, born 1791; married Charles Huntington and died 1817. Peter Philander, born 1793. The mother of these children was Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Benajah Roots, and died June 17, 1800.

The children of Abner Mead, 2d, were Harriet, born 1808, married Jedediah Parmalee, a preacher; for her second husband she married Henry W. Porter, son of Dr. James Porter, and died in Rutland, Charity, born 1810, married Benjamin Franklin Blanchard, a farmer of West Rutland; he is dead and his widow lives on the homestead. A. J. Mead, born 1815, lives on the old homestead at West Rutland. Roswell R., born 1818, was a merchant at West Rutland, where he died; his children are John A., lives in Rutland, where he is a successful physician; Mary L., wife of Professor Metzke, of Rutland; and R. R. Mead, chief of the Rutland police. The other child of Abner, 2d, was John W. H., born 1820, and died in 1840 while attending Middlebury College. The mother of these children was Nancy Rowley, daughter of Roswell Rowley, who lived where Cyrus Johnson now resides, between Center Rutland and Sutherland Falls. Abner died in 1859. The other descendants need not be traced into the present generation; they have been given thus far in detail, being entitled to whatever of honor attaches to descendants of the first settlers in any important community.

During the year 1770 three other families are known to have settled in the town, possibly one or two others. These were Simeon Powers, whose son William was the first white child born in the town; the event occurred on the 23d of September, 1770. On the following day William Mead, son of James, was born. On the 3d day of October, of the same year, Chloe Johnson, daughter of Asa Johnson, was born, these first three births in the town thus occurring within ten days. Simeon Powers settled in the spring of 1770, on the west side of Otter Creek, on what has been lately known as the Kelley farm. In the succeeding fall William Dwinell came in with his wife and took up his temporary residence with Mr. Powers, who was his relative. These four families are all who are positively known to have settled before 1771; but during 1770 and as early as May, Thomas Rowley had begun surveying lots in the town and mentioned a clearing made by a Mr. Brockway.

On the 3d of April, 1771, Governor Dunmore of New York, issued to a number of petitioners a charter for a new town under the name of "Socialborough," embracing the towns of Rutland, Pittsford and a part of Brandon. This action was in direct antagonism to the order of the king, of July, 1767, and entirely without authority, a fact undoubtedly known to the petitioners.

Following is the text of a petition relative to making this great town the county seat: —

"To His Excellency Wm. Tryon, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Chancllor of the same.

"The petition of the subscribers who are interested in the townships of Socialborough, Halesborough, Neury, Richmond, Kelso, Moncton, and Durham in the county of Charlotte,

"Most Humbly sheweth

"That your petitioners being informed that the appointment of the township or place for holding the courts in the County of Charlotte will soon com under your excellency's consideration, they beg leave most humbly to sugges

"That the township of Socialborough is nearly central to that part of th country which will probably remain a separate county when the northern par of this province becomes populous, to-wit, from the Battenkill to an east lin from the mouth of Otter Creek, comprising a district about seventy-five miles in length. That the roads leading North from the Massachusetts Bay and westward from New Hampshire both pass through the said township, which your petitioners conceive a strong proof of its being easy of access.

"That the township and the lands in its immediate neighborhood are remarkably fertile and pleasantly situated on a fine river called Otter Creek which for many miles is navigable for bateaux and would be throughout but for the obstruction of the falls.

"That from the best information your petitioners are able to collect, though the settlement began within three years, there are already thirty-five families in Socialborough, and twenty more have made improvements and are expected to remove thither the ensuing spring — the chief of whom have agreed to take titles for their farms under this government.

"That in the three townships of Durham, Grafton and Chesterfield, which adjoined each other and extended from Socialborough southward there are ninety-six families actually settled who hold all their estates under this government.

"That in Chatham, which is the next town adjoining Chesterfield towards the south there are settled fifteen families, and in Eugene which adjoins it on the west, forty. In Princeton, which adjoins Chatham on the south, seventy families, and in West Cambden which adjoins it on the west twelve families.

"That these making in the whole near two hundred heads of families, chiefly live at a convenient distance from Socialborough and the most remote of them not exceeding forty miles, and have already the advantage of a tolerable road, through which loaded carts have passed from Socialborough to Albany the last summer.

"That Col. Reid's settlement which is further North, and which consists of about fifteen families is at no greater distance from Socialborough than thirty miles and Major Skene's within twenty miles.

"That from these circumstances your petitioners hope it will appear that this township is well situated for the county town and not only convenient to the greater part of the present inhabitants, but will continue to be so to the county in general (as far as to the said east line from the mouth of the Otter Creek) when it becomes populous and fully improved.

"That the present inhabitants of the said country are very poor and unable but by their labor to contribute anything toward a Court House and Gaol nor is any provision made for that purpose by law.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that unless your Excellency shall judge some other place to be more proper the county town of the said county may be fixed at Socialborough in which case your petitioners are willing and do engage to raise and pay all the money which shall be necessary for erecting a convenient Court House and gaol for said County.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

"Charles Nevers, William Shirreff, William Walton, Hamilton Young, Rich'd Mailland, Atty, Jacob Walton, Theophilact Bache, W. McAdam, Jno. Harris Cruger, Henry Van Veck, G. Mazzuzin, Gerard Walton, Wm. Lupton, Stephen Kemble, John De Lancy, Theod's Van Wyck, James Thyn, Fred De Puyster, for self and Dr. Jno. Jones, Isaac Roosvelt, Adam Gilchrist, Jacobus Van Zandt, Sam'l Deall, Fred'k V. Cortlandt, Wm. Cockburn, Garrett Rapalje. By order."

It will be observed that among these names are many of those belonging to the old and thrifty Dutch families of New York State. Jacob Walton was member of the Colonial Assembly of New York in 1769 and William was secretary to the superintendent of police in New York city. William McAdam was a New York merchant. Samuel Deall was the owner of a tract of land in the southern part of Essex county, N. Y., and one of the first settlers there.

The chief value of this petition is its account of the first settlements in this part of Vermont. It is thought to have been presented as early as 1769.

The charter covered about 4,800 acres, the nominal grantees being forty-eight in number; but within a few days after the patent was issued the lands were conveyed to a party of New York speculators, who subsequently became the chief instigators and promoters of the efforts to eject the New Hampshire claimants. But the settlers of the territory designated as "Socialborough" did not purpose to sit down and tamely submit to injustice; hence the surveyor sent on by the land pirates (Will Cockburn) found his field of labor a decidedly unpleasant one, as the following extracts from one of his letters will indicate: —

"ALBANY, September 10, 1771.

"SIR: — Your favor of the 16th of August, and the $60 2s. 9d. of Mr. Robert Yates, I received on my return here, after being the second time stopped in Socialborough, by James Mead and Asa Johnson in behalf of the settlers in Rutland and Pittsford. I have run out lots from the south bounds to within about two miles of the Great Falls. I found it in vain to persist any longer, as they were resolved at all events to stop us. There have been many threats pronounced against me. Gideon Cooley, who lives by the Great Falls [Sutherland Falls], was to shoot me, ... and your acquaintance, Nathan Allen, was in the woods with another party blacked and dressed like Indians, as I was informed. Several of my men can prove Townsend and Train threatened my life, that I should never return home, etc. . . . .

"The people of Durham [now Clarendon] assured me, these men intended to murder us if we did not go thence, and advised me by all means to desist surveying. . . . . I found I would not be allowed to go northward, as they suspected I would begin again, and therefore intended to convey us to Danby and so on to the southward, and by all accounts we should not have been very kindly treated. I was advised by no means to go that road. . . . . On my assuring them I would survey no more in those parts, we were permitted to proceed along the Crown Point road, with the hearty prayers of the women, as we passed, never to return. . . . . . .

"I have not been able to fix Kier's location and Danby people have been continually on the watch always. . . . . . . Since I have been here, several have visited me, asking questions, no doubt to be able to know us, should we venture within their territories, and at the same time warning us of the danger, should we be found there.

"Marsh's survey is likewise undone, as I did not care to venture myself that way. I shall be able to inform you more particularly at our meeting, and am Sir, your most obedient servant,

"WILL COCKBURN.

"JAMES DUANE, New York."

This shows one feature of the monstrous controversy for the territory included in the State of Vermont — a controversy ended only by her final payment of tribute money for admission to the Union in 1791, as heretofore fully set forth. Cockburn surveyed what is now Main street in the village of Rutland, among other lines; but he pursued his labor under difficulties. Mead and Johnson ordered him to cease his work, and others dressed as Indians threatened him with their vengeance, until he was fain to leave their vicinity. (See subsequent history of Clarendon.)

Settlement progressed. Mead maintained a primitive ferry across Otter Creek, until the bridge was built, by keeping a boat on each side of the stream, which must have been a great convenience to the pioneers. By the end of the year 1773 thirty-five families had located in the town, as clearly shown in a deposition made by Charles Button, in that year. This deposition so vividly indicates the spirit that animated the settlers in the contest with New York and their manner of dealing with settlers under grants from the New York government, that it merits a place here: —

"County of Cumberland ss.—Charles Button of a place called Durham on the bank of Otter Creek on the west side of the Green Mountains, in the county of Charlotte and province of New York, of full age duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith, that the deponent with others to the number of thirty-five families, seated themselves upon the said tract, and hold a title derived from the province of New York, that the deponent has lived with family upon the same tract since the eighth day of February 1768, has cleared and improved a large farm, built a good dwelling-house with other out houses, and was lately offered a thousand pounds current money of New York for his improvements. That about eleven o'clock at night on Saturday the 20th instant, as the deponent is informed and verily believes, Remember Baker, Ethan Allen, Robert Cochrane, and a number of other persons, armed with guns, cutlasses &c., came to the house of Benjamin Spencer esq., of said Durham, who holds his farm under a title derived from the government of New York and brake open the said house, and took the said Spencer and carried him about two miles to the house of Thomas Green, of Kelso, and there kept him in custody until Monday morning. The heads of the said rioters then asked the said Spencer, whether he would choose to be tried at the house of Joseph Smith in said Durham, or at his the said Spencer's own door? To which Spencer replied, that he was guilty of no crime, but if he must be tried, he would choose to have his trial at his own door: The rioters thereupon carried the said Spencer to his own door and proceeded to his trial before Seth Warner of Bennington: the said Remember Baker, Ethan Allen and Robert Cochrane who sat as judges. That said rioters charge the said Spencer with being a great friend to the government of New York, and had acted as a magistrate of the county of Charlotte, of which respective charges his said judges found him guilty and passed sentence that his the said Spencer's house should be burned to the ground, and that he should declare that he would not for the future act as a justice of the peace for the said county of Charlotte. Spencer thereupon urged that his wife and children would be ruined, and his store of dry goods and all his property wholly destroyed if his house was burned. Warner then declared Spencer's house should not be wholly destroyed, that only the roof should be taken off and put on again, provided Spencer would declare, that it was put on under the New Hampshire title and purchase a right under the charter from the last mentioned government. These several conditions Spencer was obliged to comply with, upon which the rioters dismissed him.

"That a party of the said rioters came to the deponent's house on the night of Saturday, the 20th instant, as the deponent is informed, and broke open the doors and sacked the house for the deponent, which they did not find as he was gone to Crown Point, to take Stephen Weakly upon writs issued against him at the suit of Samuel Green and one Sprague. That upon the deponent's return home with the said Weakly in custody, another party of the said rioters took the deponent, obliged him to discharge the said Weakly, and one Smith and others of the said rioters the next day declared they would pull down Green's house and give him the beach seal. (Meaning that they would flog him unless he consented thereto) which he accordingly did.

"They then obliged this deponent to give the said Weakly six shillings current money of New York, for taking him the said Weakly into custody, and declaring for the debts due from him, the said Weakly to the said Green and Sprague as aforesaid, and afterwards made this deponent promise that he would never serve as an officer of justice or constable to execute any precept under the province of New York, and then gave him a certificate in the words and figures following to wit:—

"'PITTSFORD, Nov. 24, 1773.

"'These are to satisfy all the Green Mountain Boys that Charles Button had his trial at Stephen Mead's, and this is his discharge from us.

"'PELEG SUNDERLING,
"'BENJ. COOLEY.'

Which certificate they declared would be a sufficient permit or pass among the New Hampshire claimants, Green Mountain Boys and further the deponent saith not.

"1773. CHARLES BUTTON."

(See also history of the town of Clarendon).

Button came from Connecticut, and lived on Mill River in Clarendon. The Benjamin Spencer mentioned was one of the earliest settlers in that town; under date of April, 1772, he wrote from Durham to James Duane, among other letters relative to the prevailing troubles, as follows:—

"Sir: The people of Socialborough decline buying their lands, saving four or five, and say they will defend it by force — the people that settled under Lydius' title, and those that have come in this spring, have agreed for their lands. The New Hampshire people strictly forbid any further survey being made of Socialborough, or any settlements being made only under the New Hampshire title; which riotous spirit have prevented many inhabitants settling this spring. You may ask why I do not proceed against them in a due course of law—but you need not wonder, when I tell you that it hath got to that, the people go armed, and guards yet in the road to examine people what their business is and where they are going, and if they do not give a particular account, they are beaten in a shameful manner; and it is got to that, they say they will not be brought to justice by this province, and bid defiance to any authority in the province. We are threatened at distance of being turned off our lands or our crops being destroyed. I have this opportunity of writing by way of Major Skeene, and have not the opportunity of informing you of the number of lots, and men's names that you may draw the deeds, but will send them the first opportunity, as it will take some time to view the lots and give a particular account; I hope the survey of our patent may not be stopped on account of this tumult, as we shall labor under a great disadvantage if our lands are not divided this spring. I look upon it to be dangerous for Mr. Cockburn to come into the country until these people can be subdued, he may come here by way of Maj. Skeene, but he cannot do any work only what he doth for us; if he attempts any further, I am afraid of the consequences, but if he does not care to come, I desire that some person may be employed hereabout that we may know where our land is, which I should be glad you would inform me of, as soon as possible. One Ethan Allen hath brought from Connecticut, twelve or fifteen of the most blackguard fellows he can get, double armed in order to protect him, and if some method is not taken to subdue the towns of Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Manchester and those people in Socialborough, and others scattering about the woods, there had as good be an end of government. I am with all due regard

"Your humble servant,

"BENJAMIN SPENCER."

The above two documents allude to what were but mere examples of scores of similar occurrences for the protection of the rights and homes of the settlers of Vermont, as the reader of this work has learned. But nothing has ever been powerful enough to stay the progress of settlement in America, and the pioneers came into Rutland with a steadily growing influx that was only partially retarded by the Revolutionary War.

Among the thirty-five families which had settled in the town prior to 1774, were those of John Smith and Joseph Bowker, both of whom were men of prominence. Joseph Bowker and his wife, Sarah, were among the organizing members of the first Congregational Church formed here in October, 1773, and his name appears frequently in the early town records. It is believed that he came from Sudbury, Mass., but the exact date of his arrival in this town is lost. He then enjoyed the title of "Captain" and was elected moderator of the first meeting of proprietors of Rutland of which there is an existing record — the second Tuesday in October, 1773. The first vote at this meeting was "that Capt. Boker be a Comt'ee man with the old comtee to find the sentor of the town." This meeting was "held to the Meeting House in said Rutland." Joseph Bowker soon became a general office-holder for the town, county and State; one of the Committee of Safety, town, treasurer (1784), selectman, town representative, member of the governor's council, etc., and finally judge of probate and the County Court, and chief judge of Special Court, appointed by the first Legislature. About 1780 Mr. Bowker, John Smith, Henry Strong and James Claghorn built a saw-mill on Moon's Brook, about eighty rods from the north and south road at Rutland. Indeed, during the whole of the period of his life in this town Mr. Bowker seems to have been a man of great activity, conspicuous in the public service as connected with the war, and prominent in all things. From a paper read by Henry Hall before the Vermont Historical Society in 1863, we take the following extract, showing the nature of some of Mr. Bowker's services for the State, and the pay received therefor: —

"State of Vermont, to Joseph Bowker, Dr.

Nov. 1777, to attending vendue one day,		6s.
July, 1778, to attending vendue one day,		4s.
To writing three leases,		3s.
To one day in leasing Rockwell's lot,		2s.
To cash paid Gideon Cooley for boarding and transporting the families of Perry and Shorey to the lake,	£2	6s.
Sept., 1778, to cash paid Daniel Washburn for boarding the family of Robert Perry five weeks,	£2	
To journey of myself and horse to Tinmouth and attending the trial of John McNeal,		9s.
Jan., 1780, to journey to Manchester of myself and horse, 38 miles,		13s. 4d.

To eight days service drawing a lottery ,	£2	9s.
To two dollars paid to Widow Weller, for house room and firewood,		12s.
To six bushels Indian corn for use of State,		18s.
To journey to Sunderland to attend the council, 42 miles,		13s.
To one day's services,		7s.
To one day of myself and horse to Castleton,		9s.
To one day weighing, bread and forwarding provisions,		4s.
To one day of man and horse to transport provisions to Pittsford,		9s.
To cash paid Nathan Pratt for transporting Tory women to the lake,	£2	2s. 2d.
April, 1780, to paper to Capt. Parmlee Allen,	£5	3s. 2d."

On the 20th of October, 1779, Mr. Bowker received from the State treasurer £8 8s, "for examining accounts of a committee to build a fort at Pittsford," and on the 22d of February, 1781, 6s., "for examining a muster roll." The following item in his account throws some light on the dealings of loyal settlers with the Tories: —

"CLARENDON, Jan. 21, 1778.

"Received of Joseph Smith, commissioner of Sequestration, four pounds one shilling and five pence, L. M., for my time settling with the committee to try Tories. JOSEPH BOWKER."

Bowker's charges for his services seem insignificant at the present day ; but money was a scarce article during that period ; State orders and individual paper constituted a large part of the circulating currency. Bowker made his purchase of one hundred and fifty acres in Rutland in 1774, which appears to have been his only real estate operation ; this fact may account for his exemption from outlawry on the part of the New York government, to which many of his neighbors were subjected. His farm, according to Mr. Hall, was situated on the east side of Main street, extended one hundred rods south from about Green street, to and including part of Handpole or Moon's Brook ; half a mile east of the road he located his dwelling, fronting the south and about half way down the pleasant slope. He died in the summer of 1784 and is supposed to have been buried in the old ground at Center Rutland, then the only burial place in the town ; but no stone marks the place of his rest.

John Smith came from Salisbury, Conn., in 1774 and settled on the farm now owned by F. B. and J. Q. Smith ; in the year 1780 we find that Samuel Smith sold to John Smith, his son, for sixty-four pounds 1,020 acres, "in the township of Rutland, on Otter Creek, in the province of New York." The names of Thomas Blanchard, John Dandly and Oliver Colburn are mentioned in the deed as the original proprietors of the tract. In 1774, according to the records, John Smith "surveyed to himself a lot lying east of the 15 rights." An attempt was made on the part of some of the New York claimants to gain possession of his farm; but he resisted them with force, was sentenced to death for the offense, without trial; but he was not arrested. He was the first town clerk of Rutland and the first representative in the General Assembly. He had five sons and one daughter, their names being John, Daniel, Joel, Silas, Elijah and Sarah, all of whom lived on the tract of land owned by their father. He bore the title of "Captain," and with his two sons, John and Daniel, took part in the battle of Bennington.[1] The grandson, John, familiarly known as Deacon John Smith, died in this town in 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years. Several of the descendants of this pioneer are still living in the county. Captain John Smith died July 24, 1806, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife, Phoebe, died August 4, 1803, aged sixty-eight. His son John died November 22, 1825, at the age of seventy, and the son Silas died August 16, 1801, aged forty-three years. Elijah had a son named Elijah W. Grove L., Frank and John Smith were sons of the latter.

Having now devoted considerable space to these first settlers of the town, let us very briefly note the arrival of the numerous pioneers who took up their homes here previous to the beginning of the present century, who bore the trials of the Revolution and successfully contested with unprincipled enemies for possession of their lands, and laid broad the foundations of the present prosperity of the town.

Ichabod Walker came to Rutland from Massachusetts soon after 1770 and settled near the site of the old court-house on Main street. His name appears as a purchaser of land here; but he left the place early in the Revolutionary struggle and after its close settled in Clarendon.

Gideon Walker, from Coventry, Mass., settled first in the town of Clarendon in 1768, and four or five years later came to Rutland and located on Otter Creek on the present Baxter farm, where he owned 100 acres. At the time of the evacuation of Ticonderoga his wife and four children fled to New Providence (now Cheshire), Mass., where they remained for a time with Lewis Walker, a cousin of Gideon, who afterwards settled in Clarendon. Daniel Walker, a brother of Gideon, settled in Clarendon at about the same time with his brother. Gideon lived to an advanced age and left numerous descendants who now live in Addison county.

Nathaniel Chipman was one of the very early settlers and occupied a conspicuous position in the young community. He was the first judge of the Supreme Court, a talented lawyer and an able statesman. His eminent qualifications were recognized in many ways by his constituents. His brothers Daniel and Darius were also eminent attorneys and pioneers in this region. (See Chapter XVII.)

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[1] It is related by descendants of the family that on one occasion Daniel Smith and thirteen others were sent northward on a scouting expedition. In Shelburne they camped over night in a deserted log house, and before morning were surprised and surrounded by a band of Indians and Tories numbering fifty-seven. The little party, however, kept up a brisk fire all night, and with excellent effect; in the morning the besiegers were surrounded and captured and taken safely to Bennington. The old musket used on this occasion by Daniel Smith is in possession of his descendants.

Nathan Tuttle came to the town before the Revolution and at one time owned a very large tract of land southwest of Rutland village. He suddenly and unaccountably disappeared in the summer of 1777. His name appears as moderator of the second proprietors' meeting, of which there are existing records, in November, 1773.[1] At this meeting he was made a "committee to inspect deeds presented, lay out lots," etc.

Benjamin Blanchard was one of the early settlers, but we cannot give the date of his arrival. He was a millwright, or carpenter, and built the mill, or a portion of it, for Colonel Mead at Gookin's Falls. Mead told him if he would give forty days' work on the mill, he should have 100 acres of land south of the corners at West Rutland. This transaction probably occurred in 1772, as the records show that he had land of Mead in that year. He did the work and lived and died on the farm; so, also, did his son Benjamin, and his grandson of the same name. Chalon Blanchard, son of the third Benjamin, died on the farm in 1883. The elder Benjamin died in 1801, aged seventy-five, and his wife Ruth, in 1824.

James Claghorn was an associate of James Mead and one of the pioneers of considerable prominence. It is on record that he surveyed to himself in 1774, 100 acres northeast of a lot bought by him of William Roberts. He was a selectman in 1779, and in that year it is recorded that he sold to James Mead sixty acres of land on Otter Creek. He died in 1813, at the age of seventy-four; his wife died in the same year.

John Johnson came into the town from Connecticut in April, 1773, and lived where Nahum Johnson now lives, and died there; he previously settled where J. M. Dewey now lives, on Otter Creek. Cyrus L. and Nahum are his sons. The elder John Johnson was a prominent man and held the office of selectman for several years. Zina Johnson was also a pioneer and located near West Rutland, on the road to Clarendon Springs. He had sons, Harry, a lawyer, and Oliver, who died on the homestead before his father's death.

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[1] One account of his death was as follows: "For a few weeks after the battle of Hubbardton and before the battle of Bennington, most of the Whigs having fled or taken protection under Burgoyne, the Tories in this county were entirely lords of the ascendant. Tuttle, who staid here but refused to take protection, on one occasion being, as was frequently the case, partially intoxicated, met a party of Indians and Tories, of whom were Solomon Johns and Gustavus Spencer, of Clarendon. An altercation ensued; they threatened him and he, returning the most provoking retorts, daring them to put their threats into execution, till Johns actually ran him through with his bayonet, killing him on the spot. The party then tied stones to his body and threw it into Otter Creek below Gookin's Falls. They then went up to Joseph Keeler's, and told him what they had done, enjoining secrecy during Johns' life. What had become of Tuttle was not generally known for several years. After the war Johns was killed in Canada by the falling of a tree — the manner of his death being considered a Providential retribution for the murder of Tuttle. When the news of this was received here Keeler published the particulars of Tuttle's death."

Deacon Wait Chatterton settled in Rutland before 1773 (it has been claimed as early as 1771, but this is probably an error), locating on the farm recently occupied by W. H. Johnson. His wife was Susannah Dickinson and they had seven children, all of whom lived in the town in early years; but most of the descendants have disappeared from this region. Wait Chatterton was a prominent citizen, and especially so in the early Congregational Church. His tombstone in the West Rutland burial ground bears as part of the inscription: — "who after a life of eighty years amid the most eventful interests of the church and the country, having borne a patriot's toils, discharged the duties of a citizen and enjoyed the hopes and privileges of the Christian, was gathered to his final rest, April 16, 1837." His wife died in 1832. Wait 2d was also a prominent man in the community, and lived and died on the homestead; he held many town offices. James was another son of Wait 1st, and a respected citizen.

Rev. Benajah Roots was a prominent figure in the Rutland community from soon after 1771 to the time of his death in March, 1787. He was the first settled pastor over the Congregational Church, organized in 1773. In the preface to his first sermon (which was printed) he said he then knew of but one settled Congregational minister in the whole region of country between Massachusetts and Canada, and the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers. He came from Simsbury, Conn., and was a graduate of Princeton College. It is believed that he engaged to preach for five years, the consideration being the lot of land reserved for the first settled minister; though this in reality became his property at the time of his installation, by virtue of his accepting the church office. This lot was situated in the northeast part of the town, and was never of much value to him; but he purchased other lands and dealt in real estate to some considerable extent. The lot on which he subsequently lived, with 100 acres on the opposite side of Otter Creek and 400 acres of wild land, were purchased by him for £195 before he came to the town. In February, 1784, he sold to Samuel Murdock a tract "which is the third division upon the Right of the first settled Minister, the original grantee, Benajah Roots." There was some dissatisfaction in the small congregation after Mr. Roots had preached about five years, because he asked for more compensation, which led to the employment for at least a part of the time, of other ministers. In the year 1784 it was voted by the proprietors, "to levy a tax of two pence on the pound of the grand list of A. D. 1774, in Order to satisfy Mr. Roots for preaching of late, to be collected September next." That there was some feeling of antagonism to the preacher is indicated by the fact that this vote was soon reconsidered and the tax reduced to one penny. But he officiated more or less in the church until his death; was a man of much strength of character and with natural gifts above the average.

Roswell and William Post were prominent in the town from 1780 to 1790,

B. R. Green

and settled here among the earliest immigrants; they were probably brothers. There was also a Jared Post who was a contemporary with the two named and may have been another brother. Roswell Post was selectman in 1780 and held the office in several other early years, while William was moderator of most of the proprietors' meetings down to 1790; and the names both appear frequently in records of land transfers, committees for public duties, and elsewhere.

Jonathan Reynolds came to the town at an early day and purchased two hundred and seventy-five acres of land of James Mead in the Otter Creek valley, the farm, or a portion of it, being now known as the Griggs farm. Mr. Reynolds was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army and was known as a great hunter and trapper. He died in 1840, when he was one hundred years old, lacking sixteen days. In the old North Cemetery a stone bears the record of the death of "Joshua Reynals," who died in 1818 at the age of seventy-five years. According to the *Vermont Historical Magazine*, he lived at the North (or Merriam's) Mills. We are not aware that the two were relatives. There was a large number of descendants, who lived on the road from West Rutland to Sutherland Falls. Morris and Bradley Reynolds live in that vicinity.

Benjamin Capron settled in the town in the early years, and had a family of ten children; he located on the turnpike east of the village. Among his children were Benjamin, jr., who died in August, 1859, and Azor, also deceased. His wife was a daughter of Lemuel Haynes. Laban and Benjamin, sons of Azor, now live in this town, the former on the homestead. Theron and William T. Capron are sons of Benjamin, jr., and there are numerous other descendants in the county.

Daniel Greeno settled here before the Revolution, coming from Boston. He located in the northeastern part of the town where Eugene Thomas now owns; his title being defective, he removed to where Amasa Greeno now lives. He was several times driven from his home during the Revolution, taking refuge in Bennington. He was at the latter place during the battle and shouldered his gun and fought for freedom; his wife remained there several weeks after the battle to aid in caring for the wounded. Mr. Greeno kept a tavern many years where Amasa now resides; he had ten children, all of whom lived to maturity and had families. Of Amasa's children, Amasa A., Benjamin R., Betsey L., and Medora V. H. Pond now live in the town. (See biography of B. R. Greeno in this work).

Amos Hines and Benjamin Farmer, jr., were among the very early settlers and located, the former on the present Russell Place and the latter near the Mendon line. Benjamin Farmer, sen., settled near his son when he was eighty years old, and died there ten years later. Amos Hines died in 1805 at the age of fifty-seven, and is buried in the old North Cemetery.

Ashbel Cook, who was born May 3, 1741, came to Rutland from Wallingford, Conn., in 1778, bringing with him his family. Of his children Orel Cook was born soon after his father's removal here, on the 25th of June, 1778. Ashbel Cook was a tailor and worked at that trade in Rutland; he must have been about the first tailor in the town. It is said that his wife Rachel cooked for Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and their men for two or three days while they were preparing for the expedition to Ticonderoga; she would boil two or three entire sheep at a time for the party. Her name was Rice before her marriage, and two of her brothers were killed in the Indian massacre at Royalton. She died in Troy, N. Y., in 1841, at the great age of one hundred years and nine days. Ashbel Cook died December 16, 1801. Orel Cook, sen., engaged in the hat manufacture before his marriage and continued to about 1839, keeping during a portion of the time quite a number of workmen in the business. John Cook was his fifth child, born in March, 1819, and learned his father's trade. In 1839 he went to Troy and carried on the business, returning to Rutland in 1851. From about 1870 he was in trade here, and in 1882 built his block opposite the Berwick House. Orel Cook, jr., brother of John Cook, became a prominent man in the community and an estimable physician. He began practice here about 1845 or 1846; was a member of the House of Representatives, and otherwise honored by his fellows. He was born in 1813, and died April 8, 1884.

Timothy Boardman came from Middletown, Conn., to Rutland in 1782, and located on what has always been known as "Boardman Hill," where Samuel Boardman now lives. In the year 1790 he built the house now occupied by Patrick Kinney. In 1783 he returned to Connecticut, married Mary Ward, and immediately came back with his bride. During the Revolutionary War he served in the navy, was captured in the West Indies and kept a prisoner for six months. He resided on the old homestead until his death, April 3, 1839, at the age of eighty-six; he was prominent in the church and was long known as "Deacon." One of his sons was Elijah, who was also a deacon in the church for fifty years; he lived on the homestead, and died there in 1883. Charles G. is another son, and is deceased.

Joseph Kimball settled early where Ira Hawley now resides. His daughter Betsey married Abijah Hawley. The farm has always remained in the family.

Joseph Humphrey came to Rutland in 1783 from Winchester, N. H. He was employed soon after his arrival by Isaac Chatterton and others in building operations. About his first employment was on the old jail, on Main street, now the residence of George E. Lawrence. He purchased sixty acres of land of John Sutherland in about the year 1790, where R. S. Humphrey recently lived, for which he paid "£60 lawful money." He died in 1851. He became prominent in the very early marble industry at Sutherland Falls. (See account of Sutherland Falls for other members of the Humphrey family; also description of the marble industries of the town in later pages).

Jabez Ward came from New Marlboro, Mass., in 1784, and settled three miles north of West Rutland in Whipple Hollow, where Jay Cook now lives. His sons were Artemas Ward, now living at West Rutland, and eight others, all deceased but Artemas. The latter was born in 1805 and came to West Rutland in 1829.

Edward Dyer settled in Rutland in about the year 1789; he was from Greenwich, R. I. His first wife was Sally Bowman, daughter of Lieutenant Bowman, of Clarendon, and his second wife was Hannah Hoxie, daughter of Gideon Hoxie, a Quaker of Chittenden county. Horace H. Dyer, who now resides a little south of Rutland village, is a son of Edward. It was on Mr. Dyer's farm that Captain Josiah Hart and a party of Revolutionary soldiers camped while on their way from Bellows Falls to Ticonderoga. Soon after the war Mr. Hart visited Rutland, sought out the spring near which the encampment was made and resolved to settle there, which he did. He was a practical builder, aided in constructing the first church at Rutland village and other buildings, and died in 1811, aged seventy-two years. His grandson, George W. Hart, lives on the homestead.

We have mentioned Isaac Chatterton; he settled on a farm now owned by Colonel Redfield Proctor and recently by German H. Chatterton. Leverett Chatterton was his son, and was born on the farm in 1789, and resided on the place until his death in 1877.

Three brothers named McConnell came to Rutland soon after the Revolutionary War; their names were John, Samuel and James. They located south of Rutland village, John on the farm now owned by John C. Doty. He had a son James, who lived on the homestead until his death in December, 1877. Samuel died in 1832, aged seventy-two years; and John died in 1839, aged seventy-seven. They were all respectable farmers, and have descendants now living in the county. William McConnell, son of one of the three brothers, lived south of the village, and was a prominent citizen. He died in 1850. Thomas was brother of James, jr., and died in Rutland.

Jesse Thrall settled in the town in the last decade of the last century, locating in the west parish in Whipple Hollow. His wife's maiden name was Mabel Rose. There the venerable Reuben R. Thrall was born December 5, 1795. In 1814 he came to the east part of the town and settled; he was clerk in the post-office early in the century, when William D. Smith was postmaster. Mr. Smith was a lawyer, and Mr. Thrall studied with him, and finally was admitted to the bar and became Mr. Smith's partner. Although he is now ninety years old he occasionally does legal business, and is believed to be the oldest practicing attorney in the world. His wife was Elizabeth Gove, daughter of Jesse Gove. A daughter of Mr. Thrall married Frederick Chaffee, now of Rutland, and his son William B. lives in Rutland; George lives in Denver. Aaron Thrall died in 1810 at the age of forty-seven; he lived at the time on a farm now owned by the Dr. Sheldon estate. Chauncey Thrall settled early where R. C. Thrall now lives. He was a prominent man — member of the Legislature, justice, etc., and died in 1844. His son Chauncey died in 1874. Jonathan G. Thrall, one of the leading farmers of the town, and a man of strong character, lived one-half mile north of Rutland village, and died in 1852 at the age of fifty-eight.

Nathaniel Gove was the pioneer of that name in this town and himself and descendants have filled prominent stations in the community. He was born in Coventry, Conn., on the 21st of April, 1739, and died in Rutland September 9, 1813. We have but very meagre details of his settlement here, but he came at an early day; his son, Colonel Jesse Gove, was born in February, 1784, in Bennington. He early came to Rutland and read law with Cephas Smith, jr., and was admitted to the Rutland county bar at the March term of 1818. He married Sophia Ingersoll in 1809, and in the same year was appointed clerk of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the district of Vermont, and held the office until his death. He was appointed postmaster at Rutland in 1841. His military title was gained by his rank of colonel in the militia. He died April 30, 1842.

Jude Moulthrop came to the town about the year 1792, at which time Nathan Osgood deeded to him the greater part of the farm now occupied by Mrs. H. J. Moulthrop; the northern part of the same farm was deeded to him by Gideon Tuttle. Jude Moulthrop died December 10, 1800, and left among his children, Truman Moulthrop, Nathan Moulthrop and a daughter named Laura, now widow of Daniel Gleason. Truman became a prominent citizen. Truman's third child and first son was Robert Moulthrop, who was born on the farm now occupied by his heirs, December 8, 1825. Truman Moulthrop held various town offices and was much respected.

Daniel Graves removed from Whately, Mass., to Rutland county in 1792, locating first in the town of Ira, where he established a tannery, shoe shop, hat manufactory and kept a tavern. He may have lived a few years at West Rutland, as we find him in 1796 advertising a "good dwelling, shoemaker's shop, tan-yard and tan-house, with one acre and forty-seven rods of land situated a few rods south of the meeting-house, West Parish, Rutland." In any event, after his death his son George carried on the business until 1832, when he removed to Rutland and built up the tanning business north of the village at what became known as "Tan-yard Village." This establishment was destroyed by fire. He also owned a tannery at Chase's Mills, N. Y., in company with his sons, George and Charles E. He died in 1879 and his sons took control of the business. George E. Graves now carries on a drug store in Rutland village.

The eccentric John A. Graham was a resident of Rutland in the last decade of the last century, and we find him making in 1795 the newspaper announcement that his creditors must pay up as he was about to leave the State. He was the first lawyer located in Rutland and wrote a book of early reminiscences and memoirs of Vermont men, from which we quote in later pages. He built his dwelling three stories high, on the corner occupied in later years by Daniels & Bell, Main street, and placed his coat-of-arms on a part of the roof. The heavy tornado of 1789, which unroofed several buildings, moved his house from its foundation and blew down the coat-of-arms.

The Cheney family was a prominent one in the town in early times. Gershom (see extracts from his diary a little further on), Samuel and Abel came here from Londonderry in 1793 and located on what has been called "Cheney Hill," north of Rutland village. Abel had six children, one of whom was Benjamin, father of Lyman S., who now lives in the village. Abel lived in Rutland only a few years and died in Canada in 1860. Gershom became a conspicuous figure in pioneer times; he was an architect and builder of prominence, planned and helped to build the old brick church, and erected many of the oldest houses in the place, including that recently occupied by Luther Daniels, and the old Kilburn house next south of the Governor Page residence. He held most of the town offices, was selectman in 1812–13 and '14, and made the grand list after he was eighty years of age. He built the first aqueduct from a spring in the town of Mendon to supply Rutland with water; there was then no reservoir; he also kept a tavern on his place north of the village for eleven years. He had no children and died much respected in September, 1855. Gershom Cheney, now living in Rutland village, is a nephew of the elder Gershom and son of Abel. He was proprietor of the old Franklin House from 1854 until it was destroyed by fire in 1868.

Eliakim Cheney, belonging to another branch of this name, came to Rutland from Dedham, with his brother Abner, before the beginning of the present century and located on South Main street. On their land brick were manufactured for many of the early brick buildings in this section. Eliakim had two sons, Warner and Hiram L.; they were among the early masons here; the former now lives in Troy, and Hiram L. died in 1880; he had also one daughter, Rosina, now widow of Moses Curtis. George H. and Henry W., now in mercantile business in Rutland, are sons of Hiram L. Cheney.

John Ruggles came to Rutland from Pomfret, Conn., in 1794, locating on what has been called the Ruggles farm, included in which was the site of the railroad depot. He died in 1831, and his farm was inherited by his son, the late Gershom C. Ruggles, who died in 1885. He was a prominent man in the community. His oldest son was named John and another was Henry, now of Boston, and still another, George R., of Aurora, Ill.

The Rev. Samuel Williams, LL.D., removed to Rutland in 1788, having held the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard University. He was born in Waltham, Mass., about 1740. He was during his life here one of the very foremost men of the county; indeed, of the State. In 1794 he preached the election sermon, and was chaplain of the Assembly the same session. (For his connection with the Rutland press see Chapter XV.) In 1794 he published *The Natural and Civil History of Vermont*, which was extended in 1808; he was one of the founders of the University of Vermont. In writing of him John A. Graham said: "He is the most enlightened man in the State, in every branch of philosophy and polite learning." He died in January, 1817.

Hon. Samuel Williams was also one of the earliest settlers and most distinguished residents of Rutland, and one of the few Whigs who remained in Rutland after the evacuation of Ticonderoga. He was for many years town clerk and selectman; represented the town in General Assembly from 1783 to 1794, except 1786, and in 1798–99; councilor from 1795 to 1798; judge of Rutland County Court from 1790 to 1793 inclusive; chief judge from 1794 to 1799 inclusive, and held this office at the time of his death. He, with the Rev. Samuel Williams, were the founders of the Rutland *Herald*, and published it several years. To him is also to be credited the existence of the Rutland village "green," or park, on Main street, most of the funds for its purchase being contributed by him and he being the first grantee named in the deeds ("To Samuel Williams and other inhabitants of said town of Rutland.") The tablet above his remains in the old North Burial Ground bears as a part of the inscription: "He was a pillar of church and of state and lived and died the Father of this Village and the Friend of Mankind. Over the remains of his mortal part, as a testimony of his virtues, this marble placed by his Masonic brethren, June 24th, A. L. 5800." He died February 28, 1800.

Levi Long settled in Rutland in 1799, coming from Coventry, Conn., and locating about three miles northeast from the village. He had seven sons and one daughter.

Matthias Ames settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Matthias, in 1785. He was a Revolutionary soldier, from Stockbridge, Mass.

Gad Daniels, from Worthington, Mass., settled in Rutland in 1783, on the farm now occupied by S. L. Daniels, on the road to West Rutland. His son Stephen was killed while assisting to build a bridge at Center Rutland in 1835.

John Hall came to Rutland in 1798, when he was but four years old. He subsequently learned the saddler's trade, and later became a merchant in the village, with his brother William. Later in his life he gave up trade and retired to his farm in the northern part of the town, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. John M. Hall, now of Rutland, is his son, and the only descendant here. William Hall was born in November, 1780, and died September 13, 1850. He became judge of probate and held other positions of trust and responsibility. Henry

Hall, now residing in Rutland, and a historical writer of ability, is son of Hon. William Hall.

Noah Griswold settled in Whipple Hollow in 1800, where his grandsons now live. He was the father of Edwin L. Griswold, who lives in West Rutland; the latter has been in the Legislature. Frank Griswold is another son.

James Porter was son of a surgeon of the British army who was in this country during the Revolution; he came to Rutland when ten years old to reside with his uncle, Ezekiel Porter, where he remained until he was eighteen years old; he then began the study of medicine and, graduating at the age of twenty-three, began practice in Rutland, and was prominent in the profession for more than fifty years; he was also one of the foremost citizens in all the affairs of the village. His eldest son, Henry W. Porter, resided at the old homestead, No. 83 Main street, until his death in 1884; other prominent representatives of this family were Dr. Cyrus Porter, Dr. James B. Porter and Dr. Hannibal Porter, and Dr. Charles Porter, of Boston. (See Chapter XVI.)

Among the earliest settlers of Pawlet was Captain Simeon Edgerton, from Stamford, Conn. He died in 1809 at the age of seventy years, leaving a widow and twelve children. Jacob Edgerton and two others remained in Pawlet. Jacob had twelve children, of whom nine lived to maturity, and he died in 1845. But two of this family are now living. Jacob Edgerton, jr., is still living in Rutland at the age eighty-five. He has been a prominent citizen in business and politics; held the office of sheriff for twenty-two years, and other positions of honor.

Moses Hale and Stephen Hale were among the early settlers. The latter located about one and one-half miles east of the village on the turnpike, and resided there till his death. Franklin S. Hale is his son. Moses Hale was a prominent man at a very early day and his name appears frequently in the town records, in land transfers, etc. He was father of Deacon Asa Hale, who lived at "Tan-yard Village," where he owned a large farm, and of Thomas Hale, who died in 1812, in middle life. Deacon Asa died in 1843 at the age of eighty-four years, and was a man of prominence in the community.

The foregoing brief sketches embrace the names of a large proportion of the pioneers who settled in the town previous to the beginning of the present century. Relative to others of whom less is known the reader must content himself with the briefest memoranda, and such other mention as will appear in the description of the trade and industries of the town.

Solomon Smith settled in the town early—probably before 1800, and lived a little east of the village; he had a son, Deacon John, but his descendants are all dead. Henry Gould was a prominent citizen in the early years of the century; was jailor in 1807, and we find him offering "$50 reward for the arrest of Abner Hayes, the well-known counterfeiter, who broke gaol July 2, 1807." Henry was a brother of Nathaniel and died in 1820. Nathaniel

Gould kept the old Franklin House in early years, when it was known as "Gould's Tavern." He was born in Claremount, Vt., September 22, 1786, and died in Westminster, Vt., March 25, 1853. He had several daughters; Clarissa married Daniel P. Bell, the early Rutland merchant, and lives in Florida; Helen Mary married Elisha Avery, of Detroit; Priscilla married a Mr. Elmore, of Peru, N. Y.; Narcissy married Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, and is dead; Jane married Dr. Cyrus Porter and now lives on the old Porter homestead in Rutland.

Jonathan Shaw, born in 1771, died in 1839. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Obadiah Boss. Dr. Shaw formerly lived in the house now occupied by C. H. Sherman at West Rutland and was a conspicuous man in the community. He owned a grist-mill at Clarendon Springs at one time, and died there of a cancer. Moses Lester was a prominent citizen and lived where Frank Duncklee now owns. He died in 1857 at the age of eighty-seven years. Captain William Boland was an early settler and died in the town in 1810 at the age of seventy-three years; he has descendants now living in the town, the wife of Horatio Mead being one of them. Seth Gorham died August 29, 1852, aged ninety years. He was a man of consequence in the town. His son, Judson Gorham, married Theodocia Thrall. Dr. John A. Mead, of Rutland village, is a grandson of Seth Gorham. Lieutenant Samuel Campbell lived on what was known as "Campbell's Hill," one and one-half miles from Rutland; he died in 1819, aged eighty-eight years. David Tuttle, who bore the military title of "Captain," was one of the very early settlers and lived on the south part of Main street; he died in 1820, aged sixty eight. Robert Temple, from Braintree, Mass., was born in 1783 and died in 1834; he was father of Charles Temple and grandfather of Edwin L. Temple, now of Rutland; he was a lawyer, and the family have always been prominent in the community; Admiral William G. Temple (retired), of Washington, and Robert Emmett Temple, of New York State, are sons of Robert Temple. Charles K. Williams came to Rutland in 1790, and died March 9, 1853, aged seventy-one years; his wife was Lucy J. Langdon, daughter of Chauncey Langdon, of Castleton. Mr. Williams was an attorney; held prominent political offices—judge, justice, governor, etc.,—and was one of the foremost citizens in all respects; Charles K. Williams, now a practicing attorney of Rutland, is his grandson. (See Chapter XVII.) Jonathan Wells was one of the first settlers and owned large tracts of land; the stone that marks his resting-place bears the following inscription: "As a tribute of affection to his memory and respect for his industry, fidelity, integrity and uprightness, this stone is erected by his mourning brethren." He died in 1813. Issacher Reed was conspicuous among the early settlers, having come here as early as 1794; he for a long period kept the Reed Hotel, a well-known tavern on Main street, which was burned; the records show that he owned a farm of thirty-five acres on the post road "one and one-half miles from the court-house, well situate where a tavern has been kept for five years and is now licensed." This announcement appeared in the *Herald;* Mr. Reed also kept a store for a time near West Rutland. He died in 1838 at the age of eighty years. Truman Squire Reed, who died in Wallingford, was a son of Issacher. Hon. Israel Smith was a leading man in Rutland after about the year 1791, and was the fourth governor of the State; he held many other important offices, and he died in 1810. (See history of the Bench and Bar of the County). Dr. James Ross, who has been sketched in the chapter devoted to the medical profession, died in 1856, aged forty-five years. Charles E. Ross, now of Rutland, is his son. Deacon Ezekiel Green, who lived where Ruel Todd now resides, died in 1829; his son, William Green, succeeded him on that farm and died there; he had another son, Enoch, who lived opposite the homestead; Enoch's son, Hiland E., now lives on the homestead. Daniel Gleason, 1st, was an early settler and died in 1835 at the age of seventy-three years; he had sons Charles and Daniel, 2d; the latter was a prominent farmer and lived where Caleb Buffum now resides, south of Rutland village; he died in 1855; his wife was Laura Moulthrop, sister of Truman Moulthrop. Deacon William Barr was a prominent early churchman and much respected. He died in 1813 at the age of sixty-four years; he was selectman several years beginning with 1785; on his gravestone appears the following: "As an officer in the church, highly respected; as a neighbor, kind, peaceable and benevolent; as a citizen, firm in the support of the constitutional rights of his country; a lover of good men, himself beloved by all." Deacon Daniel Ford was another conspicuous church officer of early years; he was a farmer and lived at the North Mills; he died in 1829, aged sixty years. Ozias Fuller was a tanner and lived on Main street, where Dr. Allen now resides; he died in 1819. Captain Nicholas Goddard was a well-known character early in this century; he was a jeweler, his shop being on the corner of Main and West streets, and was associated there with Captain Benjamin Lord; there they manufactured the old-fashioned hall clocks, which to-day command a higher price than when new. Joseph Allen lived, down to 1858, when he died at the age of ninety-six years, about two miles east of the village. William Alvord came from Northampton, Mass., at an early day and died here in February, 1853, aged eighty-seven years. He was a cabinet-maker, one of the first in the place, and had a shop on the east side of Main street where Richard Spaulding is now located; he was the father of Cephas and General Benjamin Alvord, former paymaster-general of the army, who died in Washington in 1884. Dr. Joel Green, who was a partner of Dr. Joel Porter in 1820, lived where Moses Perkins afterward resided, corner of Main and Green streets; Mrs. C. C. Alvord is his daughter and Dunham G. Green his son. Samuel Merriam was an early settler and a miller at the North Mills, or "Merriam's Mills," as they were called; he operated the mills and also had charge of Barrett's distillery at that point; he lived on Cottage street and died there in 1867. Frequent allusion has been and will hereafter be made to William Fay, the early publisher of the *Herald;* he was a prominent man in the community for many years. One of his daughters, Mary, became the wife of Richard Gookin, the manufacturer of Center Rutland; another married Silas H. Hodges, and another Horace T. White, then of Rutland; still another became the wife of Senator Solomon Foot, and the fifth daughter married Albert Robinson, who died in Washington, D. C. A further sketch of Mr. Fay will be found in the chapter giving a history of the county press. William Page was born of a family which was prominent in the early history of this State, in September, 1779. He graduated from Yale College and became a leading lawyer in Rutland. He was made the first cashier of the Bank of Rutland in 1824, and was otherwise honored by his townsmen. He had a large family of children; Hon. John S. Page, of Rutland (lately deceased), was his son (see biography in later pages), and Mrs. Newton Kellogg, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. J. B. Hollister and Mrs. William Barnes are daughters; another daughter, Mrs. S. D. Winslow, resides in Pittsford. Dr. George Page, of Crown Point, and Egbert Page, who lives in Iowa, are sons. Abner Moon was an early settler and a tanner one-half mile south of the village, on Moon's Brook; he died in 1836 and has no descendants about here. Joshua Osgood, who died in 1833, was a prominent farmer and father of Phineas Osgood, who lives on the old homestead four miles north of the village. Jonathan Bell was among the first settlers, and died in 1804; he was a prominent man in the early history of the town, and, according to the inscription on his grave-stone, "was seventeen years sheriff of the county of Rutland, the duties of which office he discharged with high reputation to himself and usefulness to the public;" he has no descendants here now. William Eayres, who died in 1834 at the age of seventy years, lived where William, his grandson, now resides, in the Greeno neighborhood north of the village; George N. and James are also grandsons; the former is now superintendent of the House of Correction. Cephas Smith was a prominent man in Rutland early in the century; we find him in 1811 offering for sale "a beautiful situation in the southwest corner of Rutland Green containing twelve acres, dwelling house, etc.; also in the southwest corner of the green half an acre of land and a good dwelling-house." The latter was the Strong place; he died in 1815. Colonel John Ramsdell appears to have been a prominent man and held the office of selectman several years; he died in 1807 and has no descendants hereabouts. Lewis Meacham, also, who died in 1813, was a respected citizen and father of Hon. James Meacham, of Addison county, and of Lewis Meacham, of New Haven, Vt. Both died in Addison county. Daniel Squier, who died in 1858, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, lived near the Osgood place and had a large family. Harwood Squier, now living on Woodstock avenue, is of this family. Jonathan Dike was a native of Pittsford and lived for many years on the corner of Main and Washington streets; he was a prominent man, held the office of sheriff many years, and other positions; he died in 1871 at the age of eighty-four years. Otis Fisher was one of the early butchers of the town and grandfather of Harrison and Wilson Fisher; he died in 1845. Moses Perkins was an early settler of the town of Clarendon, and was afterward a farmer on the east side of Main street in the southern part of the old village. He died in 1858 at the age of seventy-two years. Henry O. Perkins, of Rutland, is his son, and a daughter is the wife of Henry Hayward. William Gilmore come from Londonderry with his father and located in the town of Ira before 1800. About the year 1810 William removed to West Rutland, where he carried on the farm now occupied by his son, James L. Gilmore. He died in Ira, where he also owned a farm. Captain William Gilmore, now living in Rutland, is a son of the elder William, and has been prominent in the business circles of the town. He was associated with George T. Hodges as a merchant, and in the firm of Clement, Gilmore & Barnes in the marble business, when it was in its infancy. He has now retired from most active business. The foregoing names must suffice to inform the reader of a very large majority of the pioneers who devoted their lives to the establishment of homes, and the introduction of early manufacturing operations and mercantile pursuits in the town of Rutland. Though in many cases the memory, even, of their deeds is lost, and in others but meagre details of their lives can be gleaned, it is eminently fit that whatever is known of their coming and going and the part they performed in the up-building of the town should be set down in a permanent record.

Coming down to a later period the town saw the immigration from various localities of a class of men, many of whom have left the deep impress of their life-work on the general, social, and industrial interests of the community; men of marked characters, powerful intellect and eminent in moral qualities. A brief mention of some of these must complete the personal sketches of the town.

Moses Strong was one of the foremost citizens of Rutland and the present generation still profits by the results of his energy. He was a son of John Strong, of Addison county, and was born in Connecticut. He studied for the legal profession and married in Shoreham for his first wife a daughter of Daniel Smith, in 1810, about which time he came to Rutland. He lived first where Charles Ross now resides, and about 1840 removed to what is known as "the Strong place," on Main street.[1] He held the office of county judge, was foremost in the legal profession and a leading citizen. His family consisted of Moses M. Strong, now living in Wisconsin and seventy-five years old; John, who lives in Washington; George W., died in 1859;[1] and four daughters. He died September 29, 1842. His brother, Samuel Strong, was a conspicuous figure in the battle of Plattsburg, and bore the title of "General;" he was of Vergennes. Moses Strong became one of the foremost men of Rutland; owned large tracts of land and was very prominent in the early railroad operations of the State. (See chapter on the Internal Improvements of the County.) His son, Moses M., was a prominent attorney, and went to Wisconsin where he now lives and is a prominent citizen.

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[1] An architect from the East passed through the State at a very early day and made plans for several of the largest houses in the village, the Strong house among them.

Robert Pierpoint, who was a resident of Rutland after about the close of the War of 1812, was a man of eminence in the State. He was born May 4, 1791, at Litchfield, Conn. At seven years of age he went to live with an uncle in Manchester. He studied law with Governor Richard Skinner, and though of feeble constitution, was indefatigable in the pursuit of a knowledge of his chosen profession. In June, 1812, he was admitted to the bar in Bennington county. Soon after his removal to Rutland he was made deputy collector of the direct tax, which duty he successfully performed. He was sent to the Legislature in the years 1819, 1823 and 1857; was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1822 and 1828; from 1825 to 1830 inclusive was a member of the State Council; was State senator from 1836 to 1839 inclusive; was county clerk from 1820 to 1839; judge of probate 1832–33; in 1848 was elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont; received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College in 1826, and from the University of Vermont in 1838; in 1850 he was made judge of the Circuit Court, continuing to 1859. He died in 1864 with honors thick upon him. Evelyn Pierpoint, now a prominent citizen of Rutland, is his only son.

Charles Burt, who was born at Bellows Falls in 1791, came to Rutland in 1813. His father was Leonard Burt, son of Benjamin Burt who died at Bellows Falls at the age of ninety-four years. Charles Burt was a nephew of William Fay, the eminent publisher of Rutland village (see history of the County Press), and engaged in business with him and Mr. Davidson as publishers and booksellers. A few years later he formed a partnership with Barnard McConnell in mercantile business; the firm afterward changed to Burt & Mason (Lester Mason) and then to Burt & Son (the latter being B. H. Burt); this began in 1850 and continued ten years. B. H. Burt continued the business to 1873, and took in Eugene Sherman; two years later the latter retired and Mr. Burt still continues trade alone, and is one of the leading dry goods houses of Rutland. Of his children, Charles Fay Burt died in Rutland; George, in St. Augustine, Florida; James B., is now in Palatka, Florida, and William is in business in Chicago; Henry died in New Orleans; Helen was the wife first of J. C. Dexter, the first sheriff of San Francisco, and, second, of General Hall, of Wallingford, and, third, of Hosea Eddy of that town; Margaret is the widow of A. F. Spencer.

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[1] See biography of George W. Strong in later pages of this work.

Ebenezer Mussey came to Rutland before 1800 and in that year built the house on the old Mussey place, which is still standing, a mile south of the village, and owned by A. C. Bates. His sons were Harry, Charles, George and Edward; the latter the father of W. B. Mussey, a merchant in Rutland; he also had two daughters. Edward, who was born in 1798, went to Mendon, where he kept a tavern until 1850, known as "the old Mussey stand;" he subsequently removed to Middlebury, where he kept tavern, and then to the farm north of Middlebury village now owned by Joseph Battelle; he died there in 1878. Besides W. B., he had several sons and three daughters. Harry Mussey lived and died on the old homestead, had a large family, one daughter becoming the wife of Gen. Benjamin Alvord, of the U. S. army, and now lives in Washington.

Francis Slason, who died in 1884, was born in Stamford, Conn., in March, 1790; he went to Troy, N. Y., in 1804, and nine years later removed to West Rutland, where he purchased the store of Nathan Bristol and carried on a mercantile business for forty years. He also became interested in the marble and other interests, as will hereafter appear; he was a director in the National Bank of Rutland, from its organization in 1824 to the time of his death; he lived to the great age of ninety-four years and was one of the foremost citizens of the town; his widow and a number of descendants now live in the town.

Luther Daniels came from Keene, N. H., to Rutland in 1814, and became one of the leading business men and prominent citizens of the village. He first engaged here as a clerk in the store of Daniel Chipman for three years, when he returned to Keene and remained until he reached his majority. He then came back to Rutland and began business in the old Daniels store, which now forms a part of the "Cheney store" on Main street, continuing in trade there for a period of thirty years and doing the largest business in the place. Daniel P. Bell was associated with him for a number of years and the firm of Daniels & Bell was favorably known throughout the county. He was chosen treasurer and president of the Rutland Savings Bank in 1850 and held the office until 1879. He represented the town in the Legislature and in the Senate for four years, and was foremost in all good works. He died in August, 1885, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His first wife was Caroline Bradbury; she died in 1837 and in 1844 he married the daughter of Moses Strong and widow of Rodney C. Royce. Mr. Royce was one of the leading attorneys of the place and died in 1836, at the age of thirty-six years. A daughter of Mr. Daniels is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver; another daughter is unmarried.

Avery Billings came to Rutland in 1818, from Guilford, Vt., and located on the west side of the creek, where Jesse L. Billings now resides. The place is a portion of the ministerial lot, and was purchased by Mr. Billings from the first settled minister. Mr. B. held various offices of honor and trust, and as a farmer accumulated considerable wealth. He married Mary Packer, a sister of

Rev. Daniel Packer, who was so long and favorably known in the township of Mount Holly. The Packer family are descendants of the Packers who came to this country from England about the year 1651, and settled in Connecticut. Mary Billings married John Cain, who was a prominent man in Rutland for many years. Mr. Billings died in 1860, at the age of seventy-seven, much lamented.

James Barrett came to Rutland from Concord, Mass., in 1819, locating in the village, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a period of about forty years. He was a prominent man of the town for many years, dying in 1875, in the eighty-third year of his age. When he first came to the village he occupied the house now owned by E. A. Morse, and subsequently a house located on the site now occupied by J. B. Harris's residence, and finally the house corner of Main and Washington streets, in which he resided for a period of forty years. Mr. Barrett was a descendant of Col. James Barrett, who commanded the first regiment raised in Massachusetts, and which contained the companies who took part in the battles of Concord and Lexington. He was also one of the Committee of Safety, and also had charge of the collection of provisions and supplies, for the destruction of which the British troops were sent to Concord. Of the descendants now living in town there are: the wife of Evelyn Pierpoint, the wife of Hon. W. C. Dunton, Ellen C. Barrett, unmarried, and Rockwood Barrett, treasurer of the Columbian Marble Company.

Robert Patterson came to Rutland from Montpelier, Vt., in 1816. He served in the War of 1812 and was at the battle of Plattsburg. While in the army he contracted a disease which resulted in paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died in 1848, in his sixty fifth year. He was the father of six children, three of whom are now living. Robert E. resides in the town about four miles north of the village.

The Hodges family were of the town of Clarendon, but George T. became a resident of Rutland in early life. He was the third son of Dr. Silas Hodges, and born in 1788. He became one of the staunch business men of Rutland and was called to fill many positions of trust and honor; he represented the town in the Assembly and the county in the Senate, several years in each office, and on the death of Hon. James Meacham, member of Congress, in 1856, Mr. Hodges was chosen to fill the vacancy. He was a director in the old Bank of Rutland from its organization to his death, and a director and vice-president in the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company. He died in August, 1860.

Few if any families in the county have greater claims upon the attention of the annalist than the Sheldons. Medad Sheldon came to Rutland before the beginning of the present century; his wife was Lucy Bass, of Sharon, Conn. He built a hotel at Center Rutland and other buildings, and carried on blacksmithing there. He died July 27, 1846, while on a visit to St. Lawrence county, N. Y. His eldest son was Lorenzo, born in 1801, died September 5,

C. Sheldon

1880. He studied medicine at the Castleton Medical College and graduated in January, 1820, returning to Rutland to begin practice with Dr. Jonathan Shaw, with whom he formed a partnership; one year later Dr. Shaw removed to Clarendon Springs. Dr. Sheldon removed to St. Lawrence county in 1826, but remained only two years, when he returned and resumed practice in Rutland. In 1835 he became interested with William F. Barnes, and then began the marble industry, which has since been developed to enormous proportions by his descendants. Later he was associated with Francis Slason, which continued until 1865, when he sold out and retired from active business in that direction. (See biographies of Charles and John A. Sheldon). He continued to carry on a large real estate business during the remainder of his active life. He was married in 1823 to Mahala Smith, of West Rutland, a descendant of the pioneer John Smith; their children were Sophronia, born 1823, died 1872; Darwin Rush, born 1826, died 1834; Charles S., born 1834, died 1835; Lucy Amorette, born 1836, died 1837; Lucy Lorenda, born 1838, widow of Harmon Goss, of West Rutland; Harley G., born 1840, lives at West Rutland; Mary Kate, born 1844, died 1869. The other children of Medad Sheldon were: Mary Lyman, born 1802, died ——; Caroline, born 1804 and deceased; Sophronia, born 1806, deceased; Lucy Amorette, born 1809, deceased; Richard Preston, born 1811, drowned in Florida; Charles, born 1813, now living in Rutland, and the senior member of the great marble firm of Sheldon & Sons; Henry Aaron, born 1815, deceased; Chandler, born 1820, deceased; Emily Janette, born 1821, wife of Edward Sheppard, of West Rutland. The sons of Charles Sheldon, who are associated with him in the marble industry, are John A., Charles H., Archie L., and William K. (See history of the marble industry of the town).

In this connection it is proper to give a brief sketch of William F. Barnes, who has been mentioned as the partner of Lorenzo Sheldon and the pioneer in the West Rutland marble business. He was born in Pittsford in 1806. His parents went West, but he remained here and took up his residence while a boy with Elijah Boardman, in West Rutland. His younger years, and down to the time when he was about thirty years old, appear to have been a period of considerable vicissitude, and developed the remarkable energy, industry and perseverance that characterized his after life. In 1836 he discovered the marble deposit at West Rutland, and was convinced that it was of inestimable value; he purchased a tract of hill and swamp lands and began the task of opening the marble deposit and reclaiming the low lands. A considerable tract of before worthless land now presents a surface of excellent meadow, and the Barnes House and another large brick block, erected by him at West Rutland, stand upon soil that was made by him. His energy was tireless; his perseverance in the face of many difficulties almost phenomenal; fortunes have been made from the quarries that he was instrumental in opening, and yet Mr.

Barnes, although having a considerable estate at one time, did not become wealthy. He represented Rutland two years in the Legislature and gained the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was killed in May, 1871, by a block of marble which fell in the quarry and struck him on the head, crushing his skull. (Further reference to his work and life will be found in the chapter devoted to the marble industry of the county).

Thaddeus Dunklee, from New Hampshire, came to Rutland in 1812, where he married Elizabeth Capron, July 29, 1822, by whom he had five children, Benjamin F., Hiram, Sarah, Samuel and George. But two are now living, George in Boston, Mass., and Benjamin F. in Rutland. He died in 1859.

Hon. James D. Butler came to Rutland among the pioneers before 1790, and was one of the early merchants of the village; his store was situated where J. M. Haven now lives; he was a partner for a time with T. J. Lyon, and the firm dissolved in 1796, the business being continued by Mr. Butler. He died in 1842, aged seventy-seven years. He was father of James Davie Butler, who was born in Rutland in March, 1815; the latter, after proper preparation, entered Middlebury College in 1832 and graduated four years later. In 1840 he graduated from the Theological Seminary at Andover. In 1842 he started on a European tour, returning in December, 1843. At different periods down to 1867 he was professor of ancient languages in Norwich University (1845), professor of Greek at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; professor of both Greek and Latin in the University of Wisconsin, and filled several congregational pulpits. In 1867 he began another European tour and has been in Europe twice since. He has also traveled extensively in this country. Professor Butler is an able writer in both prose and verse, and has published several volumes. He now resides in Madison, Wisconsin.

William Y. Ripley came from Middlebury to Rutland in 1837, locating at Center Rutland, where he engaged in mercantile business. He soon after acquired an interest in the marble business, and founded the large industry now carried on by his sons. (See description of the marble industries of the town). In 1861 he was elected president of the Rutland County National Bank, holding the office until his death in September, 1875; he was succeeded by his son William Y. W. Ripley. Edward H. Ripley, another of his sons, is a prominent citizen of Rutland village. His daughter, Julia Caroline, is now the widow of Hon. Seneca M. Dorr and lives at the beautiful residence known as the "The Maples," just outside of the limits of Rutland village. Mrs. Dorr evinced literary talent of a high order early in her life. This was developed in later years until she has gained a reputation throughout the country as a poetess and novelist of the first rank.

David Billings came into Shrewsbury from Sunderland, Mass., before 1800. His son, Benjamin B., was born in that town in 1801, and now lives in Mount Holly. His sons Benjamin, jr., and David C. are in the grocery trade in Rutland. John S., Franklin, and Lorenzo, the other sons, live in Mount Holly. Benjamin came to Rutland in 1856.

Simeon Post came to Rutland before 1800 and located about three miles north of the village. Levi Long lived a half mile from him and was then his nearest neighbor. Mr. Post died December 11, 1841. His son, Alpha A., was born in Rutland, and died here April 13, 1871. James E. Post, now a manufacturer of sewer pipe in Rutland, is a son of Alpha A. Post.

John Cain, a native of the Isle of Man, came to America in 1832, and soon after to Rutland; he became prominent here as an architect and builder. His wife was Mary, daughter of Avery Billings. They had five children, William J., John, Avery B., Jewett P., and Mary. Mr. Cain was conspicuous in Democratic politics. He died in Rutland in 1880. (See biography in later pages of this work).

The names of many others who have been instrumental in building up the psosperous manufacturing and mercantile interests of Rutland, or have shone in professional careers, will appear as we proceed. The long list of names which we have inserted with brief notes of the personages, although partaking of the character of mere biographic notes, will yet stand as indicative of the human elements and powers that have served to develop this town to its present position in the front rank of the communities of the State. The pioneers laid deep the foundations, and their descendants have builded upon them a structure which is entirely to their credit.

Town Records.— The recorded acts of the pioneers in any locality always bear a surpassing interest; and fortunate is the town or county which has preserved them from the beginning. This is not the case in the town of Rutland; still the existing records extend back nearly to the first organization and public proceedings of the proprietors and town officers.

The first proprietors' meeting of which records are in existence was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1773; this must have been one of the earliest public meetings in the town, for it was but little more than three years after James Mead made his first settlement. It was at this meeting that a vote was passed adding Joseph Bowker to the committee to find the center of the town, as stated a few pages back. It was held in the meeting house, then recently erected on what was long known as "Meeting-house hill" at West Rutland. At the same meeting it was "voted that there shall be a proprietors' Meeting held at the Dwelling House of James Mead in said Rutland on the 3d Wednesday of November next at 12 o'clock noon."

On this occasion Nathan Tuttle was appointed moderator, and one of the first votes was "that the Proprietors come to another Division of Land of One Hundred acres of land to each Right." That they draw for their lots and for the pine timber land and that each proprietor, after having laid out his lot, "shall notify the Proprietor next to him by draught, where they have made their pitch." In that year the south line of the town was established. A vote was also passed "that there shall be a Highway laid through the Town on a line known by the name of Cockburn's line, lying 3 rods on each side of the Line and to begin at Joshua Raynals [Reynolds] Line, thence to Continue on said line till it Meets the south line of the town."

It will readily be understood that the proceedings of those earliest meetings were generally very brief and on many occasions insignificant in character; there were but thirty or forty families in town. As fast as they came their lots were assigned, they settled down, and for a number of years there was little public work to be done. This was particularly the case at that period when the anxieties caused by the prospect of the great struggle for freedom were uppermost, and during which the homes of the county were almost deserted. At the meeting held in 1775 it was voted "to lay out fifty acres to etch Rite," and that "we will begin to lay out by the first Munday of April next; that one surveyor shall lay them all out, the drafts of the fifty acres pitches."

Between the years 1775 and about 1780 there was little public business of importance transacted. Rutland county was not organized (until 1781), the town being a part of Bennington county, and almost every able-bodied man was under arms against the tyranny of the mother country. Civil progress was arrested and the land was filled with the troubled scenes of war. There was, however, more or less done in transferring lands by the proprietors, who had secured two hundred and fifty acres to each right, in the several divisions. While there was heroic pioneer work done in the town anterior and to some extent during the war of the Revolution, still the real progressive settlement and growth of the community did not set in until peace took up her gentle reign throughout the country.

The town officers of 1780, as given in the earliest town meeting records now existing, were as follows: Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Lieutenant Roswell Post, John Smith, 1st, Lieutenant Moses Hale, Captain Zebulon Mead and Reuben Harmon. These officers took up the business of the town with commendable energy. Several highways of more or less consequence had already been laid out and others were projected. The work of establishing and opening roads has always occupied a large share of the attention of pioneer officials; compared with this feature of the early public work, the remainder was trifling. Roads were almost the first necessity; without them progress was impossible; with them neighbors could communicate with each other and reach whatever business centers existed; they could transport their household necessities to their homes and carry away the few surplus products that could be spared; they could reach the outer and older parts of the country. In the proceedings of the meeting of 1780 one of the first measures adopted was to approve of the action of the selectmen in laying out roads. A highway described as having been laid out by the selectmen in this year was as follows: "A highway 6 Rods wide in the Easterly part of the town Beginning at a Large Rock Standing near the Northeast corner of Mr. Reynolds Meadow west of the road, thence northerly as the Road now goes from Clarendon to Pittsford, till its comes to where s'd road crosses East Creek, thence a northerly course continued and upon s'd road till it comes to the north line of Rutland." This highway was spoken of in early years as the Great Road.

Another highway was thus described: "A Road in s'd town viz.: Beginning at Dennis Burghe's House, then running easterly on the town line till it comes to the Great Road, being two rods wide the town Line being the north side of s'd Highway."

The records of highways continue through a number of years, from one to a dozen being opened in each year.

A vote was taken at the meeting of this year on the acceptance of a "bill from Mr. William Roberts of 2,000 feet of Boards which was Laid in the Meeting-house." Williams Roberts was one of the large land-holders of the town and bought and sold a large number of tracts, but we do not find his name among the town officers; a fact accounted for, perhaps, by his having a protracted suit with the town officials over the location of a certain highway; for several years this contest was a source of much annoyance to the town. In 1781 Benjamin Whipple was empowered to "draw out of the town treasury money to assist him and those connected with him in carrying on his law suits against Wm. Roberts concerning a highway now in dispute." Roberts finally won his action, upon which thirteen of the prominent citizens protested that they would not pay "costs of court recovered at the Supreme Court," in the suit. The matter was finally settled in 1785 by Roberts relinquishing thirty-five pounds of the judgment recovered by him. At the meeting of 1780 another bill was accepted for the necessary charges of Benjamin Whipple, Roswell Post and Gershom Beach for "attendance upon A late Convention," amounting to "220 Continental Dollars." It was also "voted that the town will Build 2 pounds, namely, one Near Coll. Mead's House and the other on the Hill Near the East Side School-House." "Also made choice of a key-keeper for each pound, Namely, Coll. James Mead for one and Isaac Cushman for the other."

The next vote that engaged the attention of the meeting furnishes a quaint comment upon the manner of punishment for small offenders that found favor with the people of that day. It was "voted that the Selectmen Shall without Delay Erect Stocks and Whipping Post in some convenient Public Place." (See Chapter XVII.)

The following list of freeholders of the town appears in the records for 1780, and may be presumed to embrace all or nearly all of the male inhabitants of any prominence in the town at that time, as well as some living in other localities: —

Joseph Bowker, William Roberts, Reuben Harmon, Benjamin Whipple, James Mead, John Smith, Roswell Post, Gershom Beach, James Claghorn, Zebulon Mead, Silas Pratt, Benjamin Blanchard, John Forbes, Moses Hale, Daniel Squire, Jonathan Carpenter, Amasa Blanchard, Benjamin Johnson, Gideon Walker, Thomas Wright, John Smith, 2d, M. Whitney, David Hawley, Benedic Alford, Roswell Post, jr., Jehiel Nordway, Jonas Ives, Benajah Root, John Sutherland, Ebenezer Andrews, Abner Mead, Ezra Mead, Soloman Purdee, Isaac Cushman, Rufus Delano, N. Whipple, Ebenezer Pratt, Asa Fuller, John Stevens, Nathaniel Blanchard, David Russell, Nathan Pratt, Samuel Williams, Thomas Hall, Gershom Beach, jr., Oliver Harmon, John Moses, John Johnson, William Post, Joseph Hawley, Henry Strong, Reuben Post, Zenas Ross, Thomas Lee, Gideon Minor, William Barr, Ichabod Tuttle, Joseph Lee, Nathaniel Sheldon, Phineas Kingsley, Jeremiah Dewey, Edward Waters, Phineas Spaulding, Asa Hale, David Whipple, Silas Pratt, jr., Grove Meeker, Timothy Boardman, Aaron Reed, John Daggett, Israel Harris, Daniel Reed, Josiah Hall, Soloman Beebe, Nathan Perry, Isaac Chatterton, Henry Mead, Alexander Beebe, Purchase Brown, Jude Moulthrop, Colburn Preston, Wait Chatterton, Hugh Barr, Aaron Parmelee, Jonah Moses, John Moses, jr., Thomas Moon, Allen Beebe, Christopher Bates, Nathaniel Gove, Reuben Pitcher, John Hitchcock, Amos Phelps, Ezekiel Beebe, Issacher Reed, John Austin, Jacob Ratts, Elias Munger, John Ramsdel, Samuel Murdock, John Claghorn, Joseph Porter, John Cook, Joel Roberts, Jared Watkins, Benajah G. Roots, Gabriel Cornish, Jabez Ward, John A. Graham, Elias Post, Samuel Campbell, jr., Ebenezer P. Tuttle, Joseph Clark, Lebeus Johnson, John Ketcham, Joshua Pratt, David Strong, Jonathan Reynolds, Frederick Cushman, Simeon Wright, John Bissel, Elnathan Moses, Joel Post, Miles Baldwin, Clement Blakesley, Ephraim Cheney, Isaac Jones, Daniel Hawkins, Nathan Osgood, William Hall, Adam Willis, James Button, Matthew Fowler, Samuel Prentice.

The annual meeting for 1781 was appointed to be held at the meeting-house, but was adjourned to the "store house in Fort Rainger" (Ranger). This was the name of the fort erected at Center Rutland, as before described. The selectmen were Captain John Smith, 1st, Captain John Smith, 2d, Colonel James Claghorn, John Johnson, and Moses Hale. Joseph Bowker was elected town treasurer; John Forbes and Ebenezer Pratt, constables; Isaac Cushman, John Johnson and Roswell Post, listers; John Forbes and Ebenezer Pratt, collectors of rates; Gideon Minor and William Roberts, grand jurors; Asa Fuller and Silas Pratt, leather sealers; William Barr and David Kingsley, "tything-men"; Henry Strong and Nehemiah Whipple, "haywards"; Jeremiah Dewey and Aaron Miller, "horse branders." These quaint titles indicate that there were numerous officers deemed necessary in that early day that have safely been dispensed with since; not only this, such a record is a cheerful comment upon the political situation in the last century, long before the unseemly scramble for office had begun, and when there were scarcely enough freeholders of real intelligence in the town to fill the offices, and a man possessed of marked administrative ability could have at least two offices, if he wanted them.

It was at this meeting of March 17, that "the Articles of Union agreed upon Between the Committees of the Legislature of the State of Vermont and the Committee of the Convention of the New Hampshire Grants at Windsor in February, 1781," were accepted by vote. At the meeting held in June, of this year, the citizens "proceeded to exhibit their accounts as individuals against the town, which was read before the town and Each one objected ags't, upon which the town [inhabitants] mutually agreed to Relinquish all those Demands and Begin Anew in the World—Which was confirmed By Each Creditor signing a Receipt in full from the town." This was an act probably without precedent at the time, and that has certainly seldom been repeated since in any town.

A good deal of attention was paid to religious matters in that year. Rev. Benajah Roots had, undoubtedly, ceased regular preaching before that time, and we find that at a meeting held in July it was "voted that Esq'r Bowker and Mr. Gid'n Minor Shall wait on Mr. Mitchell and thank him for his Labours for the town the last Sabbath." It was also voted "to apply to Mr. Mitchell to come to preach among us as soon as his Circumstances will Admit of it." A tax of one penny on the pound was voted "towards supporting the gospel among us." To this early and active interest in the spread of religion, coupled with a no less active interest in the cause of education, how much of the intelligence and morality that pervades all Vermont communities may be attributed? One of the meetings of this year was held at the house of John H. Johnson, "inholder in s'd town"; John Smith, 2d, was made moderator and it was voted "that Mr. Gid'n Minor, John Johnson and Joseph Bowker, esq., shall act as a Committee To indeavor to provide a preacher of the gospel for this town"; and in December it was "voted to hire the Rev. Mr. Bell to preach in Rutland one 3d part of the present winter." A wholesome restraint was placed upon the millers of the town (although, let us hope, it was not necessary), by a vote "that all Millers in this town that takes more Toll than the law Directs, that the town will assist the authority in prosecuting the same to effect."

In the land transfers of this year appear the names of David Hawley, David Parkhill, Asa Edmunds, Daniel Squires, Miles Baldwin, Thomas Lee, Samuel Beach, Jonathan Carpenter, Samuel Campbell, Eli Brown, Jared Watkins, Reuben Sackett, and some others, of whom little else now remains of their memory.

The records describe the town boundaries as follows: "Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Shrewsbury, thence north 4 deg., east 5½ miles; thence west 40 deg. north (north 86 deg. west), $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence south 4 deg. east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northwesterly corner of Clarendon; thence east 4 deg. south (south 86 deg. east) $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the line of Clarendon to the first bound." These boundaries are more definitely described in a later page.

The meeting of 1782 was held at the house of James Mead. The officers were: Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; town treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Joseph Bowker, Benjamin Whipple, Roswell Post, James Mead and Thomas Lee. At the meeting of June 19, it was "voted that Colonel James Mead shall Repair the old meeting house and Charge the Town for the same." In November it was "voted that the Selectmen shall go and view and Determine where the road shall go from the Great Bridge crossing Otter Creek to Clarendon line leading towards Joseph Smith's." Captain John Smith, 1st, and his son John, with Samuel Williams, were directed to assist in the work. Some of the highways laid out were not satisfactory to the people; a fact that is not strange when the difficulties attending the proper laying out of a highway in a wilderness is considered, with the limited facilities then in existence. As an example of dissatisfaction with a road, it was voted in December of this year "to not accept a Road Running from the Road by Colonel Mead's to Benjamin Whipple's Hogpen." If Whipple's hogpen was the real destination and end of this highway, it is scarcely to be wondered at that it gave dissatisfaction. The building of bridges over streams in the town was of little less importance in early times than the opening of roads. The bridge across Otter Creek near James Mead's we have alluded to; it was built in 1776. At the meeting of July 29, 1783, we find that it was voted "to Build 2 bridges across East Creek, one at or near the fordway near Lieutenant Hale's and the other Between Jonathan Carpenter's and Mr. Beach's." A tax of one-half penny on the pound on the list of 1783 "to be paid in labour, grain, beef, pork or plank," was voted to pay for these bridges. At the annual meeting of this year the selectmen were made a committee to divide the town into school districts and it was voted "that the selectmen shall erect stocks near the Meeting House." It was in this year, also, that the inhabitants saw the desirability of having a better house of worship, and in September a vote was passed "to Erect a Meeting House Near where the Old Meeting House now stands, as shall be agreed upon."

A convention was held in 1783 for the consideration of the new county. There seems to have been a difference of opinion among the various towns as to the number of towns to be included in the county, and at the meeting of October Rutland refused by vote "to comply with the Resolves of a convention lately convened on county affairs: Concerning the number of Towns to be included in the county." The meeting also voted to "comply with the resolves of the afore-mentioned Convention concerning the place for the Court House and Jail." The officers for 1783 were: Town clerk, Joseph Hawley; treasurer, Joseph Bowker; selectmen, Benjamin Whipple, Thomas Lee, Jona Carpenter, John Johnson and Samuel Williams.

For the year 1784 the following officers were elected: Town clerks, Joseph Hawley and Timothy Boardman; treasurers, Joseph Bowker and Asa Hale; selectmen, Captain Z. Mead, Captain Israel Harris, Ensign John Johnson, Samuel Williams and Moses Hale. The most important action of the authorities this year is indicated by the following in the proceedings of the May meeting: "Voted that Ensign John Johnson and Mr. Benjamin Blanchard be Committee to treat with Colonel James Mead with Respect to ground for a Burying yard and get a Deed of it." This action resulted in the procuring of the ground now embraced in the old burial lot at Center Rutland, where many of the fathers and mothers of Rutland sleep — too many of them in unmarked graves.

It is manifestly impossible for us to follow in detail the action of the town authorities from year to year; nor would such a record bear much of real interest, except the settlement of an occasional question or the passage of a measure of importance. As for example, upon the question of the division of the town into two parishes (or societies, as they termed it), which came up in 1788. The people of Rutland voted on this subject that "Samuel Campbell be agent to oppose the Division of the town of Rutland into two societies, before the General Assembly at the next adjourned session at Bennington, and John Johnson, Timothy Boardman and Andrew Crocker be a committee to draw a remonstrance or Petition for the agent to lay before the House of General Assembly." In spite of this action, however, the town was divided in October of that year.

The inhabitants had already accumulated considerable live stock and saw the necessity of so branding animals that the property of the various owners should not be lost. As early as 1784 we find the following as an example of so-called "ear-marks," adopted in the towns: John Smith recorded his earmark as "a Half crop the under side the Left Ear."

"Samuel Williams' Ear-Mark is A Crop off from the Left Ear."

"Asa Fuller's Ear-Mark is a half Penny on the upper side of the left Ear."

"Thomas Hale's Ear-Mark is a Hole in the Right Ear."

"Lieutenant Roswell Post's ear-mark is A Swallows Tail in the Right ear and a Half penny the under side of Left Ear."

"John Johnson's ear-mark is a slit in end of Right Ear and half Penny the upper side of the same."

Many of the ear-marks stand on the records as simply rude drawings with the owner's name attached. The necessity for these brands is shown in the great number of "strays" that are described in the records. As early as 1781 we find that Lieutenant "Moses Hale of s'd Rutland, took up A Stray Heifer supposed to be two years old, With A Crop on the Left Ear, the Colour being a Mixture of Red and White, of which the owner is not known."

February 20, 1782, "Found Between Coll. James Mead's and Lieut. John Sutherland's mills on the Bank of Otter Creek by David Buckland of Neshoba, a common fox steel trap which was hanging to his Dog's leg of which the owner is not known." This entry indicates both the honesty of the finder and the prevailing custom of placing on the town records the various announcements for the public at a time when newspapers were scarce.

In September, 1784, it is stated that there was "taken up by Silas Pratt a dark Rone Mare about 7 years old, No brand, a starr in her forehead, a dark mane and Tail a shoe on one fore foot about 14 hand high Trotts and Paces of which the owner is not known."

The meeting held in June, 1789, was one of considerable importance through the adoption of one measure intimately connected with the final adjustment of the land lines in the town. Briefly stated, a preamble was presented at the meeting setting forth in substance, that on account of the loss of the early records, it was found impossible to lay out lots so as to do justice to all of the settlers in the town; therefore it was resolved that twenty rights or shares of land be laid out together in the northwest corner of the town, viz.: The original rights of Benjamin Melvin, Ephraim Adams, Oliver Colburn, Elijah Mitchell, Thomas Blanchard, Joseph Case, John Hine, John Dandly, Thomas Dain, Reuben Nimbs, Nathaniel Foster, Nehemiah Houghton, Josiah Willard, jr., Abraham Scott, Joseph Hammond, Michael Medcalf, Sampson Willard, Solomon Willard, Prentice Willard, Samuel Wettimore, "being their equal shares in the town except their rights in the town platts."

It was further voted that fifteen rights be laid out together, viz.: The original rights of John Murry, Caleb Johnson, Nathan Stone, Wing Spooner, Joel Stone, Samuel Stone, jr., Abner Stone, Samuel Stone, Enos Stevens, Susanna Johnson, Elizabeth Stevens, Joseph Willard and Aaron Willard; the boundaries of this tract are as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the 20 rights, then running south 86 deg. east 856 rods 20 links to or near the Governor's Lot, then north 4 deg. east, 1013 rods, 18 links, thence north, 86 deg. west, 856 rods 21 links to the northeast corner of the 20 rights, thence south 4 deg. west, 1013 rods 18 links to the beginning."

It was further voted that five rights or shares be laid out together, viz: The original rights of Elijah Hinsdell, Samuel Stevens, Joseph Ashley, jr., Moses Field and Joseph Ashley,[1] the boundaries of which were as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the 15 rights, thence north 4 deg. east, 357 rods 2 links, thence north 86 deg. west, 856 rods 21 links; thence south, 4 deg. west, 357 rods and 2 links; thence south 86 deg. east, 856 rods 21 links, to the place of beginning."

It was further "voted that Timothy Boardman, William Post, Thomas Lee, Samuel Campbell and Col. Claghorn be a committee to lay out 200 acres of

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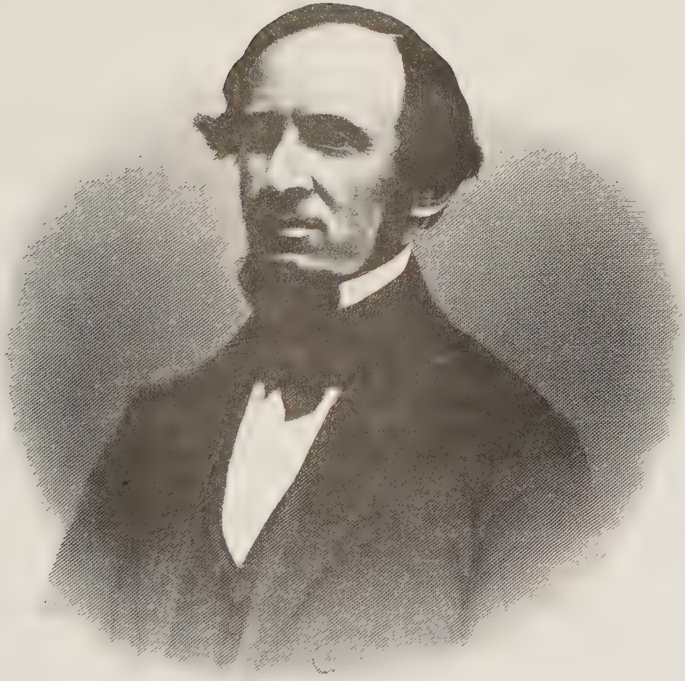
[1] In the spelling of the names mentioned in these records we follow the writer thereof.



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land, with an addition of 6 acres to each 100 acres for an allowance of highways, to the original rights of all in the charter of the town of Rutland whose names are not inserted in the above votes, including all the public rights, and also to run the outlines of the above 20, 15 and 5 rights and make proper and legal surveys of all lands so laid out and make a return of their doing at the next meeting."

Under this action, there were the three separate divisions made; the first one into lots of two hundred acres each; the second of one hundred and the third of fifty acres. Hence we find that at a meeting held in 1790 it was voted that a tax "of one pound be lade on each Right of land belonging to the Proprietors of Rutland, public Rights excepted, to defray the charges that have arisen for loting [lotting] out two Divisions, the first 200 acres and the 2d 100 acres to each right, and for making a plan of said survey and other incidental charges." Although the third division to which we have alluded is not mentioned in this vote, it was subsequently made. At several of the meetings, beginning in 1790 the proceedings consisted of almost nothing else than the voting of lands under these divisions, thus conferring or renewing titles. The lots laid out under this survey are shown on the old parchment map on file in the town clerk's office at Rutland, and from which a large share of the names are obliterated. It is probable that the first map was made on paper by Joel Roberts, as in November, 1790, a vote was passed that "Joel Roberts be allowed one pound ten shillings for assisting in completing the plan of Rutland." Thomas Rowley made the survey, which was not entirely finished until 1792; for his service or a part of it (for it seems impossible so small a sum would have fully paid him), he was voted one pound, thirteen shillings and six pence In the same year (1792) Joel Roberts, Asa Hale and Jared Watkins were made "proprietors' agents to take cair of the undivided lands that belong to the proprietors of Rutland, to see that the lumber is not Distroyed or carried away and to prosecute those who trespass according to law." In the voting of lands to the proprietors under these divisions, it was almost the invariable rule to vote the lots to each person where he had already made his settlement. Where the original settler had died, his heirs were voted the land; such was the case with Nathan Tuttle's lot. The undivided lands of the town were ordered laid out in 1793, Simeon Wright, Nathan Pratt, and William Mead being appointed to perform the work; James Mead and Joel Roberts were subsequently added to the committee, whose instructions were to ascertain how much of the land remained and apportion it for the best interests of those concerned.

By the year 1794 settlement had so far progressed and stock accumulated that it was deemed necessary to order that sheep and swine should not be permitted to run at large. Bridges had been built at Sutherland Falls and Reynold's Mill and these were ordered repaired, if needed. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder, three hundred and fifty-four of lead and four hundred and fifty flints were also ordered purchased; indicating that the warlike spirit engendered by the Revolution was still abroad.

In 1795, among other things, the main road in the east parish was ordered examined and incumbrances removed; the inhabitants to be given time to remove fences and buildings.

In 1797 the "stage or post road leading from the court-house to Vergennes" was surveyed.

In 1798 it was "voted that the selectmen agree with Frederick Hill, esq., to make an exact copy of the plan of the Town on parchment." This was the parchment chart now on file in the clerk's office, to which reference has already been made. Mr. Hill was postmaster of Rutland a number of years.

In 1799 it was "voted that the town and freemen's meetings be held alternately hereafter at the Court-House in the East Parish and at the Meeting-house in the West Parish." It was also voted that "no Horse, Mule or horse kind shall be permitted to run at Large on any common land or Publick highway for the year ensuing." In the first year of the century the general cause of harmony was promoted by a vote "that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid out of the Town Treasury to pay for the encouragement of singing" — a measure which is, perhaps, unparalleled.

General History. — We need not further trace the records of the various meetings held in the town for the transaction of public business; whatever is noted therein of importance will appear as we progress. Eight years before the record from which we last quoted was made, the first number of the first newspaper in Rutland made its appearance. It was issued in the year 1792, and named the *Herald of Vermont; or, Rutland Courier.* This title was out of all proportion to the size of the paper. It was published by Anthony Haswell. This sheet lived but three months; but on the 8th of December, 1794, the first number of the *Rutland Herald* came from the press, and its legitimate successor is still published in Rutland village. This was an event of more than ordinary importance in that early period; the publication of a first newspaper is an event of more importance in any locality than is often attributed to it, for a host of reasons into which we need not enter. A full account of this long-lived journal has been given in the chapter devoted to the press of the county; but some mention of its contents in early years cannot fail to interest. A list of letters advertised in January, 1795, gives the names of Timothy Boardman, Benjamin Blancherd, Rutland; Thomas Hammond, Miss Mary Hammond, Pittsford; Abel Spencer, Clarendon; General Isaac Clark, William Woodward, Castleton; Eber Murray, Orwell; Bela Farnham, Leicester. Fred. Hill was postmaster of Rutland.

It was a common occurrence in those days to advertise for runaway boys. Apprentices were bound out for lengthy periods and their surroundings were either less happy than those of tradesmen at the present day, or else more attention was paid to their breaking their apprenticeship bonds; probably both. The rewards offered were commonly of no account and intended to throw ridicule upon the offender. For example, in March, 1795, Isaac Hill of Mount Holly, advertised a runaway boy and offerred "one peck of ashes" for his apprehension. This is a fair sample of scores of similar announcements. On the 1st of April there were letters remaining in the Rutland post-office for William Barnes, Samuel Buell, Matthew Fenton and Phineas Kingsley. William Barnes lived in the north part of the town where Edgar Davis now lives, and died in 1865 at the age of seventy-three years, and the man of the same name for whom the letter was held was his father, who died in 1824, aged seventy-one.

Phineas Kingsley came here from Beckett, Mass., in 1773 and settled on the place where the Osgood family now reside. In the Revolutionary War some of his relatives brought their families to Rutland from Sudbury, for greater safety, and persuaded Mr. Kingsley to take them to Massachusetts. He afterward returned to Rutland and died here. The late Gershom C. Ruggles was a grandson of Mr. Kingsley.

The method of circulating newspapers at that period is shown in the announcement of Abraham Sprague, made in January, 1796, wherein he stated that he had engaged to ride from the printing-office in Rutland through Ira, Castleton, Fairhaven, Westhaven, Benson and Orwell, adding, "he will set out every MORNING," and carry papers to subscribers. This route was soon after taken by Oren Kelsey. Simeon Lester was carrying the mail in that year from Rutland to Albany.

Meanwhile the little village (if it can be thus designated), along the main street of Rutland, was growing and before the beginning of the century had assumed considerable importance, as will be detailed in the subsequent municipal history.

In the year 1802–3 there was considerable danger in this locality from the approach of small-pox, and the selectmen took action to secure the "innoculation" of the inhabitants. At the meeting of April 1st, 1803, it was voted, in substance, that the selectmen be authorized to license one or more houses, (under the act to prevent the spreading of the small-pox) "for the purpose of innoculating persons for the small-pox until the 20th day of April instant, at which time innoculation shall cease until the first day of September next, when the said selectmen . . . shall be again authorized to license such house or houses as they may think proper until the 1st day of April next, under such regulations as they may think necessary and proper," etc.

Major Gershom Cheney, whose settlement here has been described, kept a diary from the year 1793 to 1828, with some brief intermissions, which is now in possession of Lyman S. Cheney, of Rutland, and has been kindly loaned us. While there are few entries bearing sufficient general interest to warrant their publication in these pages, there are still several references to important occurrences which, coming down through the years with the stamp of absolute certainty on their face, are of deep interest to the reader of to-day. The first entry in the little book is as follows: "Moved from Londonderry, N. H., to Rutland in the spring of 1793." Then follows an interval of ten years in which only some private memoranda were made. The winter of 1803-4 is characterized by the writer as "a dredful hard winter," while that of 1811-12 was "harder than that of 1803-4. Hay at twenty dollars per ton;" and the next winter is noted as "dredful sickley; the following persons died in Rutland: Jonathan Wells, esq., died January 18; Esq'r Mathew Fintin [Fenton] and wife 24th do; March 1st, Henry Reynolds died; 18th do., Mason Hatch died; 29th, Sally Jane Cheney; 30th, Lewis Meacham; 31st, Benjamin Cheney died;" Daniel McGregor and wife died also in March. This disease which proved so fatal was a spotted or lung fever.

It will be remembered that in the year 1811 occurred the most disastrous flood in the history of the county; it is but barely mentioned in Mr. Cheney's diary, but it carried away three-fourths, or more, of the mills and bridges in this town and was even more disastrous in other localities. The freshet occurred in July, and its effects are noted in the town histories of those sections where it wrought the most havoc. The day of the flood opened bright and clear; but about nine in the forenoon black clouds arose in the west, and the rain fell in torrents the greater part of the day. The greatest destruction ensued, perhaps, in the towns of Middletown and Tinmouth, to the histories of which the reader is referred.

On the 21st of August, 1813, Mr. Cheney noted in his diary that "Benjamin Cheney got home from the army at Burlington," which shows that the inhabitants of the county had not forgotten their old spirit of patriotism and were as ready to relieve their free institutions from oppression as they were in Revolutionary days to win them, even at the muzzle of the musket. In the same month Major Cheney, as the diary informs, "left off keeping tavern, after keeping eleven years." This tavern was located half way between Rutland and Pittsford, and was very popular with travelers from Vergennes to Boston. In the same year appears in the diary the following quaint counsel: "When you run a nale in your foot put on Beef's gall or burn black greased wool and steam your foot and bind on the cinders, or put on a poltis of wheat Brand and Vinegar, sum one of the above will cure your foot."

Under date of December 3d, 1813, is this entry: "At night David Oliver's house was burnt and five of his black children all to a crisp."

Relative to the murder of Joseph Green he wrote under date of February 15, 1814, the "day that Joseph Green was murdered by James Anthony and found in James Anthony's shop under a pile of wood on the 18th." Two months later, April 15th, he continues: "James Anthony is condemned to be hung between the hours of 1 and 3, but he disappointed ten thousand people by hanging himself in the jail this morning."[1]

Returning to Major Cheney's diary we find the following entry: "The British prisoners passed through Rutland between the 10th day of March and the 3d day of April, 1815 — about 1,500 in three divisions — they stole all they could get their hands hold of; tha were from Pittsfield on their way to Cannada."

Our chief object in making reference to this old diary was the fact of its containing a vivid and, of course, thoroughly authentic account of the progress of what is still remembered as "the cold summer" (though the unusual temperature continued through a part of two seasons, 1816–17). The summer of 1816 shows the following entries, which tell the story in detail: "This spring is very cold and backward. 17th of May; snow on the ground and the ground is froze hard enough to bear a man. 22d, planted the corn. 4th June; apple trees are hardly in full bloom. 5th, warm day. 6th, very cold with snow squalls which we think this day the coldest that we ever knew in June — men work with their great coats and woolling mittens on. 7th; this morning ice as thick as winder glass. 8th; this day very cold, windy and cloudy. 9th, this day very cold—eclipts on the moon this evening. 10th; this morning ice ½ inch thick. 11th; cold and very dry, the corn all that is up is cut off by the frost. 12th, the weather is midling warm. 30th; this morning the frost killed the corn and beans in low land. July 6th, this day is vary windy and vary cold. 9th; this morning the ground is covered with frost, the corn is all killed on low ground. I saw ice on a leaf in the garden this morning as large as peas; corn not half spindled the first day of the month and the driest summer we ever knew. 22d; this morning a hard frost, it killed many fields of corn. Aug. 29th; this morning the ground was white with frost. October 18th, this morning the snow is six inches deep; the springs not risen any yet. Feb. 14th, this is the coldest day that ever was in Vermont."

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[1] Simeon Ide furnished a sketch of this crime for the Vermont *Historical Magazine*, from which the following is condensed: Mr. Green was a young merchant and early in February had made his usual preparations to go to Boston for more goods; the stage on which he was to go started very early in the morning. He took leave of his family in the previous evening, and with his valise and a considerable sum of money, started to the hotel whence he was to board the stage. From the evidence given on the trial it appeared that Mr. Green stopped at Anthony's hat shop, and was there killed, stripped of his clothing and money and his body concealed under a wood pile in the back part of the shop. The next day it was discovered that Mr Green had not taken the stage and later it began to be suspected that he had been foully dealt with. It was said that Anthony met Mrs. Green the next morning, greeted her pleasantly and asked after the health of her husband and children. Excitement prevailed when it was found that Mr. Green had not gone on the stage, and it is said that Anthony's face showed evidence of his having had a struggle with some one, which fact probably led to his being suspected of the crime. James D. Butler asked Anthony how his face became injured, and he replied that he fell down stairs in the night. Elder McCuller, who was present, was dissatisfied with the explanation, and ran his cane among the wood in the shop where he felt something soft, and requested the removal of the wood. This led to the discovery of the body. Anthony was at once arrested. He was found guilty and hung himself in his cell as stated above. In Mr. Ide's diary he made the following entry:— "April 14, 1814. This day attended the execution of a dead man! The assemblage to witness the execution of James Anthony was unprecedented in this part of the country, the village was literally filled. I was called out to do military duty on the occasion. About noon we were marched from the Green to the place of execution (in the meadow), one or two hundred rods northwest of the old original framed meeting-house . . . where the gallows was erected and the same exercises performed that would have been, had not Anthony hung himself."

Thus ends the record for that year, as far as it relates to the remarkable character of the weather. It will be seen that crops generally were destroyed, and that at a period when they were greatly needed. The country was suffering from the expenses of the war and a general scarcity of provisions, and consequently the destruction of the crops caused a double degree of distress. The frigid temperature extended throughout the Northern States, rendering it impossible to look to other favored localities for relief. Every person who had succeeded in raising part of a crop, felt the necessity of keeping it for the next year's seed; while others, with that selfishness often developed at such times, would not spare of their store except at greatly advanced prices. To make matters worse, during the summer of 1817 the cold weather continued to an extent not generally known, except by the very few who can remember so far back. On the 20th of May, according to the diary of Major Cheney, "the ground was white with frost. The 28th, this morning a very hard frost. 31st, this morning the ground is froze, ice as thick as winder glass. June 8th, this morning a white frost. 17th, this morning a white frost; I saw ice on potatoe tops." A warmer period now intervened until the latter part of August. On the 25th is the entry: "This morning a white frost, but not to do damage, the first since June. October 1st and 2d, hard frost, the first that killed the corn. October 24th, some snow and very cold, the ground froze hard."

There was a good deal of suffering throughout the State; but probably not nearly so much as in some regions more affected by unusual cold. The general height of the cultivated lands of Vermont were in her favor, and more of the crops were saved from frost than in many other sections.

A few more entries are found in the old diary of interest to the local reader. On the 22d of February, 1818, is this: "At four o'clock this morning John Fenton's house took fire and he was burnt to death. The house took fire from ashes that was set in the back room in a tray; he was 68." On the 24th of the same month it was considered of sufficient importance for him to chronicle the fact that "Moses L. Neal this day came to Rutland with 3 loads of goods from Boston, 12 days gone."

Advancing to December, 1819, he wrote, "we have had a fine season for corn as I ever knew; the summer has been very warm and fine. Pork $5 a 100; beef $4.50; corn 50 c. bushel; wheat $1 at Troy; cider $1 a barrel at the press; a hard time for farmers to pay debts." In the same year he records that "this summer built the new brick meeting-house in part—300,000 brick. I have worked the most part of the summer and superintended the building of the brick and timber. Ephraim W. Bisbee took charge of the cornice of the house and up one tier of timber above the bell—the cost thus far has been about 7,000 dollars." The church structure progressed and under date of August 19, 1821, we find this: "Carried on the sled to the new meeting house 6 cherry pillars for the pulpit to stand on"; and September 19 he wrote: "Dedication of the new brick meeting house to-day; about 1,000 people."

We conclude our extracts from the diary with the record of June 28, 1825: "La Fayette arrived at Whitehall this day; we heard the cannon very plane."

But little remains for us to record of the general history of the town down to the railroad era of 1850, when a period of development began which has continued to the present day, presenting one of the most remarkable instances of growth in New England. The town officials inaugurated such occasional public measures as the times seemed to demand, and, while there were no spasmodic periods of advancement, the development of the various agricultural, mechanical and mercantile interests was steady and healthful.

A proposal came up in the town as early as 1813 for the erection of a public school-house "on the Green, so-called, in the East Parish in Rutland"; but the selectmen promptly voted it down. In March of the following year the selectmen were "requested to dispose of such of the town poor as have become an annual charge, at public auction to the best bidder for the interest of the town." This was in former years the method of providing for the board and lodging of paupers, a method which seldom worked satisfactorily and has fortunately given way to the present more humane provisions for the destitute. Rutland was one of the first to see the injustice of the former plan, and in March, 1815, it was "voted that the selectmen and overseers of the poor for the town of Rutland be instructed to procure a poor-house in which to keep and employ the poor of the town." This action was the forerunner of the purchase of the town farm in 1831, at which time it was "voted that $2,000 be raised by the town, payable in four equal installments of $500 each year thereafter for four years, for the purpose of purchasing or hiring a farm and suitable buildings for the support of the town poor." The commissioners to carry out this measure were Robert Temple, Francis Slason and George T. Hodges. In pursuance of this action a farm was acquired by the town, situated just east of the present West Rutland marble quarries. It is now the property of H. H. Brown. It contained about 150 acres and was purchased of Philip Proctor in March, 1831, for $2,000.

In the year 1838 there was considerable agitation of the subject of making different arrangements from those then existing for the care of the town poor. Francis Slason had been for a few years previously overseer of the poor, and in March, 1838, it was voted in town meeting that the town was willing to associate with not less than eight other towns, under the act of October 31, 1837, — the selectmen to learn what other towns would join in the movement — and all to submit to this town any arrangement that may be recommended for the several towns to make in relation to the poor. This agitation of the matter proved abortive. Francis Slason was at the same time appointed to take charge of the town farm; but this action was rescinded in March, 1839, and the care of the farm remained with the selectmen. In the same year Samuel Griggs and George T. Hodges were appointed to appraise all property and adjust the accounts of the town farm and make a report, of which 500 copies were ordered printed. Matters remained stationary until 1841 when a committee of two, William Y. Ripley and Samuel Griggs, was appointed to consider the expediency of building a new house or repair the old one on the town farm; and in the same year a committee consisting of Edward Dyer, Moses Perkins and Francis Slason was appointed to sell the farm and buy another, if deemed expedient; this was not done, and in 1842 the overseer was directed to provide for the poor elsewhere, if it could not be properly done on the farm then owned.

There were no important changes made in the arrangements for support of the poor until 1876, when the farm was sold to Lorenzo Sheldon, in January, for $5,500. The present town farm was purchased the year previous to this sale, and lies near the southwestern corner of the town. It contains between 400 and 500 acres of land, with appropriate buildings, the whole possessing a value of about $12,000.

In the year 1884, according to the last published report, there were forty-seven inmates of the poor-house, the expense of caring for whom was $3,658.37. In the same year $5,506 82 were expended for the maintenance of outside poor in the town. The inventory of property on the farm, outside of farm and buildings amounts to almost $4,000.

The prosperity of this town, in common with that of other parts of the county, was somewhat checked during the financial crisis of 1837–38, as fully detailed in the preceding chapter on the financial interests of the county; but this entire State suffered less from this cause than many other regions; and the prosperity of Rutland county was too firmly grounded in the thriving agricultural industry, the promising condition of her manufactures, the conservative and judicious character of her business men generally and the industry and frugality of all her inhabitants, to be permanently or seriously interfered with, by even so general a crisis as that referred to. General growth and advancement continued, though slower than many would have been glad to experience, for want of rapid and adequate transportation in and out of the county previous to the railroad era. Surplus products had to be transported by teams to Whitehall (after the completion of the Northern Canal in 1823), and mercantile goods and manufacturers' stock must come in by the same slow and costly route. But a day was at hand when all this would cease and such a period of development be inaugurated as few, even of the most sanguine, dared to hope for. The building of the railroads of the county and the wonderful consequences to the various communities has been fully described in a preceding chapter on the internal improvements of the county, and in subsequent municipal history, and need not again be entered into here. Let it suffice to say that the town of Rutland at once assumed a degree of commercial importance not surpassed by that of any other in the State; especially was this the case with the village of Rutland. An era of extensive building operations began; the village grew phenomenally; manufactures multiplied; the great marble industry doubled and redoubled, and the town entered upon a permanent career of thrift and growth which now distinguishes it among all others in the State.

Following are the present town officers of the town:— Town clerk, Edward S. Dana; selectmen, John O'Rourke, George E. Royce, F. D. Proctor, S. W. Mead, W. C. Landon; treasurer, H. F. Field; first constable and collector, A. T. Woodward; second, P. F. O'Neil; listers, C. H. Granger, L. Valiquette, jr., O. D. Young, W. T. Capron, W. C. Landon; auditors, E. H. Ripley, P. M. Meldon, G. T. Chaffee; trustee public money, W. H. B. Owen; grand jurors, E. D. Reardon, D. N. Haynes, T. W. Maloney, T. H. Brown, E. D. Merrill; fence viewers, J. G. Griggs, H. H. Dyer, Michael Kennedy, Nahum Johnson, B. W. Marshall, J. W. Lamphier, George C. Underhill, John Raleigh; Inspector leather, L. Valiquette; pound-keepers, G. C. Thrall, A. J. Newton; town agent, George E. Lawrence; superintendent schools, J. J. R. Randall.

THE TOWN OF RUTLAND IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

To the reader who has perused the chapter in this work devoted to the military history of the county, as it relates to the Rebellion, little need be added concerning the part taken in that gigantic contest by this particular town, aside from the complete list of recruits as given a little further on. The action of the inhabitants of the town towards aiding in putting down the Rebellion was prompt, and when the time came that money and other material support of the people was needed to advance the good cause, they were not backward in supplying it.

The first reference we find in the records of public action relative to enlistments was made on January 20, 1863, when the selectmen were authorized to raise money to reimburse G. P. Hannum, David Morgan and John W. Cramton for bounties theretofore paid to recruits, not to exceed $17,000. In July of that year it was resolved that "until the 5th of January next, or until the quota under the recent call for troops is filled, the selectmen are authorized to pay recruits not exceeding $500." In November, 1863, it was resolved (in substance) that the selectmen be authorized to borrow on the town credit $65,000, or as much thereof as necessary to pay each man who should volunteer from the town between that date and January 5, 1864, or had theretofore volunteered, to make up the last quota, $500 to each resident of Rutland and $200 to each non-resident. It was also voted to pay drafted men of the town under the then late draft, $100. The $200 above noted as to be paid to non-resident recruits was afterwards raised to $300 and $200 more after six months of honorable service, or at the time of his discharge, or to be paid to his heirs if he died in the service. The moneys raised on the town credit were secured by the issue of town orders bearing six per cent. interest and payable in annual installments of $10,000 each, beginning in 1868. On the 21st of September, 1864, it was voted to pay re-enlisted men, who were credited on the then last call for 500,000 men, the sum of $500.

On the 5th of January, 1865, the selectmen were authorized to issue orders to the amount of $50,000 to pay the indebtedness incurred in raising volunteers since December 19, 1864, and to others who might enlist under the call for 300,000, payable $5,000 each year from 1867 to 1876 inclusive. This resolution was subsequently rescinded and the selectmen authorized to raise $50,000 payable in four, six and eight months, with interest.

All other means that seemed desirable for the advancement of enlistments under the various calls and the consequent avoidance of a draft, were promptly adopted by the town authorities and energetically carried out by the people. Mass meetings were held, private subscriptions liberally made and all necessary labor efficiently prosecuted.

The following detailed alphabetical list shows the enlistments in the town and the organizations which they joined:—

Volunteers for Three Years, Credited Previous to the Call for 300,000 *Volunteers of October* 17, 1863.—Emerson Aldrich, co. G, 5th regt.; Eugene Alexander, 2d battery; Arthur A. Allen, co. C, 11th regt.; Charles Allen, co. D, 7th regt.; Henry Ance, co. B, 7th regt.; John Austin, co. D, 7th regt.; Alvin C. Bailey, Charles H. Bailey, co. B, 2d regt.; James J. Bailey, co. F, 1st s. s.; James J. Bailey, co. E, 2d s. s.; Lemuel J. Balch, co. B, 3d regt.; John Ballard, co. G, 5th regt.; Isaac Barker, co. B, 7th regt.; James Barrett, co. G, cav.; Joseph Belair, co. E, 5th regt.; Amasa P. Bigelow, co. I, 7th regt.; Eben Bishop, co. D, 7th regt.; Jesse Bishop, co. G, 5th regt.; Smith B. Bishop and Thomas C. Bixby, co. D, 7th regt.; John Blake, co. B, 7th regt.; George E. Blossom, co. G, 5th regt.; David Bover, co. B, 2d regt.; Samuel R. Brewer, jr., co. B, 9th regt.; Hammond L. Brockenraid, co. B, 2d regt.; Martin V. B. Bronson, co. F, 1st s. s.; Gardner E. Brown, co. D, 7th regt.; George L. Brown, co. H, cav.; John A. Brown, co. D, 7th regt.; Henry B. Brush, co. I, 2d regt.; Samuel T. Buel, q. m. 7th regt.; Michael Burke, co. H, cav.; John Burns, co. B, 7th regt.; Edward Butler, co. I, 7th regt.; James Butterfly, co. B, 2d regt.; Oliver J. Cain, co. D, 7th regt.; William J. Cain, q. m. s., 2d regt.; Patrick Callaghen, co. H, cav.; Patrick Carney and James Caton, co. F, 6th regt.; Calvin H. Chapman and George A. Cheney, co. D, 7th regt.; Lorenzo Cheney, co. G, 7th regt.; William S. Cheney, co. H, cav.; Justus C. Clark, co. D, 7th regt.; Joseph A. Clifton, co. B, 2d regt.; John Coffee, co. C, 10th regt.; Joseph Collett, co. I, 7th regt; Timothy Collins, 2d battery; Benjamin E. Combs, co. C, 2d regt.; James Conlin, co. B, 7th regt.; Edson A. Cook, co. H, cav.; Palmer Coppins, George Fox and George Croft, co. D, 7th regt.; Frank Currier and Loren Curtis, co. G, 5th regt.; William W. Cutting, co. F, 1st s. s.; James Daley, co. G, 5th regt.; Daniel Danforth and William Devline, co. F, 6th regt.; George Eddy, co. B, 2d regt.; Henry O. Edson, co. H, cav.; Thornton N. Elliott, co. A, 7th regt.; Albert Falk, co. C, 10th regt.; Eugene Felio, co. B, 7th regt.; Henry C. B. Fillmore, co. D, 7th regt.; William H. Fisher, co. G, 5th regt.; William H. H. Fisher, co. D, 7th regt.; William E. Fitzgerald, co. H, cav.; Henry S. Foot, co. C, 11th regt.; Daniel W. Freeman, co. G, 5th regt.; Zebulon Garue, co. H, cav.; George W. L. Gary, co. B, 2d regt.; Gardner L. Gates, co. G, 5th regt.; Edwin A. Giddings, co. F, 1st s. s.; William Gilman, co. M, 11th regt.; John Glannon, co. G, 5th regt.; Michael Gleason, 1st battery; Frederick Gould, co. I, 7th regt.; Joseph B. Graham, co. B, 9th regt.; William W. Graham, co. C, 9th regt.; Dunham J. Green, co. D, 7th regt.; Joseph Guertin, co. H, cav.; James Hagan, co. G, 5th regt.; Joseph Hagan, co. F, 1st s. s.; Patrick Haggarty, co. K, 3d regt.; George R. Hall, 5th c. s.; Henry C. Hall, co. B, 7th regt.; George W. Hammond, co. G, 5th regt.; Thomas Hartney, co. F, 6th regt.; Albert Hathorn, co. I, 2d regt.; Samuel A. Hathorn, co. D, 7th regt.; William H. Hathorn, 2d regt.; John Hazelton, co. H, cav.; James H. Hewitt, co. B, 2d regt.; John A. Hicks, jr., 10th, s. m.; Daniel A. Hilliard and Henry Hinckley, co. G, 5th regt.; James Hinckley, co. B, 2d regt.; Charles H. Hines, co. C, 11th regt.; Edward W. Hines, co. F; 1st s. s.; Alonzo D. Hodges, co. B, 2d regt.; George J. Howard, co. G, 5th regt.; Albert W. Hunt, co. F, 6th regt.; Frank T. Huntoon, co. H, cav.; Edward F. Jackson, co. F, 1st s. s.; George Johnson, co. I, 7th regt.; Henry Johnson, co. B, 2d regt.; James Johnson, co. D, 7th regt.; George E. Jones, 7th regt, c. s; William M. Jones, co. H, cav.; Daniel E. Kellogg, co. B, 9th regt.; John F. Kelley, co. B, 2d regt.; Patrick Kelley, 2d bat.; Francis Kennedy, co. C, 10th regt.; John Kennedy, co. K, 2d regt.; James W. Keyes, co. C, 9th regt.; John B. Kilburn, co. D, 7th regt.; Joseph W. Kimball, co. G, 5th regt.; Nelson King, co. C, 10th regt.; Henry W. Kingsley, 10th regt., q. m. s.; John F. Kirk, co. G, 5th regt.; George W. Knight, co. H, cav.; Hiram B. Kyser, co. B, 5th regt.; Wallace E. Ladd, co. I, 7th regt.; Patrick Lahany, co. G, 5th regt.; Joseph Lamb, co. H, 5th regt.; Chauncey R. Lamphere, co. F, 1st s. s.; Solomon Langley, co. I, 7th regt.; John E. Leonard, co. M, 11th regt.; Nathaniel B. Lewis, co. H, cav.; Patrick Lloyd, co. B, 2d regt.; Ralph Locklin, co. H, cav.; Arunah A. Long, co. D, 7th regt.; Peter Lovett, co. M, 11th regt.; William W. Madison, co. G, 5th regt.; Joseph Makin, co. F, 4th regt.; John A. Manahan, co. F, 1st s. s.;

Abraham Mango, co. B, 2d regt.; Michael Mannigin, co. F, 6th regt.; James R. Martin, co. I, 5th regt.; James Mason, co. G, 5th regt.; John McDonough, co. A, 7th regt.; James McGee, co. C, 10th regt.; John McGowan, co. G, 5th regt.; James McGuire, co. F, 6th regt.; Neely McHolland, co. B, 2d regt.; Thomas McIntyre, co. I, 7th regt.; William McKean, co. B, 2d regt.; William McKeever, co. F, 1st s. s.; Joseph McLaughlin, co. M, 11th regt.; Thomas McMahan, 2d bat.; James McMahan, co. F, 6th regt.; Martin McManus, Timothy McManus, co. G, 5th regt.; Charles B. Mead, Eugene C. Mead, co. F, 1st s. s.; George Mead, co. I, 7th regt.; George S. Mead, co. F, 1st s. s.; Edwin S. Metcalf, co. B, 9th regt.; Henry Miller, co. D, 7th regt.; John S. Miller, co. B, 2d regt.; Henry Moren, co. G, 5th regt.; Harlan P. Morgan, co. H, cav.; Edmund A. Morse, 7th regt., q. m.; Franklin E. Morseman, co. E, 5th regt.; George W. Mortrom, co. B, 7th regt.; Michael Mullaney, co. G, 5th regt.; Oliver P. Murdick, James Murphy, co. D, 7th regt.; Patrick Murray, co. F, 1st s. s.; Michael Murphy, co. B, 7th regt.; Carlos W. Nichols, co. C, 7th regt.; Rufus D. Nims, co. D, 7th regt.; John O'Brien, 2d bat.; James O'Gara, co. G, 6th regt.; Michael O'Gara, co. I, 7th regt.; Thomas O'Gara, co. B, 7th regt.; Michael O'Neal, 2d bat.; David Oney, jr., co. C, 10th regt.; Jacob Page, co. B, 2d regt.; Charles Patnod, Anthony Pelkey, Gustavus Perkins, Loren Perkins, co. G, 5th regt.; Leander Pelkey, co. K, 2d regt.; Charles Perkins, co. B, 2d regt.: Levi Pierce, William A. Pierce, co. C, 10th regt.; Daniel R. Pike, co. I, 2d regt.; Henry Pittan, co. G, 5th regt.; Alpha C. Post, James E. Post, John Pratt, co. D, 7th regt.; Dean W. Reed, co. H, cav.; Edwin F. Reynolds, co. F, 6th regt.; John Rice, co. D, 7th regt.; Joseph Rice, James O'Riley, co. H, cav.; Edward H. Ripley, co. B, 9th regt.; William Y. W. Ripley, 1st s. s.; Cyrus P. Rising, 7th, h. s.; William F. Robbins, co. A, 4th regt.; George T. Roberts, 7th regt., col.; Corydon R. Rowell, co. D, 7th regt.; Nelson B. Rugg, co. B, 7th regt.; Abner E. Sanderson, co. H. cav.; Henry Sanderson, co. B, 7th regt.; Charles Schaffner, co. C, 10th regt.; Jonathan B. Sellick, co. C, 7th regt.; Alfred A. Severance, co. D, 7th regt.; Life A. Severance, co. F, 6th regt.; Emmett R. Seward, co. B, 7th regt.; John Skiddy, co. K, 2d regt.; George R. Small, 1st bat.; George W. Smith, co. D, 7th regt.; James C. Smith, 2d regt.; Lawrence Smith, co. B, 2d regt.; George H. Snay, co. A, 6th regt.; Wooster C. Sprague, co. I, 2d regt.; Daniel W. Squier, co. E, 2d s. s.; Willard H. Squier, co. E, 2d s. s.; John G. Stevens, James A. Stewart, co. H, cav.; Henry W. Stocker, John F. Stocker, co. B, 7th regt.; Isaiah St. Peter, co. L, 11th regt.; George Strong, co. I, 7th regt.; William K. Strong, co. E, 2d s. s.; Daniel Sullivan, co. B, 9th regt.; Nelson A. Sumner, co. M, 11th regt.; John W. Thomas, co. F, 1st s. s.; John W. Thomas, co. F, 9th regt.; James Thompson, 1st bat.; William B. Thompson, William B. Thrall, co. D, 7th regt.: Peter Ward, co. G, 5th regt. Austin J. Ware, co. B, 7th regt; Charles E. Ware, co. D, 7th regt.; George W.

Ware, co. G, 5th regt.; Myron C. Warner, co. F, cav.; Edward A. Weeks, co. D, 7th regt.; Luther C. Weeks, co. F, 6th regt.; James R. Willard, 4th, band; Erastus Worthen, co. B, 2d regt.; Henry M. Worthen, co. H, cav.; John Worthen, co. B, 2d regt.; Rodney Worthen, co. D, 7th regt.

Credits Under Call of October 17*th*, 1863, *for* 300,000 *Volunteers and Subsequent Calls—Volunteers for Three Years.*—Edrick Adams, co. L, 11th regt.; William H. Allen, co. C, 11th regt.; William Allen, 2d battery; John G. Ambrose, co. H, cav.; Francis Anthony, 54th Mass.; David Baird, jr., co. B, 7th regt.; Thomas E. Baird, 1st battery; George A. Baker, 2d battery; Orlando S. Bishop, co. H, cav.; Lewis W. Bovia, co. E, 11th regt.; Aurick S. Brackett, co. A, 8th regt.; Royal A. Braggs, 54th Mass.; Martin V. Bronson, co. F, 1st s. s.; Arunah A. Brown, co. C, cav.; Alexander Bruce, 1st battery; George P. Burbee, Peter D. Burbee, William H. H. Burbee, co. G, 11th regt.; James Burns, co. D, 10th regt.; William Casmun, co. A, 5th regt.; Henry M. Clark, co. A, 11th regt.; Charles Clinton, co. F, 9th regt.; Elbridge G. Colburn, co. I, 8th regt.; Seymour Conger, co. E, cav.; James Conlin, co. B, 9th regt.; William Connors, co. E, 7th regt.; William Covill, co. I, 3d regt.; John Cox, co. I, 17th regt.; George W. Crosby, co. E, 7th regt.; William H. Day, co. H, cav.; David H. Dean, co. E, 11th regt.; William Deveruin, 13th U. S. I.; William Devline, co. F, 6th regt.; Charles Dexter, 10th regt.; John W. Dickinson, co. L, 11th regt.; John M. Digman, co. G, cav.; Michael Donavan, co. H, cav.; George Doty, co. E, 2d s. s.; Thomas Downs, co. C, 11th regt.; Thomas Drum, 10th regt.; Nelson Ducharme, Peter Ducharme, Xavier Ducharme, co. M, cav.; David Dunn, co. H, cav.; Henry G. Eldred, 2d s. s.; Joseph Ferguson, co. B, 7th regt.; Aaron G. Firman, co. I, 7th regt.; Henry C. Flanders, co. M, cav.; Patrick H. Foster, regt. ar.; John H. Freeman, 54th Mass.; Jesse M. Freeman, co. B, 11th regt.; James French, 3d battery; Frank Fushu, John Fushu, 2d battery; John W. Gardner, co. E, 11th regt.; Richard Gauthier, co. H, cav.; Francis A. Gibbs, co. E, cav.; Joseph Ginger, co. C, 10th regt.; Horace E. Goodyear, co. A, 6th regt.; John M. Gookin, co. G, cav.; Edwin H. Hanson, co. I, cav.; George Hart, Nathan E. Hayes, 54th Mass.; John Hewitt, co. B, 2d regt.; Henry Hinkley, co. I, 7th regt.; Carlos C. Hinkley, co. H, 11th regt.; Sylvester E. Hodges, co. E, 2d s. s.; Charles Hollenbeck, 10th regt.; Charles N. Norton, co. H, 5th regt.; James A. Howard, cav.; Heman Jackson, co. F, 10th regt.; Henry P. Jackson, William Jackson, 54th Mass.; William D. Johnson, William Jones, co. C, cav.; Philip Kerevan, 6th regt.; George King, co. K, 7th regt.; Lewis King, co. E, 11th regt.; Albert Knight, co. H, 5th regt.; James Knowles, 7th regt.; Reno Laclaire, co. P, 11th regt.; Wesley J. Lamphere, Samuel Langley, 7th regt.; Lander S. Langley, 54th Mass.; James G. Law, Dennis Locklin, 10th regt.; Edwin C. Lewis, co. G, 6th regt.; Justin Longley, 13th U. S. I.; Sullivan S. Longley, 13th U. S. I.; Martin A. Lucas, reg. ar.; Austin Malley, co. F, 17th reg.; Patrick Marrion, co. D, 9th reg.;

Julius P. Martin, Russell C. Martin, cav. ; Oliver Martin, 2d battery ; Chauncey Maxham, co. B, 9th regt. ; Almon McClunin, co. A, cav. ; Cornelius McLane, co. K, cav.; Harvey McDonald, co. C, 11th regt.; John E. McGinnis, co. B, 9th reg.; John McGuire, Charles Minor, cav.; Andrew H. Mero, Charles E. W. Mero, 54th Mass. ; Joseph L. Minor, co. E, 11th regt. ; John Morris, Samuel Morse, 10th regt. ; Peter Murphy, Russell Norton, cav. ; Charles O'Brien, co. B, 9th regt. ; Nichols O'Donnell, co. C, 11th regt. ; William O'Neil, 11th regt. ; John Owens, Monroe Partridge, Larned L. Persons, Alpheus P. Perry, cav. ; Abel Peters, co. C, 10th regt. ; Ira Phillips, co. I, 6th regt. ; Amos E. Porter, 3d battery ; Henry W. Pratt, co. D, cav. ; Sidney Pratt, co. H, 5th regt.; Thaddeus R. Preston, co. A, 11th regt.; Daniel Prince, co. A, 8th regt. ; Luke Quilty, co. E, 7th regt. ; James C. Quow, 54th Mass. ; Joseph F. Ray, co. H, 11th regt. ; Calvin R. Reed, cav. ; Joseph Rice, co. E, 7th regt. ; John Riley, co. B, 9th regt. ; Levi Russell, 3d battery ; Michael W. Ryan, 2d battery ; Frank A. Sanborn, 2d s. s. ; George H. Scott, William Scott, 54th Mass.; Clark W. Smith, cav.; Charles F. Sprague, reg. ar.; Oliver Sprague, 1st battery ; George L. Starkey, co. E, 11th regt. ; Jeremiah Starr, 13th U. S. I. ; Robert Stewart, cav. ; Andrew St. John, co. A, 11th regt. ; George F. Storms, 54th Mass. ; Daniel W. Storr, co. A, 6th regt. ; Timothy Sullivan, co. C, 11th regt. ; Charles A. Thompson, cav. ; Nathan C. Thomas, co. K, 2d regt. ; George Tillotson, 13th U. S. I. ; Calvin Warner, co. C, 11th regt. ; Patrick C. Waters, co. G, 5th regt. ; John Weeks, 54th Mass. ; William Wheeler, co. A, 6th regt. ; Erwin T. Whitcomb, 8th regt. ; Cyrus Williams, John W. Williams, 54th Mass.; George H. Williams, co. D, 11th regt.; Leland J. Williams, 10th regt.; John Worthen, co. D, 7th regt.

Volunteer for Two Years — Francis Cooney, 5th regt.

Volunteers for One Year — Nye J. Allen, co. K, 7th regt. ; Henry G. Anthony, co. C, 6th regt. ; Alexander Austigan, John Baker, 9th regt. ; Marvey J. Bartlett, 11th regt. ; Jesse H. Bates, 2d battery ; Thomas Reardon, Warren L. Bemis, 9th regt. ; Benjamin F. Brown, co. H, cav. ; George Brown, co. A, 7th regt. ; John Carroll, co. C, 10th regt. ; Anson K. Carr, Co. F, 9th regt. ; Nathan W. Churchill, cav. ; Francis E. Clark, 9th regt. ; William Dalphy, co. H, cav.; Peter Dumas, co. K, 6th regt.; Edward C. Durfey, James A. Filmore, co. D, 7th regt.; Lucius D. Graves, co. B, 9th regt.; Patrick M. Grover, co. K, 9th regt. ; Allen C. Haven, Frank Haven, 2d battery ; Patrick Kelley, cav. ; Erastus Laird, Haskill Laird, co. C, 11th regt. ; Joel R. Martin, Wesley E. Martin, John Muray, jr., Joseph Murray, 9th regt. ; Joseph Odett, co. A, 7th regt.; Alexander Paro, 2d battery ; Henry C. Powers, co. I, 7th regt.; William Powers, co. K, 9th reg.; Thomas G. Rowe, co. C, 11th regt.; Chauncey Stanley, co. K, 9th regt.; Edward Stanton, co. C, 10th regt.; John J. Starks, co. B, 7th reg.; Martin V. Stewart, Warren F. Stewart, co. B, 9th regt.; Peter Tatro, co. D, 11th regt. ; Edward B. Wells, co. B, 9th regt. ; Elisha O. White, co. C, 11th regiment.

Volunteers Re-enlisted.— Peter Agin, co. E, 7th regt ; Henry Ance, co. B. 7th regt. ; Joseph Ashley, 2d bat. ; George C. Babcock, co. F, 6th regt. ; Alvin C. Bailey, co. B, 2d regt. ; Samuel W. Bailey, co. I, 2d regt. ; John Ballard, co. G, 5th regt. ; Carlos J. Barnes, co. B, 8th regt ; Eben Bishop, co. D, 7th regt. ; Jesse Bishop, George E. Blossom, co. G, 5th regt. ; Royal C. Bostwick, George L. Brown, co. H, cav. ; Charles H. Bowers, co. I, 7th regt. ; Gardner E. Brown, Oscar B. Bryant, James B. Burt, Oliver J. Cain, co. D, 7th regt. ; Patrick Callaghan, co. H, cav. ; Brigham M. Caswell, Calvin H. Chapman, co. D, 7th regt. ; Waldo J. Clark, co. G, cav. ; William O. Cochran, Joseph Collett, cav. ; James Coughlin, co. F, 6th regt. ; George Cox, co. F, 7th regt. ; James Crowley, 2d bat. ; William Cunningham, co. B, 8th regt. ; Daniel W. Cutler, co. E, 6th regt. ; Charles A. Dam, co. C, 4th regt. ; Henry M. M. Dorrance, 7th N. C. S. ; Martin Dwyer, co. H, cav. ; Thomas Eagle, George M. Elliot, 7th regt. ; Henry W. Fales, 2d bat. ; William R. Farrington, co. K, 2d regt. ; Eugene Felio, co. B, 7th regt. ; Henry G. Fillebrown, co. C, 4th regt. ; Henry C. B. Fillmore, William H. H. Fisher, co. D, 7th regt. ; William H. Fisher, co. G, 5th regt. ; William E. Fitzgerald, co. H, cav. ; William H. Flint, 2d bat. ; Samuel J. Gambell, co. K, 2d regt. ; Zebulon Garue, cav. ; Michael Gleason, co. G, 5th regt. ; Henry C. Hall, co. B, 7th regt. ; Thomas Hartney, co. F, 6th regt. ; Albert Hathorn, co. I, 2d regt. ; Edward W. Haynes, co. D, 8th regt. ; Edward Hinkley, cav. ; Michael Hogan, co. E, cav. ; Alonzo Hoyt, Henry F. Hudson, George Johnson, James Johnson, 7th regt. ; Joseph W. Kimball, Hiram B. Kyser, Patrick Lahany, John Lambert, 5th regt. ; Solomon Langley, co. I, 7th regt. ; Duglass P. Loomis, co. G, 5th regt. ; Edward McEvoy, co. C, cav. ; William McKean, co. B, 2d regt. ; Charles S. Monroe, co. G, 5th regt. ; Oliver P. Murdick, co. D, 7th regt. ; Abner Niles, co. F, 8th regt. ; James O'Gara, co. G, 5th regt. ; Thomas O'Gara, Charles Patnod, 7th regt. ; Anthony Pelkey, Loren Perkins, 5th regt. ; Martin Piel, 2d bat. ; Levi Pierce, John Plath, co. D, 7th regt. ; Henry Pittan, co. G, 5th regt. ; Levi Raymond, co. H, 6th regt. ; Michael Reynolds, John Rice, 7th regt. ; Abraham Rivers, co. G, 5th regt. ; James M. Ross, cav. ; Henry Sanderson, co. B, 7th regt. ; Willard W. Sawyer, co. I, 8th regt. ; Alfred A. Severance, co. D, 7th regt. ; Charles T. Sleeper, cav. ; Francis Snay, co. C, 7th regt. ; Daniel W. Squier, 2d s. s. ; Willard H. Squier, 2d s. s. ; Charles Stebbins, James A. Stewart, cav. ; Joseph St. Peter, George Strong, William H. H. Wardwell, Austin J. Ware, Charles E. Ware, 7th regt. ; George W. Ware, co. G, 5th regt. ; Ira C. Warren, Henry S. Waterman, John S. Williams, cav. ; Erastus Worthen, co. B, 2d regt. ; Rodney Worthen, co. D, 7th regt.

Enrolled Men who Furnished Substitutes.—B. M. Bailey, Benjamin H. Burt, H. G. Clarke, A. F. Davis, W. C. Dunton, J. G. Griggs, Lucius A. Morse, John B. Proctor, J. J. R. Randall.

Naval Credits.— Michael Brassey, William Churchill.

Veteran Relief Corps. — William H. Proctor, Henry A. Smith, Edward Wheeler.

Not Credited by Name, twenty-one men.

Volunteers for Nine Months. — Luzerne Allen, Anthony Austin, co. H, 14th regt.; Joseph Ayers, co. A, 13th regt.; Horace Barney, co. K, 12th regt.; Ned T. Birdsall, Allen B. Bissell, Jacob M. Bixby, co. K, 12th regt.; Thomas Blake, co. A, 13th regt.; William Botchford, co. H, 14th regt.; Napoleon Bourasso, Joshua H. Bradley, co. K, 12th regt.; Barney Breslin, co. A, 13th regt.; Abram B. Burnett, William H. Button, Willard Campbell, Henry L. Capron, co. K, 12th regt.; Sylvester S. Chase, Peter Cheisen, co. H, 14th regt.; Henry W. Cheney, Daniel Chittenden, co. K, 12th regt.; Spencer C. Cheney, co. H, 14th regt.; Charles Claghorn, co. K, 12th regt.; Alanda W. Clark, co. H, 14th regt.; Ezra Clark, Martin C. Clark, Sylvester H. Clifford, Thomas Clifford, co. K, 12th regt.; John Collins, co. A, 13th regt.; John Conlin, co. H, 14th regt.; William Conners, John Constantine, co. K, 12th regt.; Daniel Conway, co. H. 14th regt.; Edward Coppins, co. K, 12th regt.; James Corey, Patrick Corey, John Crowley, Timothy Cummins, co. A, 13th regt.; George E. Davis, James H. Davis, William H. Davis, co. K, 12th regt.; James Davis, co. H, 14th regt.; Anthony Donelly, co. A, 13th regt.; Walter C. Dunton, co. H, 14th regt.; Charles Dyer, co. I, 12th regt.; James H. Dyer, Melvin C. Edson, co. K, 12th regt.; John F. Eggleston, Charles W. Ellis, co. H, 14th regt.; John English, Thomas Farrell, co. A, 13th regt.; William W. Felt, Albert W. Field, Reuben A. Field, co. K, 12th regt.; Thomas Frainor, co. A, 13th regt.; Asa T. Fuller, co. H, 14th regt.; Peter Garrity, co. A, 13th regt.; Frederick Gee, Daniel M. Gleason, William H. Gleason, Martin Goslin, George H. Griggs, co. K, 12th, regt.; John Gleason, Franklin B. Grooms, co. H, 14th regt.; Adolphus Guinnetts, co. A, 13th regt.; Charles E. Hale, co. H, 14th, regt.; James Hardy, co. K, 12th regt.; William E. Harkness, Christopher Hathorn, co. K, 12th regt.; Lewis H. Hemmenway, co. H, 14th regt.; William Hinckley, 14th regt.; Charles F. Huntoon, co. K, 12th regt.; John Hurley, Co. H, 14th regt.; Edward C. Jackson, William H. Jackson, co. K, 12th regt.; Franklin Johnson, co. H, 14th regt.; Patrick Joyce, co. A, 13th regt.; Michael Kennedy, Levi G. Kingsley, co. K, 12th regt.; Henry P. Kinsman, Silas Knight, co. H, 14th regt.; James Knowles, Nicholas Lamb, co. A, 13th regt.; Walter C. Landon, Harrison H. Lee, Philip Loesel, Milo Lyman, co. K, 12th regt.; Thomas Lynch, Edward Lyons, co. A, 13th regt.; Edward Lysten, John D. Lysten, Joseph G. Mailhoit, co. K, 12th regt.; Patrick Mangan, co. A, 13th regt.; Henry C. Martyn, co. H, 14th regt.; Charles Mason, Lyman A. McClure, co. K, 12th regt.; David McDevitt, Michael McEnerny, Patrick McEnerny, co. A, 13th regt.; John McGaw, co. H, 14th regt.; Joseph McLaughlin, Patrick McMahon, co. A. 13th regt.; John McManus, co. H, 14th regt.; John A. Mead, Justus J. Moore, co. K, 12th regt.; Michael Moylan, co.

A, 13th regt.; George M. Murray, co. H, 14th regt.; William A. Muzzey, co. K, 12th regt.; William T. Nichols, col. 14th regt.; S. Nims, co. H, 14th regt.; Michael O'Laughlin, 13th regt.; William Oney, Anthony Parker, John H. Patch, 12th regt.; John Patten, co. A, 13th regt.; Larnard L. Pearsons, James Phalon, Charles Plumer, Charles J. Powers, co. C, 12th regt.; Charles W. Petty, co. H. 14th regt.; Michael Quilty, Isaac Reed, co. A, 13th regt.; George H. Ray, co. K, 12th regt.; Marvin Reynolds, co. H, 14th regt.; Thomas E. Reynolds, Charles H. Ripley, Edgar M. Rounds, Ruel Rounds, co. K, 12th regt.; William Salmon, co. A, 13th regt.; Leroy J. Sargent, Robert Shannon, Harley G. Sheldon, co. H, 15th regt; Bartholomew Sheridan, John T. Sinnott, co. A. 13th regt.; Michael Sherry, Samuel Sherry, Matthew Slattery, Willard M. Smith, Theodore Southard, Charles R. Spaulding, Addison W. Spaun, Stephen G. Staley, co. K, 12th regt.; Carlos A. Snow, co. H, 14th regt.; Patrick Stapleton, 13th regt.; Charles A. Stiles, co. G, 12th regt.; George A. Stocker, co. H, 14th regt.; John Sullivan, co. A, 13th regt.; Reuben R. Thrall, Terrence Tully, 13th regt.; Charles Waterhouse, John Wilson, Parker Winter, co. K, 12th regt.; Stillman C. White, Harvey O. Williams, co. H, 14th regt.

Furnished Under Draft, Paid Commutations.—George W. Allen, Melvin Barrett, Reuben H. Beals, Warren E. Blanchard, George Button, Laban Capron, Isaac Chatterton, Ardin E. Day, George Dunklee, George R. Dunn, James Enright, Alfred P. Fuller, Solomon P. Giddings, Spencer Gorham, James H. Harmon, R. S. Humphrey, Henry M. Huntoon, Lewis T. Lawton, Dennis Locklin, John McKeogh, John M. Otis, Orrin A. Peck, Clarkson Phillips, George Pratt, Edward Ryan, Stafford Sawyer, Norman Seaver, George C. Thrall.

Procured Substitutes.—Rockwood Barrett, Charles Coleman, Edgar Davis, Horace H. Dyer, Benjamin F. French, Edwin P. Gilson, Henry G. Hunt, Rollin B. Jones, Davis G. Moore, Benjamin F. Mussey, John B. Reynolds, Orvil L. Slader, Ner P. Simons, G. L. Vance, Samuel Williams.

Entered Service.— James Brooks, John Hopkins, Patrick Hopkins, John N. Langley, Thomas Mumford, William K. Strong, Hiram York. (See Chapter IX).

RUTLAND POST-OFFICES.

A post-office department was established by the State of Vermont in 1784, several years previous to her admission into the Union, for the purpose, as stated, "of promulgating the laws, conveying timely notice to the freemen of the State of all proprietary proceedings and other matters of importance to the public, which can in no other way be effected so extensively and attended with so small expense, as by the appointment of regular posts for the conveying of the same to the parts of this State. To carry out this design, five post-offices were established — one in Rutland, one in Bennington, one in Brattleboro, one in Windsor, and one in Newbury; these were placed under the same regulations as those of the general government. Post-riders were allowed two pence per mile for their labor. Anthony Haswell, then of Bennington, was appointed postmaster-general. This department existed until the admission of the State into the Union in 1791, at which time the office in Rutland was in charge of Frederick Hill, and it was reorganized by the United States authorities March 20, 1793, the same postmaster continuing until 1796, when Nathaniel Gove was appointed.

The post-office has been located in Rutland village at various periods in Main street, West street, and Washington street, previous to the erection of the present United States court-house, in 1854, when it was removed to its present location. The office became presidential in 1853, when John Cain was nominated and confirmed as postmaster on the 21st of February of that year.

The list of postmasters here, with the years of their service, is as follows: Frederick Hill, March 20, 1793, to October 1, 1796; Nathaniel Gove, October 1, 1796, to October 1, 1801; David Smith, October 1, 1801, to July 1, 1804; Samuel Prentiss, July 1, 1804, to July 1, 1805; Thomas Hooker, July 1, 1805, to December 19, 1810; William Douglas Smith, December 19, 1810, to March 28, 1822; Reuben R. Thrall, March 28, 1822, to June 20, 1829; Royal H. Waller, June 20, 1829, to March 1, 1836; Thomas J. Ormsbee, March 1, 1836, to April 9, 1841; Jesse Gove, April 9, 1841, to May 23, 1842; Jonathan C. Dexter, May 23, 1842, to November 29, 1844; Moses Hawkes, February 10, 1845, to July 3, 1845; Jonathan C. Dexter, July 3, 1845, to February 22, 1849; Charles Burt, February 22, 1849, to May 17, 1853; Josiah Pratt, May 17, 1853, to October 20, 1853; John Cain, October 20, 1853, to February 7, 1860; John Merritt Hall, February 7, 1860, to July 14, 1860; Isaac McDaniels, July 14, 1860, to March 28, 1861; Martin G. Everts, March 28, 1861, to May 4, 1870; John B. Kilburn, May 4, 1870, to April 24, 1874; Albert H. Tuttle, April 24, 1874, to July 16, 1885. Lyman William Redington was appointed July 16, 1885.

William D. Smith held the office twelve years; Albert H. Tuttle, eleven years; John Cain, seven years, and Martin G. Everts, nine years. There are only eight persons living who held the office, the oldest of whom is Reuben R. Thrall.

The post-office at *West Rutland* was established March 30, 1826, when Rev. Amos Drury was appointed postmaster. The longest term of service at this office was that of James L. Gilmore, who filled the station twenty-one years. There have been twelve postmasters, as follows: Amos Drury, March 30, 1826, to June 12, 1829; Horace Green, June 12, 1829, to December 10, 1831; Lucius L. Tilden, December 10, 1831, to September 14, 1838; Jonathan C. Thrall, September 14, 1838, to March 7, 1839; William R. Clement, March 7, 1839, to February 25, 1842; William W. Slason, February 25, 1842, to May 24, 1842; Asa Perry, July 29, 1842, to May 4, 1849; Francis Slason, May 4, 1849, to May 30, 1853; Prentiss L. Goss, May 30, 1853, to December 6, 1864; James L. Gilmore, December 6, 1864, to July 16, 1885, when Joseph E. Leonard was appointed.

The office of *Center Rutland* was established May 1, 1850, with John B. Proctor as postmaster. Nine officials have administered the office, of whom Mrs. Roxana W. Keyes held the office nineteen years. The office became presidential in 1882, and ceased to be such in the following year. The following are the names of the postmasters: John S. Proctor, May 1, 1850, to May 18, 1852; William H. Liscomb, May 18, 1852, to May 29, 1852, eleven days only; Peter Dudley, May 29, 1852, to August 29, 1856; George R. Angier, August 29, 1856, to December 6, 1858; James Lampson, December 6, 1858, to June 20, 1861; Seneca M. Dorr, June 20, 1861, to July 9, 1863; Roxana W. Keyes, July 9, 1863, to May 25, 1882; Henry C. Harris, May 25, 1882, to May 25, 1885, when Patrick H. Dolan, the present incumbent, was appointed.

The post-office at *Sutherland Falls* was established February 9, 1855, with Thomas J. Ormsbee as postmaster. Eleven different men have held the office since, the longest term being that of Benjamin F. Taylor, who held it twelve years. The name of the office was changed to *Proctor* January 21, 1885. The following is a list of the postmasters here: Thomas J. Ormsbee, February 9, 1855, to January 13, 1858; Francis A. Fisher, January 13, 1858, to June 17, 1862; James Lytle, June 17, 1862, to December 18, 1863; Henry P. Roberts, December 18, 1863, to January 12, 1865; John B. Reynolds, January 12, 1865, to January 24, 1865; Fayette Vaughan, January 24, 1865, to January 4, 1870; M. C. Turner, January 4, 1870, to August 7, 1871; John M. Hall, August 7, 1871, to February 7, 1872; Henry C. Hayward, February 7, 1872, to October 10, 1872; Benjamin F. Taylor, October 10, 1872, to May 27, 1885, when Henry E. Spencer was appointed.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church of Rutland — In preparing a history of the Congregational Church of Rutland, we cannot better secure the interest of the reader than by drawing largely upon the sketch of the churches of the town prepared and delivered by Chauncey K. Williams at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Vermont in 1870, and then bringing the history of the various church organizations down to date. In the minds of the first settlers of the county, wrote Mr. Williams, and more particularly those of New England, although they abhorred the idea of any connection between church and state, yet, after all, in some respects, the matters of civil and religious polity were intimately connected. They emigrated mainly for religious motives, or, as they themselves expresed it, to "carry forward the reformation." It was manifest to them that religious freedom could not exist without civil liberty, and it was equally manifest to them that civil liberty, or any government short of anarchy, could not exist unless it was founded and formed upon the cornerstone of religion and religious worship. Hence the first thing done was to lay the foundation and establish a form of civil government. This done, then they commenced to make provision for the support of public worship and for the enjoyment of Christian institutions and ordinances. This was also true of Vermont. In Bennington, which is the oldest of our chartered towns, in the records of their first proprietors' meeting the first act after the election of officers was the appointment of a "committe to look out a place to set the meeting-house." The same is true of the early settlers of Rutland. All through the early records of the town will be found votes in reference to the employment of preachers, providing places of public worship, and kindred subjects. To show the nature of these votes, we give the record of the town meeting of January 4th, 1781 : —

"Voted, That Mr. Gideon Miner, John Johnson and Joseph Bowker, esq., act as a committee to endeavor to provide a preacher of the Gospel for this town.

"Voted, That the above committee apply to Mr. Mitchell of Woodbury as preacher aforesaid.

"A motion being put to know whether it was the minds of the town to settle a minister as soon as they can find one that they can be agreed on, it was voted in the affirmative."

The proper ecclesiastical history of Rutland may be said to have begun in 1773, when, on the 20th day of October, the first Congregational Church and society was formed in Rutland, with fourteen members, namely: Joseph Bowker, Sarah Bowker, William Roberts, Eben Hopkins, Samuel Crippen, Daniel Hawley, Charles Brewster, Abraham Jackson, John Moses, Enos Ives, Jehiel Andrews, Sarah Andrews, Annah Ives and Mehitable Andrews.

Over this church was settled the Rev. Benajah Roots. (See sketch of his life in former pages.)

There were here at that time about thirty families, and he was engaged here to preach for five years. In consequence of his settlement he also received a right of land, which by the charter was reserved to the first settled minister. He remained as pastor of this church until his death, which occurred March 16, 1787, in the sixty-second year of his age. As first constituted, there were only thirteen members, and there were six additions to it down to 1874–75, when there was a powerful revival, which brought into the church forty-five persons. We have not time now to speak of the result of his ministrations, but must pass to his successor.

Rev. Lemuel Haynes, in his day and generation, was one of the most remarkable men in Vermont. Fifty years hence it may be, and probably will be, difficult to apprehend the difficult position in which not only he, but also the people of that parish were placed in employing such a clergyman to minister unto them. Mr. Haynes was a partially colored man, his father being of unmingled African extraction, and his mother a white woman of respectable parentage. His name was that neither of his father or mother, but (probably) that of the family under whose roof he received his birth. He was born at West Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1753. When he was five months old he was carried to Granville, Mass., and bound out as a servant until he was twenty-one. During a revival he became a professor of religion, and being persuaded that it was his duty to become a preacher of the Gospel, he commenced the study of the ministry with Rev. Daniel Farrand, of Canaan, Conn., and on the 29th of November, 1780, he was licensed to preach. On the 9th of November, 1785, he was ordained to preach at Torrington, Conn., the Rev. Daniel Farrand preaching the sermon. After remaining in Torrington a short time he took a missionary tour through Vermont, at the request of the Connecticut Missionary Society. The result of this trip was that he was invited to settle in West Rutland, where he remained till May, 1818, when he was dismissed. From here Mr. Haynes went to Manchester, where he remained three years, and in February, 1822, removed to Granville, N. Y., where he passed the last eleven years of his life, dying there on the 28th of September, 1833.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Amos Drury, who was born at Pittsford in 1792, and studied theology with the Rev. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven, and at the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was ordained at West Rutland, June 3, 1819, and dismissed in April, 1829. On the 6th of May following (1829) he was installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Fairhaven, where he remained until the 26th of April, 1837, when he was dismissed, and June 29, 1837, he was installed over the Congregational Church at Westhampton, Mass.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Lucius Linsey Tilden, who was born in Cornwall, in 1802, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1823, and after spending some time in teaching he commenced the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated, and was settled over this church in March, 1830, and dismissed in March, 1839.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D., who was ordained and installed on the 30th of December, 1840, and was dismissed in 1862.

Aldace Walker was the son of Leonard Walker, who was born October 5, 1766, and whose lineage can be traced directly back through a line of remarkable men to Richard Walker, who came from England to Massachusetts only ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Leonard Walker lived in Strafford after he was a little more than thirty years old (1797) and died there in 1851 at the age of eighty-five. Aldace Walker was the youngest of thirteen children, frail in body, but active in mind, and everybody's pet in his youth. In his thirteenth year he was bound an apprentice to his older brother, Charles, at the blacksmithing and carriage-making trade in New Haven. Before his apprenticeship was finished he was released to begin his preparation for the ministry; he began his studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and went from there to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with honor, to enter upon his theological studies, first for two years in New Haven, and finally for a year at Andover. He was called to the Congregational Church at West Rutland November 26, 1840, and was ordained December 30. Here he continued in a most successful pastorate until 1862, when he was dismissed at his own request, on account of the breaking down of his health two years earlier. He removed to Wallingford, where he was over the Congregational Church there for sixteen years. He died in Rutland July 24, 1878.

Next to Rev. Dr. Aldace Walker came the Rev. Henry M. Grout, a graduate of Williams College in the class of 1854, who was ordained September 1, 1858, and installed on the 26th of August, 1862. He removed to Massachusetts in 1867, and was followed by Rev. George L. Gleason, who was ordained February 1, 1866, and installed at West Rutland October 17, 1867, and dismissed on the 22d of March, 1869. There is no pastor installed over the West Rutland Church at the present time; but the Rev. B. Fay Mills is preaching to the congregation. The Sunday-school is held regularly and comprises one hundred and twenty scholars. H. A. Smith is superintendent. The question of building a new church in this parish has been agitated for two or three years and finally culminated in a contract for the erection of a new house of worship, to be completed for occupancy in the spring of 1886. The deacons of the church are R. C. Thrall, H. A. Smith and C. A. Parker.

On the 22d of October, 1787, the town was divided into two parishes by the following bounds or division line: "Beginning at the center of the north line of said town, thence parallel with the east and west lines of the town till it strikes the Otter Creek, thence up the creek as the stream runs to the south line."

The church in the east parish was established October 5th, 1788, with thirty-seven members. Rev. Mr. Ball makes a minute, in what is now the first volume of their church records, that the only record found by him when he came here (in 1797) was a short note on the back of a confession of faith, signed by Augustine Hilbred, moderator, giving an account of the establishing of the church, in which Pittsford, West Rutland and Poultney with their members assisted, and that the church was established "upon the plan of the Convention of the West District of Vermont, which was supposed to be agreeable to the Gospel." They did not, however, adopt all of the articles of said convention, but made one or two exceptions. During the preaching of Dr. Williams "the half-way covenant," as it was called, was adopted, but was discontinued in 1797, as Dr. Ball says, because "it was supposed to be unwarrantable and defective."

The pulpit was supplied by different candidates till near the close of the year 1788, when Rev. Samuel Williams, LL. D., was employed. He continued to supply the pulpit until October, 1795, when he relinquished preaching, and was succeeded by Rev. Heman Ball, D. D. Since the death of Dr. Ball there have been five pastors — Rev. Charles Walker, Rev. William Mitchell, Rev. Silas Aiken, D. D., Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., and Rev. James Gibson Johnson.

Rev. Heman Ball, D. D., son of Charles Ball, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 5, 1764, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791. He studied theology with the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D. D., of West Springfield, Mass., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church here, February 1, 1797, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, and remained pastor until his death. In 1794 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale College, and that of D. D. from Union College in 1816, and was one of the trustees of Middlebury College from its organization until his death. Several of his sermons were published, among which was one on the death of Washington, and an election sermon in 1804. Rev. Dr. Sprague says: "He was highly respected for his talents and virtues, and exerted an extensive influence in the church." He died here, December 17th, 1821, and was buried in the West Street Cemetery, and is the only clergyman who has died during his pastorate of this church.

Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., was born in Woodstock, Conn., in 1791. He studied theology at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1821. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church here, January 1, 1823, and was dismissed March 14, 1833. He was installed over the Congregational Church in (the east village of) Brattleboro, January 1, 1835, and was dismissed February 11, 1846, and on the 27th of December of the same year was installed over the Congregational Church in Pittsford, and was dismissed December 6, 1864. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the University of Vermont in 1823, and from Middlebury and Dartmouth Colleges in 1825, and that of D. D. from the University of Vermont in 1847. He delivered the annual election sermon before the Legislature of Vermont in 1829, which was published, as were also some of his occasional sermons. He died in Binghamton, November 28, 1870.

Rev. William Mitchell, son of John and Abigail (Waterhouse) Mitchell, was born at Chester, Conn., December 19, 1793, and graduated at Yale College in 1818. He studied at the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1821, in the same class with his immediate predecessor, Rev. Dr. Walker, and was licensed June 5, of the same year, by the Middlesex (Conn.) Association, and engaged as a home missionary in Northwestern New York. He was ordained October 20, 1824, and was settled over the Congregational Church in Newton, Conn., from June, 1825, to May, 1831. He was installed pastor of the Congregational Church here, March 14, 1833, and dismissed June 2, 1846. He was acting pastor in Wallingford from August 8, 1847, to March 28, 1852.

In the fall of 1852 he became agent of the Vermont Colonization Society, and served in that capacity three years; after this he served some two years as agent of the New York, and then of the New Jersey Colonization Society. In 1858 he removed to the residence of his son, John B. Mitchell, at Corpus Christi, Texas. About a year before his death he organized a Presbyterian Church at Corpus Christi, and by his own exertions secured the funds for a church building, which was partly erected at the time of his death. He died August 1, 1867, of the yellow fever, which also carried off two others of his household.

On the 21st of April, 1847, Rev. Henry Hurlburt was unanimously given a call to become pastor of the church. In pursuance of this call Mr. Hurlburt came to Rutland and preached some time, but on the 2d day of October, 1848, he informed them that owing to the condition of his health he must decline the call. He, however, remained here and occupied the pulpit some weeks longer.

Rev. Silas Aiken, D.D., son of Phineas and Elizabeth (Patterson) Aiken, was born at Bedford, N. H., May 14, 1799, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825 with the highest honors of his class, being valedictorian. He studied theology with Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., and Professor Howe, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Amherst, N. H., March 4, 1829, and was dismissed March 5, 1837, having accepted a call to Park Street Church, Boston. He was installed over that church March 22, 1837, and resigned his pastorate and was dismissed in July, 1848. March 28, 1849, he was installed over the Congregational Church here, Rev. Benjamin Larabee, D. D., president of Middlebury College, preaching the sermon, and was dismissed at his own request, July 1, 1863, from which time until his death he remained in Rutland without a charge. He had been at different times chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, trustee of Dartmouth College, member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, director of the Prison Discipline Society, etc. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont in 1852. He died here April 14, 1869.

Rev. Norman Seaver, D.D., son of Norman and Anna Maria (Bigelow) Seaver, was born in Boston, Mass., April 23, 1834, and was graduated at Williams College in 1854. He studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1860. He was ordained here as colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Aiken, August 29, 1860. On the resignation of Dr. Aiken, July 1, 1863, he became sole pastor, and was dismissed in September, 1868, at his own request. December 30, 1868, he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (Henry street), Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained seven years. He then accepted the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until the spring of 1885, when he resigned and is now pastor in one of the prominent churcnes in St. Paul, Minn. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury College in 1866.

Rev. James Gibson Johnson, sixth pastor, was born in Providence, R. I. He prepared for college at Washington, D. C., and entering Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., graduated there in the class of 1863. He studied theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and graduated in 1866. He was ordained at Newburyport, Mass., December 27, 1866, and was settled over the Second Presbyterian Church in that city, where he remained until October 1, 1868, when he resigned. Immediately after his resignation he embarked on a tour through Europe and the East, and was absent about a year. Returning October 7, 1869, he took up his residence in New York city, where he continued to reside until his acceptance of the call, April 1, 1870, to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Rutland, and was installed April 21, where he remained until the fall of 1885. The church is at the present writing without a pastor.

In 1788 a petition was presented to the Legislature of Vermont from a part of the inhabitants of Rutland and Pittsford, being in what is known as "Whipple Hollow," asking for the establishing of a parish by the name of "Orange Parish." The petition was referred to a committee, and on their report the request was refused. They, however, organized themselves into a parish, built a meeting-house and employed the Rev. Abraham Carpenter as their pastor, who remained with them until his death. He was what was called "a strict Congregationalist," and in 1773 or 1774 was settled according to the rules of that denomination in Plainfield, N. H., without any action on the part of the town, in March, 1779. The town voted to accept him as the minister of the town, and by this action he received the right of land belonging to the first settled minister, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, and worth probably about the same number of dollars. He continued to preach there eight or ten years longer, preaching in his own kitchen, in private houses or in the open air, until he was dismissed and came to this town. He remained connected with the "Orange Parish" until his death, which occurred in September, 1797.

The first house of worship for this society was erected on the west side of what was long known as "Meeting-house Hill" at Center Rutland, and was used until 1787. When the parish was divided the East Parish had thirty-six members whose names were as follows: Reuben Harmon, Eunice Harmon, Mary Cushman, Charles Cushman, Abner Lewis, Oliver Harmon, William Post, John Andrews, Benjamin Risley, Mrs. Claghorn, Chaziah Post, Azubah Lewis, Eunice Risley, Sarah Cook, Mary Andrews, Jehial Andrews, Silas Wyllys, Roswell Post, Moses Sargent, Israel Harris, William Barr, William Barnes, Issachar Reed, Thomas Hale, Samuel Williams, Miles Baldwin, Eben. Andrews, Sarah Andrews, Mary Barr, Anna Baldwin, Thankful Himes, Mabel Andrews, Rachel Cook, Sarah Harris, Sarah Sargent, Mrs. Wyllys. Subsequently the West Parish erected an edifice opposite the present old brick church. The East Parish has erected three churches — the first being a framed building situated on the southeast corner of the old Main street burial ground; the second was on the east side of the same street on the site occupied by the late residence of George A. Merrill. This church was built by Gershom Cheney in 1819 and cost about $10,000; it was occupied until 1860, when the present brick church on Court street was erected at a cost, including the chapel, of a little more than $54,000.

The present membership of the society is 670; the entire number of members received into the church since its organization is 1,311; membership of Sabbath-school, 502. The church officers are as follows; Deacons, John B. Page, Henry F. Field, Rockwood Barrett, John A. Sheldon and Sidney W. Curtis. Clerk, G. K. Montgomery; treasurer, Frank W. Garry. Sabbath-school superintendent, Henry F. Field; first assistant, D. K. Hall; second assistant, G. K. Montgomery.

Baptist Churches.—The Baptist Church, in Rutland, was organized in 1823, with Rev. Hadley Proctor as the first settled minister, commencing his labors in 1827, and remaining here seven years, until 1834. He was born at Marblehead, Mass., in 1794, was converted when seventeen years of age, and became a member of the Baptist Church at Newton, Mass. He was licensed by that church "almost immediately thereafter to preach." He commenced the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Chaplin and removed with him to Waterville, and graduated in 1823, in the second graduating class of that institution. From Waterville he went to China, Maine, and was ordained over the Baptist Church in that place in 1823, and remained there until he came to Rutland. From here he went to Brandon, and was the preceptor of the seminary until 1836, when he again became pastor of the church here. In 1837 he was again called to the Baptist Church in China, and remained with that people until his death, April 12, 1842.

In 1834 and 1835 Rev. Samuel Eastman was pastor of the church.

After the second removal of Mr. Proctor, Rev. Arus Haynes was called to succeed him, and was ordained pastor of the church in the fall of 1837, and dismissed in 1840. He was born in Middletown, in this county, in August, 1812, and graduated at Brown University in 1837. In 1842 he was settled over the Baptist Church in Jersey City, N. J., and remained there until 1848, when he became pastor of the church in East Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1851 he made a journey to Europe in hopes of restoring his lost health, but not succeeding, he returned to this country, and in 1852 resigned his pastorate. In the winter of that year he went to Key West, Florida, and died March 31, 1853, while on his return home.

The next pastor was the Rev. Joseph M. Rockwood, who was ordained and settled February 9, 1842, and dismissed in September, 1849. He was born at Bellingham, Mass., in 1818, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1837, studied theology at the seminary in Waterville, Me., and at the Newton Theological Seminary.

He was succeeded by Rev. Leland Howard, who was settled in 1852, and dissolved the pastoral relation in 1860. He was born at Jamaica, Vt., October 13, 1793, and was baptized in Shaftsbury, by Rev. Isaiah Mattison, when about seventeen years of age, and from that time commenced to preach. In 1814 he commenced the study of theology with Rev. Joshua Bradley, of Windsor, and closed his studies with Rev. James M. Winchell, of Boston. He was ordained November 16, 1817, at Windsor, in this State, and settled as pastor of the Baptist Church in that town, and remained until 1823, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y. In 1828 he returned to Windsor and remained until 1833, when he was installed over the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn; he left there in 1837, and preached a year in Meriden, Conn., and in 1839 was settled in Newport, R. I., and in 1840, at Norwich, N. Y. From 1843 to 1847 he was pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church in Troy, and from there, in 1847, he went to Hartford, N. Y., where he remained until he came to Rutland. In addition to his regular pastorate here, he, from time to time, supplied the pulpit in the absence of a regular pastor. He was chaplain of the House of Representatives of Vermont in 1831, and of the Senate in 1861. He died May 5, 1870.

The next pastor was the Rev. Francis Smith, who commenced his labors on the first Sunday of May, 1860, and preached his farewell sermon July 27th, 1862. He was born at South Reading, Mass., July 12, 1812, and graduated at Brown University in 1837, and pursued his theological studies at Newton Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1840. He came to Rutland from Providence, R. I., and after closing his labors he returned to that place.

Rev. Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Fernald, of Cambridge, Mass. He was ordained to the ministry here, March 23, 1864, and became pastor of the church. He remained but a short time.

Rev. Orlando Cunningham supplied the pulpit from November, 1865, to August 5, 1868. He was born in Rockingham, Vt., January 31, 1814, and after studying theology with different clergymen, was ordained at Princeton, Mass., in November, 1841, and was settled over the Baptist Church in that place, and remained there until 1843, when he went to Sterling, in the same State, and was pastor of the Baptist Church until 1850. In 1850 he was settled at Middlefield, Mass., and remained until 1855, when he received and accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Lebanon, Conn. In 1865, on account of a failure of his eyesight, he resigned his pastorate and came to Vermont to recuperate. During the summer and a portion of the fall of that year, and until he came to Rutland, he supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church in Bellows Falls.

Mr. Cunningham was succeeded by Rev. Edward Mills, who commenced his labors as pastor of this church November 1, 1868. Rev. Edward Mills was born in Rochdale, England, June 30, 1828, and came to the United States in January, 1831, studied theology with his pastor, Rev. Henry F. Lane, of Lawrence, Mass., and was licensed to preach by the First Church of Lawrence, May 1, 1860, and was ordained pastor of the church at Hermon, N. Y., June 20, 1861. He resigned July 9, 1862, and immediately became pastor of the church of Adams Center, N. Y., where he remained until May 1, 1865, when he was settled at Westminster, Mass. From here he removed to West Troy, N. Y., and remained pastor of the Baptist Church in that place until his settlement over the Baptist Church in Rutland.

On the 1st of May, 1875, the Rev. Judson K. Richardson became pastor of the church, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles A. Reese in 1883 (September 1), who is at the present time officiating for the society. The present membership is 390, and that of the Sabbath-school 415.

The first church building was erected on Main street, on the lot a part of which is now occupied by the parsonage. This building was used until 1871, when on the 18th of July the corner-stone of the present handsome brick edifice was laid on Center street, and on the evening of February 1, 1872, the new house was opened with appropriate services. Its cost was about $42,000. The present church officers are John Murray, Luther Angier, Eri W. Horner, Benjamin W. Marshall, Dennison M. White, deacons; D. M. White, J. E. Tilson and Thomas J. Lyons, trustees; R. R. Kinsman, clerk; J. E. Tilson, Sunday-school superintendent.

The Baptist Church at West Rutland was organized in June, 1884. The first pastor was H. C. Leavitt, who died in January, 1885, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. N. Woodruff. The church edifice was built during the year 1884, and cost about three thousand dollars. The church membership is thirty-nine, and that of the Sunday-school sixty. The deacons are James Hazelton, Albert Fish. L. T. Barber is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Methodist Churches. — When the preaching of the Methodist faith in this vicinity first began we have been unable to learn, but it was early in the century, as old residents remember services held in the school-house and private houses more than sixty years ago. The First Methodist Church organization was effected at Center Rutland in 1831, with a membership of fifty-two, and probably the first pastor stationed there was Rev. F. W. Smith, who officiated in 1834 and 1835. It is probable that the church was erected there not many years later — the building now occupied by Mr. Harris as a store. Mr. Williams was able to gather the following names and approximate dates of their service at Center Rutland: 1838, William F. Barnes; 1841, E. Hall; 1842, M. Townshend, Thomas Hunt; 1843, William Griffin, William H. Hull; 1844, William Griffin; 1846–47, H. Warner, jr.; 1848–49, A. Lyon; 1850, C. Barber; 1852, William Ford. In 1854 the churches in Rutland and Center Rutland, were united.

On the 12th day of March, 1853, James L. Slason and William A. Burnett were appointed a committee to make arrangements for Methodist preaching at the East Village during the year. They immediately took steps to employ a preacher, and to procure a place for holding meetings, and strange as it may seem now, they were refused the court-house, although it had been before, and was then and for some time thereafter, used by other religious societies. The result of their arrangements may be seen from the following "Notice," which was left at every house in the village: —

"Providence permitting, there will be Methodist preaching at the Railroad Depot in this Village, next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Rev. John Parker, of the M. E. Church. Yourself and family — all are invited to attend. Per order of the Official Board.

"WILLIAM A. BURNETT, Secretary.

"Rutland, June 10, 1853."

The service was held, and from that time to the present there has been a Methodist Church in this village. Steps were at once taken to erect a church building, the corner-stone of which was laid July 27, 1854. The first pastor was Rev. John Parker, and there were but six members as follows: William A. Burnett and wife, Mrs. Mary and Miss Jane Thrall, and Misses Jane and Lucy Duncklee. Services were held for a time in the third story of the old Perkins block until the erection of the first church in 1855–56, which was followed by the present edifice in 1873; it cost about $5,000. The present site was donated by the late William Y. Ripley, whose heirs also purchased the old Center Rutland Church. The following are the names of the clergymen and the years of their service: 1853, John Parker; 1854, Alexander Campbell, Angelo Carroll; 1855, Alexander Campbell, A. Carroll; 1856, John Kiernan, J. W. Carhart; 1857, John Kiernan, C. H. Richmond; 1858, C. R. Ford, Edwin H. Hynson; 1859, C. R. Ford, George S. Chadbourne; 1860, M. Ludlum, W. W. Atwater; 1861, M. Ludlum, W. W. Atwater; 1862, George S. Chadbourne, J. E. Metcalf; 1863, George S. Chadbourne, Edwin H. Hynson; 1864, Alexander Campbell, George S. Chadbourne; 1865, A. Campbell, J. W. Elkins; 1866, D. W. Dayton; 1867, D. W. Dayton; 1868, A. F. Bailey; 1869, A. F. Bailey; 1870, Barnes M. Hall; ——— 1871; H. F. Austin, 1875; Joel W. Eaton, 1877; J. M. Edgerton, 1879; J. W. Quinlan, 1881; D. R. Lowell came in the spring of 1882, and the present pastor in the spring of 1885. The present church membership is 377 and that of the Sabbath-school 300. The church officers are as follows: stewards, L. F. Southard, George C. Thrall, C. W. Nichols, F. W. Shedd, A. R. Howard, D. L. Morgan, S. P. Curtis, H. S. Howe, A. D. Slack, George Ellis, and E. W. Morgan. Class leaders, W. B. Clawson, C. C. Kinsman, T. B. Kelley, H. G. Bateman, George Proctor, C. H. Bunker, H. C. Harris, and Mrs. Mary Williams. The Sunday-school superintendent is D. L. Morgan, and W. D. Sherman is sexton.

A new Methodist Church was organized at West Rutland in 1884 and a church built in the same year at a cost of about $5,000. The society has less than fifty members and is ministered to by Rev. J. G. Perkins. The stewards are Asel W. Ward, E. D. Poronto and A. E. North.

Trinity Church.— The first notice that we have of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Rutland is a notice that appeared in March, 1784, that Rev. Mr. Chittenden would deliver a sermon to the Episcopal Society, in the Statehouse, Rutland, and on the 30th of September of the same year it was announced that "a Protestant Episcopal Church is formed in Rutland and vicinity under the pastoral care of Mr. Ogden." No results appear to have followed from this organization, although the annual conventions of the church were held in Rutland, and the parish was represented by lay delegates in 1795, 1802 and 1807. In 1817 another attempt was made, and February 19 of that year "the Protestant Episcopal Society of Trinity Church, Rutland," was organized by the Rev. George T. Chapman, then of Greenfield, Mass. On the 13th of September, 1818, Bishop Griswold, of the eastern diocese, visited Rutland, and in his annual address says that this church has been very desirous to obtain the permanent services of a settled minister, and has manifested a very laudable liberality in offering to subscribe for his maintenance. They have been disappointed and disheartened.

In 1826 "St. John's Church, Centerville, Rutland," was received into connection with the convention, and Rev. Louis McDonald, as minister, in June 1826, reports that "services have been kept up between this and the east parish alternately since February last."

In 1831 Rev. Moore Bingham officiated for some time, but for how long it is not possible to ascertain, as "visiting minister" of St. John's Church, and from this time that church seems to have ceased to exist.

The parish had no permanent place of worship until 1833, when they erected a church on Main street not far from West street. They subsequently sold the building for $1,000 and erected the elegant new structure in 1878 at a cost of $40,000. The corner-stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, D. D., bishop of Vermont. He also consecrated the church December 4, 1879.

In January, 1832, Rev. John A. Hicks accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, and from that time the real existence of the church may be dated. Rev. John Augustus Hicks, D. D., was born in New York city, February 21, 1800, and graduated at Columbia College in 1823, and at General Theological Seminary in 1826. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Onderdonk in Grace Church, Jamaica, August 22, 1826, and ordained priest by Bishop White, May 28, 1828, in Philadelphia. He was for a short time assistant minister to the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, in Jamaica and Brooklyn. He was rector of Trinity Church, Easton, Penn., from April 1, 1827, to April, 1831, when he accepted a call to St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., which he resigned in January, 1832, on being invited to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Rutland. He remained in Rutland twenty-eight years, resigning July 7, 1860, to accept the Willoughby professorship in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, with the general charge of the theological department, he having been a member of the board of trustees from its organization in 1856. In 1865 he resigned his trusteeship and professorship, and had since that time devoted himself to missionary work in Georgia, Milton and Fairfax. He had been a member of the standing committee of the diocese for over twenty years; a member of the board of trustees of the General Theological Seminary; a member of the board of law agents since 1847, and since 1857 secretary and treasurer of the board. He represented the diocese of Vermont in general (triennial) conventions of the church for the United States at ten different times. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Vermont and from Trinity College. He died at Burlington November 4, 1869, at the age of sixty-nine years.

On the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hicks, the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Oxon., officiated until the first of October, 1860, when he was elected and accepted the office of rector for two years.

Bishop Hopkins was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 30, 1792, and came to America with his parents in 1800, and was educated chiefly by his mother. He was originally a maker of iron, then studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was rapidly rising in eminence, when, in 1823, he left the bar for the ministry, and was ordained a priest in May, 1824, and immediately became rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. In 1831 he resigned and became assistant minister of Trinity Church, Boston, where he remained until he was elected the first bishop of the separate diocese of Vermont in May, 1832, and was consecrated in New York October 31st of the same year by Bishop White. He immediately came to Vermont, accepting at the same time the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Burlington. He resigned the rectorship of that church in 1856, in order that he might devote himself more unreservedly to diocesan work and the building up of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute." He died at Burlington January 3, 1868.

Rev. Roger S. Howard, D. D., succeeded Bishop Hopkins, and became rector December 1, 1861, and remained until June, 1867, when he resigned. Rev. Dr. Howard was a native of Vermont, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829. He represented the town of Thetford in the Legislature of Vermont in 1849. He subsequently studied for the ministry, and before coming to Rutland was rector of a church in Greenfield, Mass., and subsequently in Portland, Maine. From here he went to Woodstock, and on the first Sunday of July, 1867, became rector of St. James Church. He remained here some over a year, and then resigned to accept the presidency of Norwich University and the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Northfield. Rev. Dr. Howard was succeeded by Rev. John Milton Peck, who assumed the rectorship of the church August 1, 1867, and remained here three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Walter Mitchell, who was followed by the Rev. H. M. Denslow, he having had charge of the parish until 1885; the church is at present without a rector. The present church officers are: Charles Clement, senior warden; George R. Bottum, junior warden; George E. Graves, treasurer; Benjamin Burt, W. F. Lewis, O. Wooster and Levi Kingsley, vestrymen.

In 1859 an Episcopal church and society was organized at West Rutland by the name of Grace Church, and was admitted into the union with the convention of the diocese June 6, 1860. Rev. D. Wills had pastoral charge of the church during a part of the years 1859 and 1860. After him Rev. Albert Bailey took charge of the church, officiating one-half of the time. In the year 1878 a neat church was erected and in the following year the Rev. Edward P. Lee became rector and has remained to the present time. The vestrymen of the church are W. W. Felt, Henry J. Harmon, E. Tremaine, David Peters, Dr. D. Fosburgh. Judah Dana is secretary of the vestry. The Sabbath-school has a membership of about twenty-five and the church fifty-five.

St. Paul's Universalist Church.—The first preaching in this faith was by Dr. Charles Woodhouse in the year 1836, when he conducted services in the old court-house and when that proved inadequate, in an open grove. He removed to Clarendon in 1844 and presided over the church in that place for several years, returning to Rutland in 1855; he remained here two years, during which period the Unitarians and Universalists of the vicinity united in their worship, their meetings being held in the second story of the old Perkins block, corner of West street and Merchants Row (now the Landon block). There was no regularly organized society and parish until January 1, 1885, when the following officers of the parish were selected: Benjamin Billings, jr., moderator; A. P. Fuller, clerk; D. H. Barber, treasurer; Dr. J. E. Thompson, E. H. Wood, and O. L. Hill, trustees. The officers of the society are J. G. Putnam and O. L. Hill, deacons. Rev. G. W. Perry has charge of the church and it is hoped to erect an edifice during the year 1886.

Second Advent Church.— This society was organized with forty-two members in 1858 by Miles Grant, with Rev. Matthew Batchelder as first pastor. During the following year a modest church was erected on West street. This was torn down and in November, 1883, a neat new church was erected. The present pastor is Rev. T. L. Drury, who came in the spring of 1882. The society has about sixty members. J. M. Ballou is deacon.

Roman Catholic Churches.— "Prior to 1837," wrote Mr. Williams, "there was no organization of the Roman Catholic Church in Rutland, and in order to attend the services of their own church the members of the denomination were compelled to, and did, go to Castleton and other places. During that year, or the next, this was made a "missionary station," and the Rev. J. Daly occasionally held services here and at other points in Western Vermont.

The Rev. Z. Druon came here as a missionary in 1854, and in 1855 established St. Bridget's Church at West Rutland, and St. Peter's Church in East Rutland, both being in one parish. He remained until January 5, 1857, at which time the parish was divided into two separate parishes. During the year 1855 a small church was erected in the St. Peter's parish, which was used until 1869, when, on the 5th of July, the corner-stone of the beautiful and commodious stone edifice, Rutland, was laid by the bishop of the diocese of Burlington; it was finished in 1873 and cost nearly $60,000. Under the very efficient direction of Rev. Father Boylan, his church and schools have rapidly increased in membership. In the year 1882 the Mount St. Joseph convent was erected on grounds adjoining those of St. Peter's Church, which is managed on the general plan of an academy and boarding-school and is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph; its cost was about $75,000.

Upon the division of the parish, as before detailed, in 1857, Rev. F. Picart became pastor of St. Bridget's Church, where he remained until November, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Lynch, through whose exertions the funds for the erection of the beautiful stone edifice at West Rutland were mainly collected. He continued pastor until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles O'Reilly, who still retains the office. The first church used at West Rutland was built of wood, and the present one was finished in 1861, at a cost of about $20,000; the entire property is worth about $25,000; the membership is about thirteen hundred and that of the Sunday-school three hundred.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary. — In the year 1869 a Roman Catholic Church bearing the above name was organized from the French population of the vicinity, with the Rev. Louis Gagnier as parish priest. The congregation met for a time in Chaffee's Hall, but soon took steps towards erecting a church on Lincoln avenue, which was so far completed as to be used in the spring of 1870. The first pastor was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Cloarec, and in 1875 the Rev. J. M. Gelot came; he still retains the charge and has been assisted since 1881 by his brother. This society has a branch church at West Rutland, bearing the same name and organized in the same year. A new church was built there in 1883 at a cost of about $5,000. In 1884 a French Catholic school was opened which has now about one hundred pupils. It is taught by J. L. Hernot and a lady assistant.

In February, 1857, a religious society calling themselves "Christians," founded by Elder Miles Grant, of Boston, was organized by the name of "Christ Church." They, in 1860, built a church or chapel on West street, which is now known as the "Free Christian Chapel." The first regular preacher was Elder Matthew Batchelder, who remained about three years, and was succeeded by Elder H. F. Carpenter, who was followed by Elder George W. Stetson. The church is now, and has been for a number of years, vacant.

A Liberal Christian Society was organized in Rutland, July 20, 1867. Since the society was organized it has been supplied from one to five Sabbaths each by Rev. Dr. Stebbins and Rev. William Tilden, of Boston, Rev. J. F. Moors, of Greenfield, Mass., Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Concord, Mass. In addition to these temporary supplies Rev. C. A. Hayden, of Boston, supplied the pulpit one-half of the time for six months. Rev. F. W. Holland was employed by the society from the second Sunday of February to the second day of August, 1869. He was succeeded by the Rev. L. W. Bingham, who commenced his labors on the third Sunday of September, 1869, and remained until the second Sunday of September, 1870.

THE SCHOOLS OF RUTLAND.[1]

In the organization and early settlement of the town of Rutland the subject of education was not overlooked, and a system of public instruction, similar to that adopted by the other towns in the State, and known as the "common school" system, was early inaugurated. It is essentially the system which, with some modifications, has, during the last two hundred and fifty years, been the basis of popular education in New England.

It is founded on the doctrine that State policy requires that the people of the State are, to a certain extent, educated.

Its aim is to give to the youth of the State such an education as will fit them for the ordinary duties of life.

Hence the State exercises a certain jurisdiction and supervision over its educational institutions. The work of the common schools has been and is the instruction of the youth of the State in the rudimentary branches of education, leaving the higher departments of learning to the academies, seminaries and colleges. Hence it is that a very large majority of the people receive from the common schools of the State all the education that they receive from any source. The common schools of Rutland have, during their history, compared favorably with those of the other towns in the State. There are at the present time, exclusive of the graded school, eighteen school districts in Rutland, with an enrollment of sixteen hundred and eighty pupils.

Three of these districts have each two schools, one has three schools, and one six. The other districts have each one school. The number of teachers employed at the present time is twenty-nine. The present town superintendent of schools, J. J. R. Randall, has held the office for many years.[2]

The Rutland Graded School is also a public school. It is, at the present time, composed of one high school, five grammar schools, four intermediate schools, six secondary schools, and five primary schools, with a total enrollment of eleven hundred and sixty-five pupils, and employing twenty-three teachers.

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[1] Contributed to this work by J. J. R. Randall, superintendent of schools.

[2] It should be noted that this office is distinct from that of superintendent of the Graded School.

In the primary, secondary, intermediate and grammar departments are taught the branches established by the State to be taught in the common schools, while in the High School are taught the higher branches, including the Greek and Latin languages.

The Graded School is free to all pupils residing in the graded district. Non-resident pupils are charged tuition fee.

The course of study in the High School for the year 1885 is as follows: Algebra, English composition, physical geography, geometry, astronomy, physics, United States history, English history, general history, English literature, Greek, Latin, declamation and composition.

With the exception of a few private schools, the district schools constituted the only means of instruction in Rutland until 1852. In that year an academy was opened in a new building on Main street. That building now constitutes a part of the present High School building, extensive additions to it having been made in 1879. Luther Lowell was the first principal of the academy, commencing in the autumn of 1852 and continuing until the close of the spring term in 1854. He was succeeded by George A. Weeks, who began in the autumn of 1854 and continued to the end of the spring term in 1855, when the academy ceased to exist as an institution, and was superseded by the Union School.

"The establishment of public high schools by the union of contiguous districts, for the benefit of the older and more advanced scholars of such districts, was authorized by the Legislature of Vermont in 1841." Under this act a union district was formed in the village of Rutland, by the separate votes of four districts. On the 6th of April, 1855, by a public meeting of the districts, the union was consummated, and soon after a high school was established.

The districts that united to form the Union school district were as follows: District No. 2, with its building on Green street; District No. 20, with its building on the "turnpike," now known as Woodstock avenue; District No. 19, with its building on the corner of West and Church streets; District No. 18, with its building on School street.

All of the above buildings are still standing where they then stood, except that on Green street, which was pulled down in 1882, and a new one was erected in its stead on the corner of Madison and Prospect streets in 1883. This new building was first used for the spring term of 1883.

At the time of the organization of the Union district the following named gentlemen were the prudential committees of the several districts that united in the Union district: No. 2, F. W. Hopkins, H. A. Dyer, Josiah Huntoon. No. 18, L. L. Whitcomb. No. 19, John Landon, Joseph Gaskill, H. G. Clark. No. 20. John B. Page, W. H. B. Owen, Ethan Judd.

After the organization of the Union district was completed the following named gentlemen were chosen as the officers of the Union district for the first

year, 1855–56: No. 2, H. R. Dyer, Josiah Huntoon, Moses Perkins. No. 18, Rev. E. S. Barrett, Charles R. Shaw, B. K. Abbott. No. 19, W. A. Burnett, W. W. Ingraham, H. G. Clark. No. 20, John B. Page, W. H. B. Owen, Ethan Judd. John B. Page, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; F. W. Hopkins, clerk; Newton Clark, treasurer.

Officers for 1856–57: No. 2, Henry Hall, D. G. McClure. No. 18, Calvin Brewer, L. L. Whitcomb, Calvin Brewer, jr. No. 19, W. A. Burnett, J. H. Bowman, Daniel Verder. No. 20, John B. Page, Luther Daniels, James Ross. John B. Page, chairman; Robert Pierpoint, moderator; J. H. Bowman, clerk; Luther Daniels, treasurer.

Officers for 1857–58: No. 2, D. G. McClure, Dr. D. E. Page, M. L. Richardson. No. 18, Hiram Haynes, E. S. Barrett, S. G. Hubbard. No. 19, John Landon, D. Verder, G. C. Ruggles. No. 20, J. B. Page, James Ross, Z. Terrill. J. B. Page, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; J. H. Bowman, clerk; Luther Daniels, treasurer.

Up to that time the prudential committees of the several districts that formed the Union district had constituted the Union district committee. But the number of members was found to be inconveniently large, and at the annual school meeting in 1858, it was voted that the committee of the Union district should be composed of the chairman only of the district committees and a member elected at large by the Union district.

Officers for 1858–59: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, D. E. Grandy; No. 19, H. G. Clark; No. 20, J. B. Page; Union district, William A. Burnett. J. B. Page, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; J. H. Bowman, clerk; Luther Daniels, treasurer.

Officers for 1859–60: No. 2. J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, D. E. Grandy; No. 19, H. G. Clark; No. 20, J. B. Page; Union district, William A. Burnett. J. B. Page, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; J. H. Bowman, clerk; Luther Daniels, treasurer.

Officers for 1860–61: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, D. E. Grandy; No. 19, H. G. Clark; No. 20, J. B. Page; Union district, J. H. Bowman. J. B. Page, chairman; J. J. R. Randall, moderator; J. H. Bowman, clerk; Luther Daniels, treasurer.

Officers for 1861-62: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, D. E. Grandy; No. 19, Newman Weeks; No. 20, James Ross; Union district, J. H. Bowman. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; J. J. R. Randall, clerk; Charles B. Mann, treasurer.

Officers for 1862–63: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, J. D. Billings; No. 19, J. M. Putnam; No. 20, James Ross; Union district, J. H. Bowman. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; James Barrett, moderator, J. J. R. Randall, clerk; H. G. Clark, treasurer.

Officers for 1863-64: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, D. E. Grandy; No.

19, Z. V. K. Willson; No. 20, W. H. B. Owen; Union district, H. G. Clark. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; James Barrett, moderator; J. J. R. Randall, clerk; H. G. Clark, treasurer.

Officers for 1864-65: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, H. B. Douglas; No. 19, Z. V. K. Willson; No. 20, N. S. Stearns; Union district, H. G. Clark. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; G. P. Hannum, moderator; J. J. R. Randall, clerk; W. C. Landon, treasurer.

Officers for 1865-66: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, James O. Shea; No. 19, H. O. Perkins; No. 20, N. S. Stearns; Union district, B. F. French. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; William A. Burnett, moderator; J. J. R. Randall, clerk; W. C. Landon, treasurer.

Officers for 1866-67: No. 2, J. J. R. Randall; No. 18, Patrick Toohey; No. 19, H. O. Perkins; No. 20, Isaac McDaniels; Union district, N. S. Stearns. J. J. R. Randall, chairman; William A. Burnett, moderator; J. J. R. Randall, clerk; W. C. Landon, treasurer.

Graded School. — The Union School was in successful operation during twelve years, and was superseded by the Rutland Graded School.

"At a special meeting of the legal voters of the village of Rutland, held February 20, 1867, a vote was passed whereby all the school districts in said village were consolidated into one district, to be called the Rutland Graded School, which vote was legalized by the Legislature of Vermont, March 28, 1867; and on the 9th day of April following, at an adjourned meeting of the voters of said village of Rutland, the organization of the graded school district was completed by the choice of officers of said district."

Officers of the Rutland Graded School for the year 1866–67: Rev. Silas Aiken, president and superintendent; William A. Burnett, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: George A. Merrill, J. B. Kilburn, J. M. Haven, Rev. R. S. Howard, G. C. Ruggles, N. P. Simons, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1867–68: Rev. Silas Aiken, president and superintendent; T. C. Potter, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: George A. Merrill, J. B. Kilburn, J. M. Haven, H. O. Perkins, G. C. Ruggles, N. P. Simons, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1868–69: N. P. Simons, president and superintendent; T. C. Potter, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: George A. Merrill, J. B. Kilburn, J. M. Haven, H. O. Perkins, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1869–70: Judah Dana, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: George A. Merrill, J. B. Kilburn, J. M. Haven, H. O. Perkins, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1870–71: Judah Dana, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, J. B.

Kilburn, Henry Clark, H. O. Perkins, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1871–72: Rev. William J. Harris, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, W. C. Dunton, Henry Clark, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, D. E. Grandy.

Officers for 1872–73: Rev. William J. Harris, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, W. C. Dunton, Henry Clark, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, L. L. Whitcomb.

Officers for 1873–74: Rev. William J. Harris, president and superintendens; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, W. C. Dunton, Henry Clark, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, J. N. Baxter, L. L. Whitcomb.

Officers for 1874–75: Rev. William J. Harris, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, J. B. Kilburn, Henry Clark, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, A. F. Walker, L. L. Whitcomb.

Officers for 1875–76: Rev. J. W. Eaton, president and superintendent; A. H. Tuttle, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. M. Haven, John B. Kilburn, Henry Clark, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, A. F. Walker, E. L. Foster.

Officers for 1876–77: J. B. Kilburn, (acting) president and superintendent; Henry Clark, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: E. L. Temple, J. B. Kilburn, H. W. Cheney, W. Y. W. Ripley, G. C. Ruggles, A. E. Walker, E. L. Foster.

Officers for 1877–78: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; J. C. Barrett, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: G. C. Ruggles, E. L. Temple, H. W. Cheney, A. F. Walker, E. L. Foster, J. B. Kilburn, Orlando Wooster.

Officers for 1878–79: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; J. C. Barrett, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: E. L. Temple, J. B. Kilburn, H. W. Cheney, Orlando Wooster, G. C. Ruggles, A. F. Walker, E. L. Foster.

Officers for 1879–80: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; J. C. Barrett, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: J. B. Kilburn, Orlando Wooster, G. C. Ruggles, E. L. Foster, H. W. Cheney, A. F. Walker, E. L. Temple.

Officers for 1880–81: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; W. R. Page, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: G. C. Ruggles, E. L. Foster, H. W. Cheney, E. L. Temple, A. F. Walker, Rockwood Barrett, Orlando Wooster.

Officers for 1881–82: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; W. R. Page, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: E. L. Temple, H. W. Cheney, A. F. Walker, Rockwood Barrett, Orlando Wooster, E. P. Gilson, E. L. Foster.

Officers for 1882–83: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; P. M. Meldon, secretary; W. C. Landon, treasurer. Trustees: Orlando Wooster, Rockwood Barrett, E. P. Gilson, E. L. Foster, A. F. Walker, C. H. Granger, E. D. Merrill.

Officers for 1883–84: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent: P. M. Meldon, secretary; H. F. Field, treasurer. Trustees: Orlando Wooster, Rockwood Barrett, E. P. Gilson, E. L. Foster, A. F. Walker, C. H. Granger, E. D. Merrill.

Officers for 1884–85: J. J. R. Randall, president and superintendent; P. M. Meldon secretary; H. F. Field, treasurer. Trustees: Orlando Wooster, Rockwood Barrett, E. P. Gilson, E. L. Foster, A. F. Walker, C. H. Granger, E. D. Merrill.

At the opening of the Union High School in the autumn of 1855 the following named teachers were engaged: C. E. Johnson, A. B., principal; Miss Sarah S. Jewett, preceptress; Miss Ellen S. Howard, assistant; Edward H. Randall, assistant principal; Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, teacher of music.

Mr. Johnson continued as principal until the close of the spring term in 1858.

D. G. Moore, A. B., succeeded Mr. Johnson, and continued as principal until the close of the spring term in 1865. D. J. Newland, A. B., succeeded Mr. Moore, and continued as principal until the close of the fall term in 1866.

Judah Dana, A. M., succeeded Mr. Newland as principal. He commenced with the winter term of 1866–67 and continued as principal of the Union High School until the close of the spring term in 1867, when, on the organization of the Graded School, which superseded the Union School, he was made principal, and continued as such until the close of the spring term in 1878.

Oscar Atwood, A. M., succeeded Mr. Dana as principal, and is at the head of the school at the present time.

The names of the teachers at this date — fall term, 1885 — are as follows:

High School: Oscar Atwood, A. M., principal; Adah A. Walker, first assistant; Julia A. Kelley, second assistant.

Grammar Schools: Harriet H. A. Calhoun, Emilie A. Roberts, Belle Ruggles, Ella C. Latham, Kittie C. E. Lincoln.

Intermediate Schools: Abbie A. Adams, Georgie A. Barnard, Luna A. Whitlock, Nellie J. Meldon.

Secondary Schools: Flora J. Davis, Anna B. Lord, Emma E. Wardwell, Hattie A. Lyon, Lizzie L. Hall, C. Belle Young.

Primary Schools: Rhoda W. Southard, Lizzie H. Landon, Rosa C. Carrigan, Sarah R. Pierce, Agnes S. Palmer. Timothy Sullivan, janitor.

Library.—In connection with the Graded School there is a library, accessible to all the pupils, containing over twelve hundred volumes of well-selected books. This library is gradually increasing in size from year to year.

Apparatus. —The school is also equipped with philosophical and mathematical apparatus. Also with maps, charts, etc., etc.

In addition to the public schools there are at the present time in Rutland several private and parochial schools. About one hundred and twenty pupils are in attendance at the private and four hundred and seventy-five at the parochial schools.

Medical Profession.—The past history of this profession has been treated in a preceding chapter, where it may be learned that many men eminent in the healing art have been residents of this town. It remains only to give the following list of the physicians at present practicing in Rutland, with brief personal notes: —

Charles L. Allen was born in Brattleboro, Vt., June 21, 1820, and was educated at Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1842. He pursued the study of medicine in Williamsboro, N. C., and with his father, Jonathan Allen, in Middlebury. In 1846 he graduated from the Castleton Medical College, and practiced in Middlebury, Vt., from 1846 to 1860; he was made professor of chemistry in the college in 1855; performed the duties of professor of chemistry and natural history in Middlebury College in 1856; professor of the practice of medicine in 1860; practiced in Castleton from 1860 to spring of 1862, and in 1862 gave lectures on the practice of medicine in the University of Vermont. In the summer of that year he entered the army and was at once appointed on the board for the examination of candidates for surgeon and assistant surgeon; commissioned in 1862 brigade surgeon of volunteers; he resigned in 1864 and came to Rutland in the fall. In 1865 he gave lectures in the University of Vermont on civil and military hygiene. He has since been in practice in Rutland, and is examining surgeon for pensions, and consulting physician of the Mary Fletcher Hospital at Burlington.

H. F. Crain was born in Walpole, N. H., 1810, was educated at Dartmouth Medical College, and was connected with the anatomical department from 1829 to 1832 inclusive. He practiced from that time until the fall of 1882 (fifty years) in Springfield, Vt.; from there he came to Rutland, where he has since resided.

M. R. Crain (in partnership with H. F. Crain, his father) was born in Springfield, Vt., in 1855. He was educated in medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating in 1879. He practiced in Springfield until 1882, removing from that place to Rutland.

Dr. M. Goldsmith was born in Maryland in 1818. He was educated in South Hanover, Ind., and studied medicine first with his father, in Cincinnati, O., and in New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1839 went to

China as surgeon of an East Indiaman, returning in 1840; graduated in 1841, was also inspector of surgery there two years. In 1845 he came to Castleton and remained ten years; in 1844 was appointed professor of surgery at Castleton, then removing to Louisville, Ky.; in 1855 was elected professor of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine and remained until about the beginning of the late war, when he was appointed surgeon of volunteers and served most of the time after Shiloh as medical director of the hospitals at Louisville, Ky. He has been president of the Vermont State Medical Society, and the State Society of Kentucky; is honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, and member of various other medical and scientific bodies. Dr. Goldsmith was the principal agent in the establishment of the Rutland Dispensary, in which some of the more complex diseases are treated gratuitously. Dr. Goldsmith holds the office of superintendent, and about five hundred cases are treated annually. It possesses a large library and all instruments for treatment of all diseases and operations. (See Medical chapter.)

J. D. Hanrahan was born in Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland, in 1844. He was partly educated there, finished his studies in New York University Medical College, graduating in 1866. He practiced in the United States Navy up to June, 1865, and was located in New York until 1867, then coming to Rutland. He has an office with William M. Stearns, of West Rutland.

John A. Mead was born in Fairhaven, Vt., April 20, 1841. He was educated at Middlebury College and studied medicine with Prof. Joseph Perkins, in Castleton, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He practiced in Kings County Hospital and Asylum four years, when he removed to Rutland. He has been treasurer of the Rutland railroad since August, 1883, also holding the same office for the Addison railroad. He is vice-president of the State Trust Company, director of Clement National Bank, member of pension examining board and physician and surgeon to House of Correction since it was built.

E. A. Pond was born in Franklin, Mass., July 6, 1828. He was educated in the Franklin Academy, Massachusetts, and by private instruction. He studied medicine with Dr. S. Atwood, of Franklin, and with Dr. Lynch in South Carolina. He also studied at Baltimore for a few years, attending lectures in Maryland University, Tremont Medical School, Boston, and the Medical Department of Harvard, receiving degree of M.D. in 1853. He soon afterward came to Rutland where he has since resided. He was formerly a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and a member of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association. In 1873 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was assistant surgeon to the Board of Enrollment at Rutland during the late war. He is the inventor of Pond's Sphygmograph, for measuring and tracing arterial pulsations, which is now in use throughout the world.

John C. Keenan was born in North Dorset, Vt., 1837, and studied medicine in Hoosick Falls, attending lectures in Albany and Burlington. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1878. After practicing in Burlington two years he came to Rutland, where he still remains.

Oscar James Gilchrist was born in McIndoes Falls, Vt., August 8, 1849. He was educated at Dartmouth College and studied medicine at Dartmouth College, medical department, graduating at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, Long Island, 1874. He practiced at McIndoes Falls until the fall 1880.

Charles S. Caverly was born in Troy, N. H., September 30, 1856. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., leaving there in 1874; he remained at Dartmouth College until 1878, when he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, in 1881. He has practiced in Rutland since graduating.

J. H. Putnam was born in East Montpelier, Washington county, Vt., in 1838, and was educated at the Morrisville Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. W. H. H. Richardson, Montpelier, attending lectures at Castleton. He was in the army five years, and after that time took a course at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and a third course at Long Island Hospital, graduating in 1867. He practiced ten years in Ludlow, coming to Rutland in 1877.

P. H. Brassard was born in Summerset, Province of Quebec, Canada, June 29, 1853. He studied medicine in the Laval University, Quebec, and was graduated February 8, 1878. He then practiced in St. Johnsbury, Vt., two years, and since that time has resided and practiced in Rutland.

B. H. Haynes was born in Middletown, Vt., October 12, 1813. He secured an academic education and studied medicine in Castleton and in Woodstock Medical College, and was graduated from the latter in 1841. He first practiced in Wells, Vt., then Granville, coming to Rutland in 1862.

J. E. Thompson was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vt., November 22, 1853. He had an academic education and studied medicine in the University of New York, graduating with the class of 1878. He practiced in Cabot, Washington county, with Dr. S. L. Wiswell, three years, thence coming to Rutland, where he has since resided.

S. H. Griswold was born in Chester, Mass., September 14, 1818. He was graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1844. He first practiced medicine in Hoosick, N. Y., then in Clarendon Springs, Vt., five years, West Rutland twenty-four years, coming to Rutland in 1874, where he has since resided.

Mary Vail Grinnell was born in Danby, and studied medicine in the New York Woman's Medical College and Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, and was graduated in 1883. She has practiced in Rutland since that time.

J. H. King was born in this State in 1851 and received his education in the Barre Academy and collegiate department of the University of Vermont.

He studied his profession in the Howard Medical School, Boston, graduating in 1881. In September of that year he began practice in Rutland.

Dr. George H. Fox was born in the town of Wallingford, Vt., in 1830. He studied medicine with his father, who was one of the prominent physicians of the county for a period of nearly fifty years, and afterwards, in 1851, graduated from the Castleton Medical College. He practiced at Wallingford until 1864, when he came to Rutland and has been actively engaged here since that time.

Daniel Fosburgh, of West Rutland, was born in Canada in 1834. He studied his profession in Cambridge, Vt., and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1863. He began his practice in West Rutland in 1875.

Charles Woodhouse was born in Wethersfield, Conn., November 11, 1812. He studied medicine alone and took his degree from Hahnneman Medical College, of Chicago, in 1865. He was afterwards elected professor of insanity and medical jurisprudence, practicing in Illinois and in this State. He received the degree of A. M. from Lombard University, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, practicing for a short time. He also studied for the ministry under Rev. I. D. Williamson, D. D., of Albany. His ministry in the Universalist Church extended over a period of thirty years, principally in New England. He has lived in Rutland and practiced medicine since 1867.

G. R. Sanborn was born in Monkton, Vt., in 1827. He studied medicine in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, and took his degree in 1851. Practiced first in Charlotte, then in Newhaven, and came to Rutland in November, 1883.

F. Hamilton was born in Hartland, Me., 1857. He was educated in Brandon and at Middlebury College and was graduated in 1878. He also studied medicine in the University of Vermont and in the New York Homeopathic College, New York city, and was graduated from the latter institution in 1882, practicing first in Brandon for about two years, then coming to Rutland where he is at present practicing.

Charles A. Gale was born in Williamstown, Vt., August 31, 1853. He received his education at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. In 1876 he attended medical lectures in Vermont University, Dartmouth Medical College and Hahneman College, Philadelphia, receiving his diploma from the latter in 1880. He has since practiced in Rutland.

The Dental Profession.— It is almost a certainty that the first professional dental work was done in Rutland in 1807; although the early regular physicians, of course, wrapped their instruments of torture, known as "turnkeys," in their silk pocket handkerchiefs and wrenched out the decaying teeth of their patients before that date. But in June, 1807, D. Rosetter, "surgeon dentist," to quote from his card in the Rutland *Herald* (from New York), proposed to continue at Gordon's Tavern until the 20th of June. "Those persons who have lost their front teeth may now receive his professional assistance for their replacement." He then adds, with the same apparent confidence in his statements that inspires the accomplished dentist of to-day, that "this operation is seldom attended with any pain whatever." We have no means of knowing how long this early visiting dentist continued his practice in this section; but for many years later the inhabitants were forced to rely upon the regular physician, or dentists who made periodical visits to this place, for the extraction or repair of their teeth. In the year 1837 Dr. A. G. W. Smith was in practice in Castleton and undoubtedly did work for the people of this town. He advertised the insertion of what he termed "incorruptible teeth." A year later Dr. H. D. Meacham was practicing dentistry in Wallingford. He announced the insertion of "porcelain and animal teeth."

The first dentist to take up his permanent residence in Rutland and reach eminence in the profession was Dr. Eleazer Van Ness Harwood. He was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 26, 1816. In the fall of 1832 he began studies in the Oneida Institute, at Whitestown, N. Y., but on account of a change in the character of the school he left at the end of six months and in the next fall entered Castleton Seminary for another equal period. In August, 1835, he entered Middlebury College, where he remained until May, 1838, when failing health forced him to relinquish study. He spent a period at Cape Cod, at the end of which he entered Union College and graduated with honor in July, 1839. Three years he followed teaching in Tennessee and North Carolina. In 1842, having married the daughter of Chapman Hitchcock, of Pittsford, he joined her brother Charles in working the homestead farm. Two years later he purchased a farm which he worked for two years, when the condition of his health compelled him to seek lighter employment. He accordingly took up the study of dentistry late in the fall of 1847. He began regular practice in the office of Dr. G. B. Armington, a regular physician, and in July, 1851, came to Rutland, where he acquired a large practice. Dr. Harwood was a man of estimable character and exceptional attainments. He was for many years a prominent deacon in the Congregational Church and in many ways received evidences of the confidence and respect of his townsmen.

Following is a list of the dentists at present practicing in Rutland, with brief personal notes: —

H. Turrill was born in Shoreham, Vt., in 1831. He studied dentistry in Brandon and practiced there six years; then in Castleton five years; in Middlebury six years, coming to Rutland in 1878.

H. A. Dalrymple was born in Heath, Mass., in 1848. He studied in Pennsylvania Dental College, graduating from that institution in 1874. He practiced ten years before coming to Rutland in 1882, where he has since resided.

Thomas Mound was born in Leicester, Vt., January 31, 1850; studied dentistry in Brandon, Vt., and Boston. He has practiced in Rutland since 1873.

J. Prout

F. M. Schell, D. D. S. (partner of Thomas Mound), was born in Churchtown, N. Y., May 6, 1864. He was graduated from the New York College of Dentistry in 1885, thence coming to Rutland.

L. T. Lawton was born in the town of Windsor, Vt., in December, 1838, and studied his profession at Brattleboro. He came to Rutland in 1861 and has been in continuous practice since. His brother was his partner for six years.

A. Kilburn was born in Whiting, Vt., in 1847, and learned his profession in Brandon and Rutland, at the latter place with Dr. E. V. N. Harwood, before mentioned. Dr. Kilburn has practiced his profession in Rutland for about twenty years.

Following is a list of the attorneys at present practicing in Rutland, with brief personal notes. (For history of the Bar of the County, see Chapter XVII.)

W. G. Veazey was born in Brentwood, N. H., December 5, 1835. He was educated at the Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Dartmouth, graduating from the latter in 1859. He studied law at Exeter and in the Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1860. He practiced in Springfield, Vt., until 1861, when he entered the army, coming to Rutland in the fall of 1863. He was reporter in Supreme Court eight years, registrar in bankruptcy several years, State senator two years, judge of Supreme Court since 1879, and delegate to the National Convention in 1872.

John Prout was born in Salisbury, Addison county, Vt., November 15, 1815. He studied law at Salisbury and Vergennes, and was admitted 1839. He practiced in Addison county to 1854, since that time has been in Rutland. He was a member of the Legislature from Salisbury three years, State's attorney of Addison county three years, and Rutland county two years; represented Rutland in the Legislature two years and as senator one year (1867). The same year he was elected judge of the Supreme Court; he held that office two years when he resigned.

W. C. Dunton was born in Bristol, Addison county, Vt., November, 29, 1830. He was educated at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., and Middlebury College, studying law with Dillingham & Durant in Waterbury, and Linsley & Prout, in Rutland. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1858; was State senator one term (1880), judge of probate from 1865 to 1877, then resigned and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court and held that office until October, 1879.

Charles K. Williams was born in Rutland March 8, 1857. Educated at Harvard College, graduating in 1878. He studied law in Harvard and Columbia Law Schools and with Prout & Walker; was admitted to the bar September, 1880.

P. R. Kendall was born in Coventry, Vt., November 24, 1848; educated at Dartmouth and was graduated in 1871. He studied law with Timothy P. Redfield, Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1873, practicing first in Barton, Vt., until September, 1875, when he came to Rutland. He was elected State's attorney in the fall of 1884.

F. M. Butler was born in Jamaica, Windham county, Vt., 1854. He secured an academic education and studied law with Judge Hoyt, H. Wheeler and E. L. Waterman; admitted to the bar in March, 1877. Has practiced in Rutland since that time.

L. W. Redington was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 14, 1849. He fitted for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and entered Yale in the fall of 1866. At the close of his freshman year failing health forced him to leave college, and he graduated from the scientific department of Williston Seminary in 1869. He then studied one year in Columbia Law School, New York city, and finished his legal studies in the office of the late Matt H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee. He was admitted to practice in the bar of Milwaukee in 1871. After a tour of Europe he located in Rutland in 1875. In 1876 he was elected grand juror; he was Democratic nominee for the Legislature in 1876, 1878 and 1882, and in 1878 was elected; he was delegate at large to the Vermont National Convention in 1880; Democratic nominee for Congress in 1882; chairman of the Democratic State Convention, 1882; Democratic nominee for governor in 1884; appointed municipal judge for Rutland, 1884; elected twice to the same office, and resigned in July, 1885, to accept the office of postmaster of Rutland village. (See biography in later pages).

Henry H. Smith (county clerk since 1868), was born in Middletown October 3, 1837; came to Rutland in April, 1854; studied law with R. R. Thrall and Charles L. Williams, and admitted to the bar in September, 1858.

Reuben R. Thrall was born in Rutland in 1797. Studied law with William Douglass Smith, admitted to the Rutland county bar at the June term in 1819, and has been in practice since that period, and has some cases on the docket which he attends court every term to look after, although ninety years of age, and was reported in a recent law magazine as the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, if not in the world. He was postmaster of Rutland from 1822 to 1829 and was State's attorney in 1836.

Henry Hall was born in Rutland, in 1814, graduated at Middlebury in 1835, studied law with Edgar L. Ormsbee, admitted in September, 1839. He has never been in full practice of the profession. He was registrar of probate from 1840 to 1860, but has devoted most of his time to literary and historical pursuits and to public lecturing.

H. A. Harman was born in Pawlet, in 1845. He was educated at Williams College and Harvard College, graduating in 1871. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1872, practicing in Bennington first, coming to Rutland in 1884, where he still remains.

L. W. Redington.

George E. Lawrence was born in Weybridge, Vt., June 10, 1844. He was graduated from the Middlebury College in 1867 and from the Albany Law School 1868, practicing in Rutland since 1870. He has been judge of the Municipal Court from 1876 to 1878, and State's attorney from 1878 to 1880. He is a partner of P. M. Meldon.

P. M. Meldon was born in Rutland April 20, 1859, and was educated at Middlebury College, graduating in 1880. He studied law with Prout & Walker, Rutland, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. He is a partner of George E. Lawrence.

Joel C. Baker was born in Danby, Vt., in 1838. He studied law with David E. Nicholson, Wallingford, and in Danby, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He was editor of the Rutland *Herald* several years, and has practiced law since about 1862, first in Wallingford and since 1868 in Rutland. He is a partner of Charles L. Howe.

Charles L. Howe was born in Mount Tabor, Rutland county, in 1855. He is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy and was engaged as druggist seven years. He began the study of law with Joel C. Baker in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1882. He has been associated with Joel C. Baker since April 1, 1882.

James C. Barrett was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1852. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874 and studied law at Woodstock with William E. Johnson. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, practicing since 1878 in Rutland. He has been associated with James Barrett since 1882.

James Barrett was born in Strafford, Vt., in 1814. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1838, studying law in Buffalo and later in Woodstock, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. He first practiced in Woodstock and then in Boston; thence returned to Woodstock where he practiced until elected judge of the Supreme Court (1867), which office he held until 1880. He came to Rutland in 1882 and is a partner of James C. Barrett.

Edwin Edgerton, though not now in active practice, is a member of the county bar. He was born in Windsor county, Vt., February 13, 1801, and was admitted to the bar in that county in December, 1825. He came to Rutland in March, 1844, and practiced until 1875. He was for a time in partnership with Edgar L. Ormsbee and had several other partners, but was at the head of the business himself, as a rule. He is now enjoying a vigorous old age.

John D. Spellman was born in Rutland, November 4, 1855. He received his education in the common schools; studied law in the office of the Hon. C. H. Joyce, George E. Lawrence and Redington & Butler. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1882, and has since practiced in Rutland.

Warren H. Smith was born in Brookfield, Vt., March 25, 1818. He was educated in Randolph Academy and studied law at Randolph with William

Nutting, being a classmate of Judge Hibbard. He was admitted to the bar June 1, 1843, practicing in Poultney until March, 1848. He then came to Rutland; was justice of the peace from 1848 to 1875, and chairman of the committee of the bar for the examination of candidates.

Frederick Swinington was born in Leicester, Addison county, Vt., December 14, 1849. He graduated from Middlebury College in the class of 1875 and studied law with Prout & Walker and in the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar in March, 1878, since which date he has practiced in Rutland.

David E. Nicholson was born in Tinmouth, Vt., June 7, 1813, and was educated in the common and select schools; studied law in Wallingford with Judge Harvey Button. He was admitted to the bar in 1843 and practiced at Wallingford until 1865, when he came to Rutland. Was senator from Rutland two terms, State's attorney two terms, represented Wallingford two terms in the Legislature, State railroad commissioner two terms; he is now in his second term as assistant county judge.

Aldace F. Walker was born in Rutland, May 11, 1842; was educated at Middlebury College, graduating in 1862. He studied law in New York city and was admitted to the bar there in 1867; he practiced there until 1873, when he came to Rutland. He is now a member of the firm of Prout & Walker.

E. D. Merrill was born in Wellsville, Vt., in 1851. He was graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College in 1872. He studied law in Rutland with Redington & Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1883.

D. N. Haynes was born in Wallingford in 1858, and studied law with Joel C. Baker, of Rutland; he was admitted to the bar in 1883. During the year 1882 he attended the Albany Law School.

Edward D. Reardon was born at Newport, N. H., October 28, 1856; he read law with Hon. Edmund Burke in that place and was admitted to practice in 1880. He practiced in Hamilton county, Mo., during 1880-81 and came to Rutland in the spring of 1882. He was city attorney and city clerk of Hamilton county while there, and is at present deputy collector of internal revenue for this district.

J. E. Manley was born at Sutherland Falls in the town of Rutland, Vt., February 15, 1831. He was educated at the common schools and at Castleton Seminary, from which he graduated in July, 1864. He settled in West Rutland and engaged in the marble business in 1857; was elected justice of the peace for the town of Rutland in 1859 and held the office and was trial justice for thirteen years; read law with C. H. Joyce and was admitted to the Rutland county bar in 1875; became a member of the Supreme Court of Vermont in 1877. During all of this period he has been engaged more or less in the marble industry and is at present manager and principal owner of the Standard Marble Company, organized in 1883.

Warren H. Smith

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Let us see what J. A. Graham, LL. D., "late lieutenant-colonel in the service," of Vermont, and the first lawyer in Rutland, had to say of the place before 1795: "Rutland is a shire town, and the capital of the County of the same name; it lies on Otter Creek, between Killington and Ira Mountains; It is distant from Bennington about sixty miles, and is divided into two parishes, called East and West Rutland. On the East side is the main street, three miles in length, the centre of which, for near a mile, lies high, streight and level, and much resembles Dartford.

"In the centre is a square, containing about five English acres, known by the name of Federal-Square (which name I had the honour to give it); in front of this, on the east side, stands a new Court-House, built of wood, by no means an ornament to the place, owing to the bad taste, and want of judgment in architecture of the Committee appointed to lay out the money, which was raised by voluntary contribution, for the purpose of erecting this building. In this are held the sessions of the General Assembly (established here and at Windsor alternately), the District Court under the Federal Government, the Supreme Court of the State, the Courts of Common Pleas, and the Court of Probate for the district of Rutland. The Goal stands about one hundred rods south of Federal Square, on the West side of the main street; it is a good building and answers every purpose for which it was designed. About half a mile North of the Court-House, is a neat Church. On each side of the Square, and Main street, are built some handsome and elegant houses; particularly on the East side, are several which draw the attention of all travellers—the largest of these was intended for the residence of the bishop of Vermont.

"The upland is filled with lime-stone, the low lands abound with clay. The intervale lands on the Creek are of a deep rich soil, and produce excessive crops of hay, and Indian corn; but, unfortunately for the husbandman, the Indian corn is often cut off by the frosts. The uplands produce wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, hemp, and flax. About half a mile from the Court-House, in the main street, a Silver Mine has lately been discovered, said to be of great value; but for the truth of this I cannot pretend to be answerable; though beyond doubt there is a Copper Mine in the vicinity; and there are great quantities of iron ore near Rutland. There are two great falls of water here, known by the names of Medes's and Sotherland's Falls, on each of which are corn and saw-mills. Mr. Osgood, in the year 1794, erected, on Otter Creek, the best corn-mills in the County. Here also is a Printing Office, an Oil Mill, a Hat Manufactory, a large Brewery, and a Manufactory of Nails. The water is conveyed from the mountains in wooden pipes, laid about two feet under ground. Every material for building, except glass and paint, are made here. The principal timber is pine, maple, hemlock, and birch. Pot and pearl ash are made in great abundance. The wolf and bear often descend from the East mountains, and do much damage, destroying the sheep and corn. The value of the land is from twenty shillings to sixty pounds an acre. The number of inhabitants about sixteen hundred, emigrated from England, Ireland, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the State of New York."

The above forms a most interesting and, doubtless, a tolerably correct picture of the town of Rutland and the little village of that remote day, and is a basis for the subsequent history that should not be ignored.

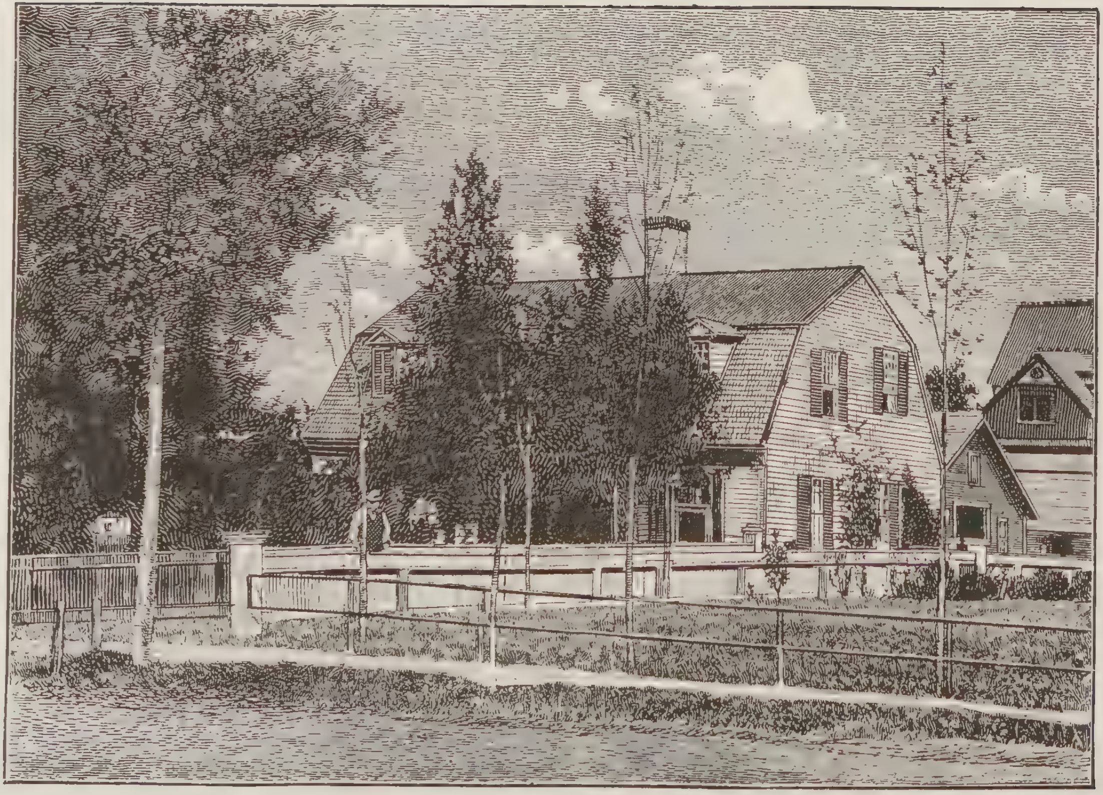
In many respects the site of the village of Rutland is not surpassed in general adaptation and beauty of situation and surroundings by that of any village in the State. The older part, which Mr. Graham has described, stretches in length from north to south over a gracefully rounded low hill, which is in reality a foot-hill of the Green Mountains. This hill slopes off westward to the valley of Otter Creek, and down this slope and on the level lands at its foot is thickly built the newer and now most active part of the village. Towering heavenward on the east are the majestic peaks of Killington, Shrewsbury and Pico, forming part of the Green Mountain Range, and west of Otter Creek stretch the less important Taconic Range, their sides covered with forests from the peaks downward to near their feet, where are interspersed the cultivated fields and thrifty-looking farm-houses that characterize the better parts of this county. In summer days this valley and its environs form a scene of grandeur and picturesque loveliness that is seldom equaled, even by the lavish hand of nature.

According to Mr. Graham's further statements, "Doctor Williams, Mr. Mattocks, Mr. Smith, Mr. Buell, Mr. Bell, Mr. Osgood, Messrs. Chipmans, Messrs. Williams, are the leading people of the town." He then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the learning and character of Samuel Williams, LL. D. Of Nathaniel Chipman he says: "Mr. N. Chipman is one of the first Law characters in the State. He has been District Judge, and Chief Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Darius Chipman is a good lawyer, assiduous and persevering in his profession, a gentleman of wit and humour, and a most agreeable companion.

"Mr. Mattocks is treasurer of the State, which office he discharges to the universal satisfaction of the people. Mr. Smith was educated at the University of Connecticut, and was bred to the Law; he is a good scholar, conversant in special pleadings, and is now a representative from the State, in Congress; his manners are mild, modest, and agreeable.

"Mr. Buell is a practitioner at the Bar, and much merit is due to him for his ambition and perseverance in the objects of his pursuit, the more so perhaps for his devoting himself to a laborious profession, while nature has endowed him with great original talents for Poetry, the fascinating charms of which few minds have sufficient resolution to withstand.

"Mr. Bell [Jonathan Bell noticed in a previous page], is High Sheriff of



Old State House, Rutland, Vt.

the County, a gentleman of the strictest honour and veracity, has a tenacious memory, and I can with propriety declare he is better informed in point of the local business, and the true situation of individuals, in the different counties, than any person in the Commonwealth."

Mr. Graham then pays a very eulogistic tribute to Mr. Stephen Williams, who was one of the selectmen of the town in 1795–96 and '97. We find no records further of this pioneer. In connection with a high testimonial to the character of Rev. Lemuel Hayes, Mr. Graham concludes his notes on this town by stating that "on the West side of the town, the farmers are better husbandmen than those on the East, and raise the best wheat, butter and cheese; great quantities of wheat they send off to foreign markets."[1]

With the early settlers in the immediate vicinity of the site of Rutland village and their locations, the reader has already been made familiar. Among these pioneers he has learned also that there were many men of strong character, a large measure of general intelligence and vigorous energy and enterprise that enabled them to accomplish important work in the new community. This site, as we have endeavored to show, was a prominent one, although it is generally believed that the situation at Center Rutland offered better advantages as the site of a village than this; and it is probable that if the owners of the land in that vicinity in early days had not held it at so high a figure, the larger business center of the county would have been located at that point.

The village of Rutland in early days, as indicated by Mr. Graham's description, and indeed down to about the year 1846, was built almost entirely on Main street and West street. Green street and Woodstock avenue are old highways, but aside from these all the streets in the village have been opened since the year named. Previous to that time from near the top of the hill on West street to the creek there were only four houses — the Ruggles houses (three in number) and Chipman Thrall's. The old State-house, now the oldest building in the village, was erected about the year 1775, and there the courts were held from 1784 to 1792, having been held previous to 1784 and after the county organization in 1781, at Tinmouth. The building then comprised only two rooms, one having a floor and the other none. The west end contained the court-room, with a floor and seats on the north side, a little elevated, for the judges, and benches for the jurors, witnesses and spectators. The east end had no floor and was used miscellaneously for other public purposes. The first jail was built of logs and stood a few yards northwest of the court-house; this was used but for a few years, when the stone jail on Main street (now the residence of George E. Lawrence) was erected. There is much of historic interest attaching to the old State-house, as it has come to be known. It was there that the first United States District Court held in Vermont convened, on the first Monday in May, 1791, with Nathaniel Chipman as judge, and Frederick Hill, clerk. The State Legislature met there in 1784 and 1786, alternating with Windsor, and in 1786 the old structure was for a brief period in control of the anti-court mob.

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[1] For sketch of Mr. Graham's life see chapter on the Bench and Bar of the County.

On the corner where Daniels & Bell were for years prominent merchants of the place (now occupied by the store of G. W. Hilliard) was a building erected previous to 1795 by John A. Graham, from whose book we have quoted; parts of the old structure are incorporated in the present building. Just south of this stood the old Franklin House, for years one of the most popular hostelries in the county. The *Herald* was then published at what was known as the old Fox place, on Main street, and a bookstore kept in connection with the office, as was customary in early years. In the old numbers of the *Herald* we look for advertisements of the early business of the village; but find little to enlighten us until after the beginning of the present century. In numbers of the paper for the year 1797 is an advertisement signed Elias Buell, who offered for sale for ready pay, "an elegant Mansion House forty-four by thirty four feet, Beautifully situate fronting the Square in Rutland," etc. "The premises are well situate for a Merchant, or public house for which it is now licensed."

Trobridge Maynard was a saddler, probably about the first in the town, and advertised in 1796 for "a smart active boy about fourteen years of age to learn the business." He died in 1801, aged only thirty-four years. James Daviss and William Leadwell were clothiers in 1795 and in January called for "a couple of likely good journeymen taylors." Joseph Munn kept the tavern near the court-house (the Franklin), and Crafts & Ingalls came out in 1796 with a column announcement of their general mercantile business "adjoining Munn's tavern." William Hale was a cabinet-maker "100 rods west of the State house, Rutland," in 1796, and about that time the partnership between Ralph Pomeroy and Daniel Parsons was dissolved, and soon afterwards Mr. Pomeroy became associated with "Dr." Thomas Hooker, as merchants; Mr. Hooker was a prominent business man before the beginning of the present century, and lived on the east side of Main street north of the Daniels & Bell store; in 1795 we find him advertising that he had "just received from London a large and general assortment of drugs, medicines," etc. The firm of Pomeroy & Hooker was a prominent one for some time and they probably added groceries to their stock. Mr. Hooker died in April, 1836, at the age of sixty-six years. In 1795 William Storer was a silversmith and Sampson Ladd a carpenter and joiner; both of them called for an apprentice in that year. Eben. Mussey, who has already been mentioned among the pioneers of the town, dealt in leather, etc., half a mile south of the court-house, Rutland, and advertised "well-tanned sole and upper leather, skins and Boot Legs of superior quality;" he died in 1841, aged seventy-seven years. In the same year we learn that Messrs. Pepoon, Fuller & Co., "have for sale at their store next door to the old Corner Tavern in Rutland, now kept by Captain Lester, an assortment of dry goods, groceries, crockery and hardware." This firm was probably successor to John Gove and Ozias Fuller; in 1796 the firm became Silas Pepoon & Co., the company being Silas Whitney. In June, 1795, Elijah Taylor made the public announcement that he "has opened a tavern at the house lately occupied by Major Buell, in Rutland." Issacher Reed was a merchant at this time, "a few rods east of the meeting house," and in July, 1795, offered for sale a "store lately occupied by Mr. Lewis, a few rods north of the court-house." He for years kept Reed's Hotel on West street. Eleazer Wheelock was a well-known resident of the village and was here as early as 1795, in which year he was engaged in delivering newspapers on what he termed his "northern ride;" in later years he owned the hotel now known as the Brock House; Mr. Wheelock subsequently became prominent in the large staging business that was carried on for many years, and died in 1841. One of the principal lines was from Albany to Burlington, passing through several of the towns of the county; another came in from Boston and another from Rutland to Whitehall. Rutland and Castleton were the prominent stage headquarters of this county. Mr. Wheelock's daughter became the wife of Dr. James Porter. John and William Smith were blacksmiths here in 1795, and in the same year David Stevens, "late of Walpole, N. H.," advertised the opening of "the boot and shoe-making business a few rods north of the meeting-house, East Parish, Rutland;" he also carried on a small tanning and currying business; he adds to his card, "if distance renders it inconvenient to Pay when the work is done, Credit will be given till the first of Sleighing;" which was certainly a fair proposal. Ralph Page was a clothier and merchant "one mile west of the court-house." Abel Page, an early settler, long kept tavern where Nicholas Davis now lives on West street; afterwards kept by Alanson Dyer. Mr. Page was grandfather of Mrs. General Custer. He removed west many years ago, and died in Michigan. Jonas and Anthony Butler were merchants. Joseph Atley was a distiller here in very early years, and it is probable that it was his distillery which John A. Graham alluded to as a "large brewery;" for it is doubtful if there was a brewery of any kind here then. Uri Hill did the house and sign painting for the little village, and as evidence that the light accomplishments were not neglected it is announced that Aug. St. Paul had opened a dancing school in Rutland and Middlebury; the sessions in Rutland being held at the houses of Nathaniel Gove and "Landlord Munn." The *Herald* was then printed by J. Kirkaldie. His son David lived at Center Rutland and and was a mail carrier in early life; later he lived just east of the site of the Bardwell house; he died in 1853.

In connection with this account of early mercantile operations, it will be of interest to give the following incident, related by the venerable R. R. Thrall:

He thinks that one of the first stocks of goods in the village was owned by one of the Osgoods and was sold from the house then occupied by Captain David Tuttle, which stands on the west side of Main street — the only double house on the street. At the time the goods were placed on sale the house was in process of building. The chamber was occupied by a clergyman, and when he was absent on Sundays, a woman who also lived in the house, or a part of it, would go up stairs, take up one of the loose boards which then constituted the chamber floor, let her boy down through to the store-room by a rope, where he helped himself to such of the goods as she directed. The boy was arrested for the theft, and when his mother upbraided him for stealing he replied, "Mother, you taught me to steal." He afterward went to South America, and it is believed was there executed for murder. William Page, father of John B. Page received a letter from him to the effect that if his father or mother was alive he wanted them to know of his fate.

In the year 1784 the Legislature of Vermont established five post-offices in the State, at Bennington, Brattleboro, Windsor, Newbury and Rutland. Anthony Haswell was then postmaster-general. The office in this place continued under State administration until the State became a member of the Union in 1791, when it passed under control of the United States government. Frederick Hill was the first postmaster of Rutland after the change. (See later pages.)

In the year 1804 the State Legislature met for the last time in Rutland; it has already been stated that the sessions of 1784 and 1786 were held here. In 1790 it met at Castleton; 1792 in Rutland and continued its sessions here until and including 1797. In 1808 the State-house was erected at Montpelier and that became the permanent headquarters of the State government.

The growth of the village was not rapid for many years. The commercial demands of the surrounding country were limited to the necessities of the farmers, which were very small compared with those of the same number of modern families. The potash and pearlash manufacture was one of considerable importance in the early years and provided a means of exchange between farmers and merchants at a time when money was very scarce; the land had to be cleared and the forests burned, so that the source of this product was a natural one. G. W. L. Daniels & Co., successors to James Barrett, jr. & Co., were largely interested in this line of manufacture; they also made brick largely. In the year 1807 we find Zenas Allen, of the Tinmouth furnace, advertising potash-kettles for sale.

As the farms surrounding the village become more productive and the area of producing lands much larger, the growing of wheat was begun in quantities that left a surplus for foreign market; this surplus gradually increased, and in the course of the succeeding twenty-five years was the chief export from the county and the source of important revenue. Troy and Lansingburgh were the principal markets, previous to 1823, when the Northern Canal was opened, when Whitehall became the market. The little village simply kept pace with the demands of its surroundings. In 1807 Abijah Lathrop took the store which had been occupied since 1804, or earlier, by Wells & Washburn, and kept a general stock of goods. S. Prentiss was then postmaster. In 1809 the Vermont *Courier* was published "a few rods south of the court-house," by Thomas Pomroy. Messrs. Hall & Green then kept a store and there were other insignificant business changes; but nothing of importance occurred in the place for a number of years aside from the great freshet of 1811, which swept away two-thirds of the mills and bridges in the county.

Coming down to 1820 we find that Miles W. Blanchard had removed "from the large building at the head of the West street, to the West side of Main street, one door south of the brick school-house," where he did a saddler's business, carriage-painting and trimming. Silas Warren & Co. were hatters and sold "ladies' bonnets." Orel Cook had begun his hat manufacturing business. Benjamin Burt was in the bookbinding business, and Fay & Burt were publishing the *Herald*. Bela Paul was a shoemaker and Paige & Jewell kept a general store. W. D. Smith was postmaster. Among the advertisers in the *Herald* were John Conant, of Brandon, stoves; Beman & Mallary, Poultney, in the same business; Ben. Dix, general store in Rutland; Harris & Young, Poultney, brewery; William & John Hall, general store in Rutland; Caleb Hall, Clarendon, stoves and hollow ware; William Alvord & Son, Rutland, furniture; and James Barrett, jr. & Co., showed that they were among the most enterprising merchants by the regular publication of a two column advertisement of their goods. The annual meeting of the "Social Library" was held on the first Monday in March, at Gould's Hotel; E. W. Bisbee was clerk. The political situation of that period was looked upon by the editor of the *Herald* as "rather novel." "We are on the eve of an important election," said he, "and from general appearances a stranger would hardly mistrust that there were any such privileges amongst us as elections. It can hardly be said that we have any politics or any parties." Whether this condition of affairs was a source of anxiety or of congratulation to the readers of the *Herald* may be a question.

The foregoing page shows that the business of the village had materially increased. This fact is also indicated by the incorporation of the Bank of Rutland on the 1st of November, 1824, and the incorporation about that period of several manufacturing companies. On the 25th of October, 1825, the Rutland Iron Manufacturing Company was incorporated by Moses Strong, Rodney C. Royce, Charles K. Williams and associates; the capital being placed at $100,000. Several years previously William Gookin and Richard Gookin, with others, incorporated the "Rutland Cotton Manufacturing Company." In 1836 Moses Strong, John Strong, George W. Strong, Ruel Parker, Edward Dyer and James Colvin, and associates, incorporated the "Clarendon Manufacturing Company" for making cotton and woolen goods at Clarendon. In the same year William Fay, James Barrett, jr., Luther Daniels, William Hall, Aaron Barnes, Alvin Tierney, William Barnes, Moses Lester, William W. Ford, Robert Goddard, James Porter, Jared C. Burdick, incorporated the Rutland East Creek Manufacturing Company, for the making of woolen goods in Rutland. The marble industry, also, began to attract attention and capital, inspiring hopes that have since been more than realized. In 1832 a resolution was passed in the General Assembly that the representatives in Congress and senators be instructed to use all honorable means to procure the passage of a "law which shall effectually protect our citizens engaged in the manufacture of marble from foreign competition."

While almost none of the incorporated companies above noticed ever began manufacturing, the bare fact of incorporation shows the spirit of enterprise then existing and the progressive character of the leading men of the village and town.

In 1836-38 some of the business houses not before mentioned were George T. Hodges and William Gilmore, who had formed a partnership, while Daniels & Bell had recently dissolved, Mr. Daniels continuing alone; A. L. Brown,[1] Alanson Mason and James Barrett, jr., formed a partnership in the tanning business in Mendon; Gershom Cheney, 2d, "a few doors north of the Episcopal church, would inform his customers that he has recently so arranged his business in the line of coopering" as to furnish stock at wholesale and retail; the firm comprising Charles Burt and Barnard McConnell, in staple and fancy dry goods, dissolved, and Mr. Burt joined with Lester Mason in the business; John F. Knight carried on tailoring and would take country produce for his goods; James Porter was a general merchant; in 1838 E. Pierpoint and William Y. Ripley became partners and took "the brick store once occupied by William Gookin & Son," for general mercantile business (Center Rutland); Nelson G. Howard carried on a general store; White, Everson & Co. had book stores in Rutland and Castleton, the firm being William Fay, A. L. Brown, H. T. White and J. Everson; Orel Cook, dealer in hats and caps, had "a *leetle* the best assortment that he has had for many years"; Alanson Dyer called on delinquents to pay for meat, tallow, etc.; Clark & Harrington were a firm of attorneys, and Jesse Gove would attend to the business of pensioners, "twc doors north of the court-house"; William Hall wanted an apprentice in the saddlery business, and Snell & Whitney were blacksmiths. Thomas J. Ormsbee was postmaster in place of R. H. Waller, resigned, in 1836. Between the Papineau war, a predicted war with France, the "bank mania," as it was termed, the approaching financial crisis and the general activity in the political field, it was a stirring period from 1835 to 1838. The *Herald*, always Whig

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[1] Mr. Brown was elected town clerk in 1826 and efficiently performed the duties of that office for a period of nearly forty years. He died in 1865. His daughter and a son reside in Rutland.

H. Landon

or Republican, posted the name of Harrison for president, with the Whig ticket senators for Rutland in the names of Robert Pierpoint, William C. Kittridge and Thomas D. Hammond ; The Vermont Anti-Slavery Society had become of some importance in politics and held its second annual meeting in 1836 at Middlebury, with Samuel Cotting, a former manufacturer of wire screens, etc., here, as secretary. The local newspapers were over-burdened with political discussions, and the columns of the *Herald* and the Middlebury *Free Press* in particular bristled with invective. The Middlebury editor was characterized as "the restless, rattle-headed young man of the *Free Press*, late of the anti-Masonic party, but now hanging on the skirts of the Van Buren ranks," while he in return speaks of the editor of the *Herald* as "Grandfather Fay." General Jackson finally signed the Distribution Bill, by which a large sum of surplus revenue was distributed among the various States, giving Vermont nearly half a million dollars, a measure that for a short time caused a feeling of encouragement ; but this was soon dispelled, as detailed under the heading of financial interests a little further on.

Although Rutland escaped the disastrous results of that era to a greater extent than many other localities, still new enterprises of a mercantile or manufacturing character were abandoned for the time.

At that time Castleton and Clarendon were successfully contesting with Rutland for a right to the title of the most thrifty village in the county. Another important cause of the lack of growth and the more rapid development of the village resources for quite a period was the absence of railroad communication with other prominent business centers. The community felt their isolation seriously, and it was not until a railroad was assured that the place awakened to the fact that it might become one of the most thrifty villages in the State. The people of the village encouraged every movement towards securing railroad transportation. In reference to the Champlain and Connecticut River Railroad (incorporated in November, 1843), a meeting was held in this village on the 3d of March, 1846, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted : —

"WHEREAS, It is probable that the whole capital of the said corporation will soon be subscribed and the work upon said road be commenced, and,

"WHEREAS, It is believed that the success of this enterprise will greatly conduce to the interest and prosperity of this town and of its inhabitants, and deserves such aid and encouragement as it is in our power to bestow, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That whenever said railroad shall cross any existing highway in this town, the said corporation shall not be required to raise or lower said highway, so that said railroad may pass over the same, but this town will do the same so far as said highway is concerned, without expense to said corporation." [1]

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[1] The above resolution was rescinded in the following year, but it was rather on account of the impracticability of its provisions than from antagonism to the railroad enterprise.

The railroads came, as we have detailed in the chapter on the internal improvements of the county, and with them such a marvelous impetus was given to the growth and prosperity of the village as the most sanguine had not anticipated. Meanwhile the village was incorporated, under an act of the Assembly passed November 15, 1847. The first section of this act reads as follows:—

"SECTION 1.—That part of the town of Rutland embraced within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the east side of the highway at the northern corner of land owned by Charles K. Williams; thence east on the north line of the said land, and in that direction 100 rods; thence due south to the south bank of Moon's Brook; thence west along said bank until it strikes Truman Moulthrop's land; thence in a straight line to the southeast corner of Jonathan C. Thrall's land; thence north on the east line of said land to the northeast corner of the same; thence due north to the north line of land set off to Lydia Fay, as dower in her husband's estate; thence east on the north line of said land and in that direction to the east side of the highway first mentioned; thence to the first mentioned bounds, shall hereafter be known by the name of the village of Rutland, and the inhabitants of said village are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate with the usual powers incident to public corporations, to be known by the name of the village of Rutland."[1]

The village was divided into seven wards in 1856 of which the following were designated as the boundaries:—

Ward 1.—All of Main street north of the court-house square, including the streets and roads running east out of it, to the north and east lines of the village.

Ward 2.—All of the court-house square and all of West street, to and including Wales street.

Ward 3.—All of all Main street south of the court-house square, including Green street, to the east and south lines of the village.

Ward 4.—All of Washington street, including Pleasant, Prospect and Madison streets, to the south line of the village, and west to and including the Bardwell House.

Ward 5.—All of Merchants Row, from the Bardwell House to West street, and all of the buildings and streets west and north of West street, including all of the territory east of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad track south to the line of the village.

Ward 6.—All of the remainder of West street from Wales street, including the streets and buildings leading out and south of West street, to the east corner of Merchants Row, and the streets and buildings on the north side of West street, Cottage Place, Grove, Spring and Pine streets to the north line of the village.

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[1] These boundaries have since been changed, and are now as follows: "Commencing at a point on the east bank of Otter Creek, where a continuation of Robert Moulthrop's north line would strike said bank of said creek, at the water's edge at low water mark; thence easterly to the said Moulthrop's northeast corner; thence easterly in the same direction to a point due south from the bridge crossing Moon's Brook, on Green street; thence north to a point due east of H. H. Baxter's northeast corner; thence west to said Baxter's northeast corner; thence westerly on said Baxter's north line, and in the same direction to East Creek; thence southwesterly on the east bank of said East Creek to Otter Creek, and thence southerly on the east bank of said Otter Creek, to the place of beginning."

Ward 7. — All the streets and buildings situated west and south of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad track, to-wit: east side of Forest and east end of Pierce streets, Franklin, Union, Furnace, Howe, Granger, Brown and Cherry streets, to the south and west lines of the village.

In January, 1848, the rights and privileges of the "Fire Society," under the local protection of which the village had remained for many years, were relinquished to the new corporation, and a meeting was called for the 5th of January of that year, at the court-house. The meeting was held and Solomon Foot was made moderator and F. W. Hopkins, clerk. The officers elected at this meeting were as follows: trustees, George T. Hodges, Robert Pierpoint, Luther Daniels, Solomon Foot, Charles Burt, R. R. Thrall and Moses Perkins. Fire wardens, James Barrett, jr., Silas H. Hodges, George W. Strong, Ephraim Butterfield, William W. Bailey, Robert Pierpoint and Jacob Edgerton. Treasurer and collector, John B. Page. A committee was appointed to report by-laws at the next meeting; it consisted of Silas H. Hodges, Robert Pierpoint and R. R. Thrall.

Let it be remembered that at this time there was scarcely a building on the western slope of the hill or on the flat below, except a little way down on West street — and that was only thirty-five years ago; but a railroad had reached the town, and great changes were already inaugurated.

Among the instructions to the trustees at the July meeting of 1850, they were directed to "clear out and cover up such ditches as they shall think proper." This was the precursor of the sewer system of the village. The board was also instructed to "extend the plank walks and construct them through the Main street north and south from Mrs. Temple's to Mr. Perkins's on both sides; also, on the street from Mr. Perkins's east on the north side as far as they think proper." And in the following year (1851) it was deemed incumbent on the trustees to issue the following edict: "No person shall drive or ride any horse or other beast upon the plank sidewalks, except to cross the same; penalty fifty cents." It reads as if these regulations might be twice as old as they are.

A glance at the business interests of 1851 shows that H. L. Spencer was conducting the "Rutland county bookstore;" J. R. Parker & Co. had recently opened "a new clothing store near the depot a few rods north of Landon & Graves' store;" D. P. Bell was a general merchant and O. L. Robbins the same; James Barrett & Son were still largely engaged in trade; J. B. Kilburn was a hatter in Chaffee's building; Joseph Gould would take daguerreotype miniatures "for a few days only, over Barrett & Son's store;" B. H. Kinney was about to locate here as a "sculptor and monumental marble-worker;" H. T. Dorrance was a saddler in the village, and John Quilty carried on the tailoring trade; Dr. E. V. N. Harwood announced that he had taken rooms at the Franklin Hotel and would remain "as long as business requires;" Charles Clement had a "cash store" at Center Rutland, which he disposed of in April to William H. Liscomb and John Osgood; George W. Strong advertised for wood for the Rutland and Washington Railroad; the Rutland Savings Bank was just getting into successful operation; Pratt & Foster kept the Franklin Hotel; Charles Burt was postmaster and Reuben R. Thrall and W. H. Smith were partners in the law business; J. B. Proctor kept a store at Center Rutland; a new line of stages was recently opened from Castleton to Salem, N. Y., by Bardwell, Field & Co., and another by H. Bryant from Rutland to Bethel, Woodstock and Windsor.

In 1850 Melzar Edson and Marcus P. Norton purchased of William Hall the "lot adjoining the depot grounds on the east and fronting on the main road leading to the village from the west," on which it was intended to lay out streets. They announced that "in view of the prospective increase of business in our village consequent upon the completion of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, this offers a rare chance," etc. Had they properly appreciated the value of that "rare chance," a higher price would undoubtedly have been placed on those lots.

The reader has already learned something of the enormously rapid development of this village between 1850 and the end of the war of the rebellion; it was phenomenal in New England The real estate business was, perhaps, the most important traffic in the place. Far-sighted men who had faith in the influence of railroads to draw around their depots and lines the business of a village or city, purchased lands on the before neglected flats, and were jeered at for so doing. New streets were rapidly laid out and improved, lots were surveyed and sold, and the sound of hammer and trowel were heard on every hand. The marble industry was becoming one of the greatest importance and a source of wealth which gave the utmost stability to the extensive building and business operations, which might otherwise have changed the era of prosperity into one of disaster. Manufacturing establishments were removed hither from other parts of the county and population followed.

The chief products of the county in 1850 and before, were grain, wool, butter and cheese; fine stock-breeding had not then become a prominent industry. Before the railroad era the business of the place was all on Main street. The brick buildings of the village were James Porter's store, Robert Temple's house, Orel Cook's house, D. Butler's house, William Butman's house, J. C. Burdick's house, the Eleazer Wheelock Hotel (now the Brock House). There were three other hotels, the Grove House, which stood next north of Knowlton & Carver's store, the latter adjoining the old court-house; the Franklin Hotel and the Reed Hotel; another public house was kept by Abel Page; the latter was on West street on the lot now owned by Nicholas M. Davis.[1]

In 1851 the farm of 150 acres, embracing a large portion of the flat land on which the village is now built, originally owned by Moses Strong, was sold to a syndicate of six men, called the "Rutland Land Company," who cut it up and sold it in lots.

Before 1860 the following named new streets had been opened; Grove street, laid out in 1848; Cottage street, opened in 1852 and extended in 1858; Madison street, Pleasant street and Prospect street, opened in 1852; Evelyn street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1866; Freight street and Forest street, opened in 1853; Wales street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1862; Spring street, opened in 1853 and extended in 1868; Meadow, River, Franklin, Mechanic, South and School streets, opened in 1854; Court and Centre streets, opened in 1856 and Nickwacket in 1860. All this shows the remarkable extension of the village during those years. There was some opposition to the rapid progress down the hill-side and upon the flats, particularly in regard to the post-office, which was removed to its present location in the year 1854; but the powerful influences at work could not be resisted, and soon it became a matter for wonder why the business part of the place was ever placed on the hill.

The prominent business houses in the year 1860, as indicated by their announcements in the press, were Isaac M. Southwick, wholesale groceries and provisions; C. Burt & Son, general merchants; Barrett & Son, hardware; A. F. Spencer and F. Chaffee, clothing and furnishing goods; J. B. Kilburn, cloaks, fancy goods, etc.; French & Kingsley, hardware; Landon & Kingsley, grocers; I. D. Cole, clothing, fur goods, etc.; F. Fenn & Co., drugs and toys; H. O. Perkins, flour and feed; H. C. Wood, boots and shoes; Pond & Morse, drugs, toys and fancy goods; Clark Brothers, jewelers; Fisher & Haven, dry goods; Bowman & Mansfield, foundry; Julius H. Mott, successor to William L. Belknap, merchant tailor, hats and caps, etc.; E. N. Merriam, music, sewing-machines. A. F. & M. C. Davis were large brick-makers. The Bardwell House had been built and opened in 1852, and the Franklin Hotel renovated and improved.

Returning again to the records we learn that, as another evidence of the general spirit of progress, a meeting was called in June, 1858, to see if the people would aid in putting up gas works, and the same year $500 were appropriated to erect fences around the parks on Main street. In March, 1859, a proposal was advanced at a meeting, that the people buy the land between West and Center streets and west of Court street, for a public square; and to see if the corporation would purchase a vacant lot between Washington and

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[1] The house where William H. B. Owen now lives is said to be the building whence the indemnity was taken to be paid to New York when Vermont entered the Union. The house was at one time the property of John A. Graham and later of George T. Hodges.

Center streets and east of Dr. Page's residence and the new bank, for a public park. This proposition called out from some individual, who may have been more facetious than wise, a proposal to buy three acres in " Nebraska" (a name applied to a portion of the low land) for musters and bull fights. In 1867 a special meeting was held to consider the project of lighting the village with gas, and a committee was appointed to confer with the owners of the stock of the Rutland Gas Light Company as to the purchase of their works; General Baxter then held a majority of the stock. (See Gas company a little farther on.) The bad sanitary condition of the village in 1867 led to agitation of the introduction of a better sewer system; but the matter was postponed until 1872, when the sewerage was greatly extended. It was in the latter year, also, that the Municipal Court was established, with M. G. Everts as judge.

Additional streets were opened after 1860 as follows: Strong's avenue, in 1861; South street extension, Maple, Summer and Church streets, in 1864; Merchants Row extension in 1866; Lincoln avenue in 1867; East street, Pearl, Baxter, Garden, North and Maple street extension, opened in 1869; Temple street, opened 1870 and Washington street extended; State street opened in 1879.

City Charter. — It is scarcely to be wondered at that after such a period of prosperity as has been enjoyed by Rutland, an effort should be made towards securing its incorporation as a city. A committee was appointed on the 1st of October, 1880, to consider and act upon this subject. They met on the 13th of that month, the following being present: George H. Cheney, F. A. Field, R. Barrett, M. J. Francisco, H. C. Tuttle, W. Y. W. Ripley, J. W. Cramton, J. M. Haven, A. F. Walker, Charles Woodhouse, James Levins and D. C. Pierce. Colonel Walker gave the outline of a city charter for the government of the village, and on motion he was instructed to draft a completed charter, and a list of persons from each town was made to confer with the board on the subject. In the succeeding week a meeting was held at which Colonel Walker read the charter; the matter was laid over one week and one thousand copies of the proposed charter ordered printed and distributed. After some revision, extending over the next two weeks, the charter was accepted and a committee appointed to place the matter before the Legislature. For various reasons the whole subject was allowed to drop and nothing has since been done in that direction.

Architecture. — The comparatively recent erection of the prominent buildings of Rutland and the good taste and judgment of their builders, have resulted in a general style of architecture that seldom characterizes villages of similar size. The slope of the hill and portions of the lower land are covered with private residences and grounds that are not often surpassed in beauty, even in much larger communities; while the business portion of the village, its churches and public buildings exhibit excellent architectural styles. Such structures as the Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, the opera house, town hall, the Baxter Bank building, the Morse block, the three prominent hotels, the Clement Bank building, the Marble block, the New Richardson block, the Graded School building, and many others that need not be mentioned, give to the streets of Rutland a metropolitan appearance and indicate wealth and prosperity.

Officers. — Following is a list of the moderators (and presidents since 1881) of the village trustees from the date of incorporation to the present, with the dates of their service: —

1848 to 1850 inclusive, Solomon Foot; 1851 to 1853 inclusive, James Barrett; 1854 to 1856 inclusive, A. L. Brown; 1857, Rockwood Barrett; 1858, Lyman P. White; 1859, James Barrett; 1860, Martin G. Everts; 1861, Newman Weeks; 1862, G. P. Hannum; 1863, W. A. Burnett; 1864–65, G. P. Hannum; 1866, M. G. Everts; 1867 to 1869 inclusive, J. M. Haven; 1871, Charles F. Adams; 1871 to 1873 inclusive, Charles H. Joyce; 1874 to 1880 inclusive, M. G. Everts; 1881, Charles Woodhouse (president); 1882–83, John B. Page; 1884, J. D. Hanrahan; 1885, George R. Bottum.

Officers of the village of Rutland, 1885–86: President, George R. Bottum. Trustees, William B. Thrall, Ward 1; Charles E. Bourne, Ward 2; M. A. Bourne, Ward 3; N. F. Page, Ward 4; F. H. Chapman, Ward 5; Samuel Hayward, Ward 6; J. D. O'Hearne, Ward 7. Clerk, R. R. Mead. Treasurer, Henry F. Field. Attorney, F. G. Swinington. Auditor of accounts, John N. Woodfin. Collector of taxes, A. T. Woodward. Judge of municipal court, Albert Landon. Street commissioner, John D. Ellsworth. Water commissioners, N. L. Davis, W. C. Landon, Joseph M. Davis. Engineers fire department: Chief, K. K. Hannum; first assistant, W. F. Eddy; second assistant, D. Corcoran.

Financial Interests.— In its financial affairs the village of Rutland has always been at least as stable and fortunate as the average of places of its size. The inherent sources of wealth in the town and the sagacious and conservative business methods of the merchants and manufacturers have proved sufficient to carry the community safely through financial crises which have left a history of wreck and ruin elsewhere. The still remembered crisis of 1837–38 was felt to some extent in Rutland county; but the village itself had not then reached a degree of mercantile importance, the crippling of which could produce a very serious effect. There were then but eight or nine places of business in the village and none of them of very great magnitude; there was one bank, but it so managed its affairs that, although it was forced to temporarily suspend specie payments, a fate that overtook nearly every bank in the country, it still passed through the ordeal with a reputation for soundness enjoyed by few other financial institutions. Early in 1836 the Rutland *Herald* began to reveal in its columns the state of public affairs that had much to do with the stringency which soon followed in the money markets of the country. The "bank mania," as it was termed, was characterized as "a monster," and congratulatory remarks were published upon the prospect of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, some $475,000 of which, it was said, would come to Vermont. These expectations, although realized only by the application of the money to school purposes, served to keep up public spirit for some time. Luther Daniels, Moses Watkins and W. Fay (then publisher of the *Herald*) were selected as trustees to receive the quota of money expected for Rutland. Towards the close of the year 1836 the newspapers contained premonitory items of approaching "hard times," and the prices of provisions, etc., were quoted as advancing. Martin Van Buren was elected in the fall of 1836, an event which did not at all please the *Herald*, a rabid Harrison organ, and in January, 1837, the president issued his famous treasury order, which failed to relieve the prevailing want of confidence. The first business failure in this section, which received any attention from the *Herald* was that of Holbrook & Fessenden, of Brattleboro. This was followed by that of Stephen Hinsdale, of Bennington, a large manufacturer whose ruin involved that of several others. In the issue of the *Herald* for March 28, 1837, appeared a long and ably written editorial calling earnestly upon the people of Rutland village to show a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness in business matters; the article was apparently inspired not alone by the general stringency of the times, but also by the general apathy of citizens in matters looking to the growth and prosperity of the place. This editorial was followed by another of similar tone the following week, in which it was stated that Rutland offered advantages as a field for "great enterprise and improvement and the investment of capital advantageously." The extensive water-power was cited and the "immense quarries of the most beautiful marble in the world, limestone for lime, clay for brick," building stone, etc., were quoted as material attractions to capitalists. A great variety of timber, fertile soil and the establishment of tanneries and shoe manufactories were noted as desirable fields for investment. "The day has gone by," wrote the editor, "for *puttering* in these things," adding that it was not really an inauspicious time for the establishment of business industries. But it is apparent that this editorial partook of the character of the boy's whistling to keep his courage up; for within two or three weeks the same editor "regrets to find that from various causes the prospect before us looks somewhat gloomy and discouraging for the present season," and cannot advise any one to extend his business. "To depend on credit," he wrote, "at this time is out of the question, when money is said to be worth from twenty-five to fifty per cent. and dismay and ruin seem to be extending their ravages all over the country." Notices of numerous failures began to be quoted from other journals, those in New York city having reached in May the sum of $60,000,000. Banks everywhere suspended payment and the greatest depression ever experienced ensued; and in the midst of it all the *Herald* cheerily shouldered the entire responsibility on "Jackson and Van Buren's better currency," and the unauthorized and unnecessary interference of the government with the currency.

On the 19th of May, 1837, a meeting of representatives of the banking institutions of the State was held at Montpelier, at which the following banks were represented: Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Windsor, Woodstock, Orange, Newbury, Caledonia, Orleans, Montpelier, Burlington, Bennington, Manchester. Thomas Emerson, of Windsor, was made chairman, and a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. One of the resolutions expressed "the highest confidence in the general soundness of our banks and in their abundant ability to perform all their engagements to the public." It was also resolved that it was a wise policy to keep all the bills at par by redeeming them in Boston and other Atlantic cities, thus providing a check upon over-issue; and that "the banks of the State will take effectual measures to keep bills at par with those of Boston." A lengthy address to the public was prepared and published, setting forth the causes leading to suspension of specie payments in the State, with assurances of the soundness and safety of the moneyed interest. An editorial was printed in the *Herald* on the 30th of June, congratulatory upon the practical escape of Vermont from the disasters of other localities. In January, 1838, the Commonwealth Bank of Boston failed, an event which created considerable feeling in this vicinity. Early in the year mentioned the banks generally began specie payments and the local press printed expressions of congratulation upon this condition of affairs. In April, 1838, rumors of the failure of the Windsor and Newbury Banks were circulated, causing renewed apprehensions; the former bank did fail, involving others, and some business failures followed. In the month of May the Bank of Rutland resumed specie payments, as did also those of Montpelier and Burlington, and business began to revive. By the 7th of August all the banks of the State, except the "rotten concern at Windsor," as the editor of the *Herald* termed it, had resumed and the financial affairs of the various communities soon attained their former prosperity.

The country at large has suffered on two or three occasions, since the one above alluded to, from depression in business, stringency in money affairs and "hard times" generally; but it is a fact, and one that is eloquent upon the conservative and careful business methods of the citizens of Rutland county, the great resources of the community and the general well-to-do condition of the people, that these periods of depression exerted but little influence here; or, at least, not sufficient to cause a tithe of the failures and catastrophes that spread dismay through other sections of the country. Manufactures and mercantile interests have gone on with a sure and tolerably steady development, and stable banking institutions have been founded to meet the demands of trade and finance, until now few towns, or counties, of similar size to Rutland are better endowed in this respect. Below we give a record of the financial institutions of Rutland.

Rutland Savings Bank. — This institution was incorporated in 1850, with the late Luther Daniels as the first president and treasurer. The deposits were small at first, but the bank rapidly won the confidence of the community and deposits increased steadily until at the present time more than $1,500,000 are entrusted to its care. Mr. Daniels honorably filled the office of president for twenty-nine years. He was succeeded by William M. Field, who still holds the office. Mr. Field has been a trustee for twenty years. Newton Kellogg is the present treasurer, and has held that office and the assistant treasuryship for sixteen years. This bank has recently made a purchase of what has been known as the "Morse Block," but which will hereafter be called the Savings Bank Block, paying for it about $35,000. Elegant offices will be fitted up and provided with one of the best Cincinnati burglar-proof safes.

The Rutland County National Bank. — This bank was chartered as a State bank in 1861, with a capital of $100,000. It did a successful business until 1865, when it was reorganized as a national bank with a capital of $200,000; the charter has since been extended until 1904. The bank now has a paid capital of $300,000 with a surplus fund of $75,000, and undivided profits to the amount of about $16,000. William Y. Ripley first held the office of president, with James Merrill as cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Ripley, in September, 1875, his son William Y. W. Ripley succeeded to the office, and still holds it. Henry F. Field was elected to the office of cashier, to succeed Mr. Merrill, who resigned in 1867 to accept the position of treasurer of the National Trust Company of New York city, where he died in 1873. The present directors of the bank are William Y. W. Ripley, James Huntoon, John Miller, John Prout, Edward H. Ripley, Charles H. Sheldon, E. C. Lewis, John D. Miller, Henry F. Field.

The Baxter National Bank. — This institution was organized in August, 1870, with a capital of $300,000. H. H. Baxter was the first president, with J. N. Baxter, vice-president, and George R. Bottum, cashier. H. H. Baxter died in February, 1884, and J. N. Cramton succeeded him in the office. In 1884 J. N. Baxter resigned the office of vice-president and Hugh H. Baxter succeeded him. The capital is $300,000, with a surplus of $100,000. The bank building erected by H. Henry Baxter is perhaps the finest structure in the village for business purposes, and cost about $80,000. The present directors of the bank are as follows: J. W. Cramton, Hugh H. Baxter, George E. Royce, James C. Dunn, L. G. Kingsley, W. C. Dunton, E. D. Keyes, W. C. Landon, G. R. Bottum.

[No account of the business interests of Rutland would be complete without some reference to General H. H. Baxter, a biography of whom will be

Newton Kellogg

found in later pages of this work. Although not a native of the town, he came here at a time when he could soon make his influence tell upon the village. coming largely identified with the marble industry, in its earlier years, his energy and foresight was largely instrumental in developing it. About the close of the war he removed to New York, where he became associated with some of the largest financial operations of that city. His death occurred in February, 1884; the reader will find the record of his life in the biography lluded to.]

The Clement National Bank. — A private banking business was carried on by Charles Clement & Sons from 1876 until the organization of the Clement National Bank in 1883; the institution began business in August of that year. The first officers were Charles Clement, president; W. C. Clement, vice-president; P. W. Clement, cashier. These offices are filled by the same persons at the present time, with the exception of cashier, E. T. Smith being the present incumbent of that position. The directors are, in addition to those named, Joel C. Baker, John A. Mead, H. A. Sawyer, J. N. Woodfin, N. R. Bardy, D. M. White, A. H. Tuttle. The capital is $100,000.

The State Trust Company. — This institution is established in the same offices with the Clement National Bank, and was chartered in 1880. Its character is that of a savings bank and it has a capital of $100,000. Following are the names of its officers: Charles Clement, president; John A. Mead, vice-president; E. T. Smith, treasurer; N. P. Kingsley, E. J. Ormsbee, P. W. Clement, W. C. Clement, M. S. Colburn, H. O. Edson and J. N. Woodfin, with the officers above named, are trustees.

The Rutland Trust Company.—This organization was incorporated in 1882 with a capital of $100,000, of which one-half is paid in. It is a savings institution, governed by the customary regulations of such organizations. The present officers are as follows: Justin Batcheller, president; H. H. Dyer (who succeeded Edson P. Gilson), vice-president; George K. Montgomery, treasurer; H. H. Dyer, Justin Batcheller, Levi Rice, A. F. Walker, Henry H. Smith, George Willis, Edson P. Gilson, George Briggs, directors. The company has its offices with the Killington Bank.

The Merchants' National Bank.— This institution was organized February 10, 1885, with a capital of $100,000, and an authorized capital of $300,000. John N. Baxter is president; John A. Sheldon, vice-president, and Charles W. Mussey, cashier. The directors are John N. Baxter, Charles S. Colburn, Warren H. Smith, Egbert C. Tuttle, Evelyn Pierpoint, Henry H. Brown, John A. Sheldon, Rockwood Barrett, Nahum P. Kingsley, Hannibal Hodges, Silas L. Griffith.

The Killington National Bank. — This bank was incorporated in 1883, with a capital of $200,000. Following are the officers and directors, there having been no change in the board since the bank was established: Redfield

Proctor, president; E. P. Gilson, vice-president; George K. Montgomery, cashier; Redfield Proctor, E. P. Gilson, Frederick Chaffee, H. H. Dyer, Henry H. Smith, George Willis and John A. Sheldon, directors.

The National Bank of Rutland. — In 1824 "The Bank of Rutland" was chartered, with a capital of $50,000. Robert Temple was the first president and William Page, cashier. It retained its first name until 1866, when it was reorganized as a national bank, assuming the name at the beginning of this paragraph, with a capital of $300,000. Hon. John B. Page was made president; Francis Slason, vice-president, and S. W. Rowell, cashier. The capital was afterward increased to $500,000. Owing to various causes the bank went into liquidation in January, 1885, at which time Carlos Sherman was president, and Evelyn Pierpoint, cashier. Those two gentlemen, with W. H. Smith, were appointed a finance committee to close up the affairs of the institution, which work is at present in progress. The charter of the bank expired May 17, 1885.

The Marble Savings Bank. — This institution was organized February 1, 1883, and during its short life has now in deposits and accumulations $400,000, with surplus and profits of $4,000, and twelve hundred depositors. It is located in Ripley's marble building, Merchants Row. Following are the officers: E. H. Ripley, president; E. C. Lewis, vice-president; E. L. Temple, treasurer; trustees, E. H. Ripley, W. C. Dunton, E. C. Lewis, J. C. Dunn, L. G. Kingsley, C. H. Sheldon, C. E. Ross, A. F. Davis, Levi Rice, W. B. Shaw, and F. A. Barrows.

Insurance.— This branch of business, which is closely allied to the mercantile and financial interests of every place of importance, is well represented in Rutland, and such has been the case for many years past. The village has suffered from several quite disastrous fires, but those whose business sagacity impelled them to protect their property by insuring with the local agencies, found their trust safely established. The first insurance company of a local character was chartered for business in this village many years ago, in just what year we have been unable to learn; but it transacted but very little business and suspended operations. The New England Fire Insurance Company was chartered in 1880 and the organization was perfected in March, 1881. The incorporators were Bradley Fish, B. W. Marshall, F. M. Butler, H. O. Edson, O. Cunningham, C. Parmenter, E. C. Lewis, L. W. Redington, G. H. Fox, J. M. Haven, D. L. Morgan, S. C. White, C. C. Dunn, John B. Page, L. G. Bagley. J. M. Haven was made president; Bradley Fish, 1st vice-president; F. M. Butler, 2d vice-president; C. Parmenter, secretary; B. W. Marshall, treasurer. In May, 1885, Mr. Fish died and L. W. Redington was elected president, and now holds the office with C. Parmenter as vice-president and secretary; H. O. Edson is treasurer. The directors are as follows: Lyman W. Redington, Cyrus Jennings, Thomas C. Robbins, John A. Sheldon, Henry O.

M. J. Francisco

Edson, John A. Mead, Charles A. Gale, M. Quinn, A. H. Tuttle, Fred M. Butler, F. H. Chapman, Chester Parmenter, George H. Verder. The company is doing a safe and growing business and enjoys the confidence of the community.

M. J. Francisco, corner of Merchants Row and Center street, has the oldest insurance agency in Rutland; he began the business in 1864, and still retains about the same companies then represented by him, as follows: North British, London; London, Liverpool and Globe, of London; Phoenix, of London; Fire Association, of Philadelphia; Queen, and the Guardian, of London; this has been a strong agency and has paid heavy losses in some of the more destructive fires of the village. When the Bates House burned in 1876, Mr. Francisco paid almost $100,000. The gross capital of the companies represented by him amounts to about $200,000,000.

C. Parmenter represents, besides the New England Company before described, the Sun, of London; the British American, of Toronto; the Westchester, of New York; the Franklin, of Philadelphia, and the Springfield, of Massachusetts. In life business he has the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

The insurance business of Burnham & Temple was established in 1866 and they have always represented a large number of strong companies. Among them are the Ætna Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, the Continental Insurance Company, the German American Insurance Company, and the Home Insurance Company of New York; the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, and the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London; they also represent the Travelers Life and Accident Company, of Hartford. The firm is composed of E. L. Temple and S. E. Burnham.

Kellogg Brothers (S. H. Kellogg and J. N. Kellogg) have their insurance offices in the Morse block, where the senior member of the firm has done a life business for many years. About one year ago a fire business was added, which is increasing to their satisfaction.

The Fire Department. — The history of the Rutland Fire Department may be said to begin with the incorporation of the " Rutland Fire Society " by the Legislature in the year 1829 — a society which for many years not only devised and adopted measures for the protection of property from fire, but governed the village to a large extent in other directions. The incorporators of the fire society were James D. Butler, Robert Temple, William Fay, Moses Strong, Thomas Hooker, William Hall, John Ruggles, William Page, James Porter and Jonathan Dike, jr. It will be seen that every one of these men was a representative citizen, and their names must have carried influence and character with the organization. The society was given the usual powers for enforcing regulations to protect the village from fire.

The records of the doings of this society for several years are very meagre; indeed, there was little for it to do, except to hold occasional meetings and adopt such simple measures as seemed desirable. In the year 1836 we find a call for a meeting at the court-house, at which the engine company and the hook and ladder company were notified of the annual meeting to be held December 29th. J. D. Butler was president and F. W. Hopkins clerk.

On the 4th of August, 1845, a meeting of the inhabitants of the village was called and George T. Hodges occupied the chair. It was there stated that the number of legal voters in the village reported by a census taken was one hundred and twenty-five.

The following petition was presented to the meeting, and signed by ninety-three of the citizens: —

"To F. W. Hopkins, esquire, justice of the peace within and for the county of Rutland:—

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants and legal voters in the town meeting of the village of Rutland, constituted agreeably to an act of Legislature passed on the 11th day of November, 1819, entitled, 'An act to restrain certain animals from running at large within the villages of this State,' hereby make application and petition that a meeting of the inhabitants of this village may be called for the purpose of forming a fire society and making by-laws agreeably to an act of the Legislature passed the 19th day of November, 1839, revised statutes, chapter 14th.

"Rutland, July 28th, 1845."

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Robert Pierpoint: —

"*Resolved*, By the inhabitants of the village of East Rutland, established by virtue of the act of the Legislature passed November 11, 1819, in legal meeting assembled, — That a fire society be established in said village."

A committee was appointed to report a code of by-laws for the government of the corporation; the committee was William Page, Robert Pierpoint and A. L. Brown.

Among the provisions of the by-laws it was ordered that the annual meetings be held on the first Tuesday of January, to choose officers, etc.; that there should be constituted in the village an engine company by the enlistment of not more than fifty members; that power should be given to vote and assess a tax on the grand list of the members of the corporation to erect one or more cisterns or reservoirs for water and keeping in repair hose, ladders, hooks, engine house, etc. The first officers of the corporation were as follows: President, Robert Pierpoint; vice-president, Charles Burt; clerk, F. W. Hopkins; treasurer, William Page; collector, H. W. Porter; fire wardens, Robert Pierpoint, Luther Daniels, G. H. Hodges, Ephraim Butterfield, James Barrett, sr., Jacob Edgerton, Moses Perkins.

A committee was appointed to raise the company authorized and another to report on reservoirs. The report of the latter directed the erection of a reservoir "back of the North church, to be connected with the aqueduct, with logs leading from it south through the length of the street [Main street], with a branch running therefrom a sufficient distance down the west street, the bore of which to be three inches."

This was the first action towards supplying the village with means for extinguishing fires through the use of the aqueduct water in pipes. Previous to that time a few small cisterns and buckets had been used with the engine.

At the time of the organization of this society the property of the fire department was of insignificant proportions. There was a small wooden building standing not far from the site of the Graded School building, on what was formerly called "The Common"; in this was located the only engine — a mere tub that could do little more than sprinkle a section of a street, with a few ladders, etc.

The second meeting of the society was held on the 6th of January, 1846, and the same officers were elected. One hundred dollars was raised for repairing the engine-house, procuring hose, hooks, ladders, etc. The committee on reservoirs reported that they could "obtain land two rods square back of the meeting-house for $15." Estimates were made on the cost of the logs through Main street, $264; on West street, $24; house over the reservoir, $60; brick reservoir of 30,000 gallons, $174; nothing was accomplished under these proceedings; by-laws for the government of the society were reported by Evelyn Pierpoint.

In the following year steps were taken to incorporate the village, and in 1848 the fire society relinquished its powers and rights to the village corporation, as stated in earlier pages. A corporation meeting was called for January 7, 1852, one of the subjects of which was "to insist upon some section [in the by-laws] to provide against fire." Another "to see if nothing can be done to provide water." Again in August of that year a meeting was called to "take such action as will effectually supply the village with water," or, "to authorize the trustees to make such contract by laying down iron pipes, or otherwise, to carry into effect the resolution of the Aqueduct Company to supply the village with water in such manner as they shall deem best." The Aqueduct Company was a private association.

It will be seen from these measures that the village, with its prospects for growth such as they were at that time, when the railroads were just opened through the place and a general impetus was given to the community, felt the necessity of both a greater supply of water for private purposes, and better facilities for the extinguishment of fires; the two subjects were, of course, intimately associated. A fire had occurred in December, 1852, in R. R. Thrall's building, in commenting upon which a local newspaper said: "But little dependence can be placed on one small engine, especially when there is no thoroughly organized company to manage it." Efforts had already been made in that year to reorganize the engine company and a hook and ladder company, so as to place them upon a more efficient basis. A notice was published in January to the effect that "those intending to join these companies will meet at the engine-house of No. 2 (Washington), on Wednesday, January 14, for the purpose of electing officers." This was signed by R. Barrett, W. H. B. Owen, B. Burt, M. Edson, C. Page, W. F. Gookin, O. L. Robbins and M. G. Everts, and by E. Pierpoint for the hook and ladder company.

In that year the village trustees were instructed to "furnish the engine company such extra hose, ladders, hooks and other articles as may be necessary for sufficient protection and defense against fire with our present engine"; and to ascertain the cost of a new engine and apparatus complete. In the succeeding year they were instructed to contract with the Aqueduct Company to supply the village with water, if they think advisable; also, to procure an engine for the village not exceeding in cost $600, and a hose-cart and two hundred feet of leading hose. This measure was not carried out at that time; in 1855 the trustees were authorized to construct three additional reservoirs, and in the succeeding year to "examine and ascertain the expense necessary to put the village in a proper state of preservation and safety against fire, and report." In 1857 a report was made recommending repairs on the two engines (a recent one having then been purchased), at a cost of $100, with the purchase of three fire-hooks, chains, ropes, six axes, four iron bars, twelve short ladders, fifty buckets, one hose carriage, one carriage for ladders and hooks, twelve pike-poles and hooks, and a new engine at a cost of not more than $1,000. No engine was purchased at this time. The fire wardens were directed to form two fire companies forthwith. It was about this time (1858) that the Washington Fire Company was organized, as hereafter stated. In the same year a committee was appointed which reported through Robert Pierpoint in favor of erecting a building for the two engines on the corner of Wales and Center streets; this was not carried out.

In 1858 the water supply was taken in hand by the village authorities, as hereafter detailed, and during the year some five miles of pipe were laid. In August, 1859, Frederick Chaffee, Henry G. Wescott and Rockwood Barrett were appointed as a committee to procure a new engine for No. 1 Company. The old tub previously used by this company, which was infelicitously named "Torrent," was to be sold, the "Nickwackett" purchased, and its company soon organized. Considerable trouble was experienced over the proposed changes and it was publicly moved that all engines and equipments be sold. It is needless to state that this was not done; the aqueduct and reservoir were also completed at a cost of over $14,000. In 1860 the trustees were directed to provide a suitable engine-house for No. 1, not exceeding in cost $1,200; this resulted in erecting the present Nickwackett house. No. 2 was repaired and

500 feet of new hose purchased. In 1861 the by-laws were changed so as to give the chief engineer of the department and the fire wardens extended powers, with the object of making the service more effective.

The report of the chief engineer for 1863 stated that the two engine companies were in good condition but that the hose needed some repairs. The trustees about that date contracted for a stock of hooks and ladders. George Dennis was chief in 1863 and Benjamin K. Chase in 1865–68.

Previous to this date the village had suffered severely from fires. The first one of importance occurred on a night in July, 1845, and swept away all the buildings on Main street between the old "Butler House" and what was known as the "three-storied store" (the Daniels store). And a still more destructive conflagration occurred in the night of April 3, 1868, involving a loss of $50,000. It was occasioned by the bursting of a lamp in the old Franklin House, then kept by Gershom Cheney, and the building was soon a mass of flames. An adjoining block occupied by W. H. B. Owen followed; the court-house next caught fire and was entirely destroyed, with two wooden buildings adjoining, and the brick store adjoining Owen's. The Franklin House was filled with guests at the time of the fire, but all escaped in safety.

In the winter of 1865–66, also, numerous smaller fires occurred; December 24 the gas-house caught fire, and on the 6th of January Richardson's livery stable was destroyed; January 9 the Union block burned; January 22, Page & Freeman's store room; February 6, John Wardwell's house; March 15, Travis's bakery. These frequent fires and the growth of the village led to the purchase of the steamer in 1868. In 1868 N. F. Page was made chief engineer and was succeeded in 1869 by J. M. Davis; he held the office until 1871 when he was succeeded by Walter C. Landon, who efficiently performed the duties of the position until 1883. He was succeeded by the late James Levins, and upon his death in January, 1885, K. K. Hannum was elected. In the year 1872 the town hall was finished, and as the new hose companies were organized and their equipments purchased, as hereafter noted, one of them with the steamer and Washington engine and hose company were quartered there. Since the division of the village into wards, a fire warden has been elected for each ward. Those at present filling the office are as follows: Ward 1, F. L. Vaughn; Ward 2, M. J. Mallee; Ward 3, M. B. Haney; Ward 4, George Cornell; Ward 5, J. W. Cramton; Ward 6, A. F. Hutchinson; Ward 7, John Ballard.

The present fire department of Rutland comprises Nickwackett Engine No. 1, Washington Engine Company No. 2, Killington Steamer Company No. 3, J. W. Cramton Hose Company No. 4, H. H. Baxter Hose Company No. 5, J. A. Sheldon Hose Company No. 6, J. D. Hanrahan, Hose Company No. 7, and Union Hook and Ladder Company; besides these organizations the Reynolds Independent Hose Company No. 1 was formed in the summer of 1885.

The Washington Engine Company No. 2 was organized March 15, 1858, but the details of the first organization are not now accessible. Five years later and on the 31st of January, 1863, a reorganization was effected and H. L. Litchfield elected foreman, which office he held a number of years; C. C. Howe was made first assistant foreman and C. F. Richardson, second assistant. Since the death of Mr. Litchfield, the different foremen of the company have been C. C. Howe, J. W. Cramton, N. L. Davis, Roswell Patch, Augutus Ross, G. P. Russell, G. W. Kenney, K. K. Hannum and A. T. Woodward, the present foreman. Following are the officers of the company in 1885: A. T. Woodward, foreman; C. A. Stockwell, first assistant; John Foyles, second assistant; G. P. Russell, clerk; E. R. Green, treasurer; L. L. Whitcomb, auditor; W. O. Gleason, foreman leading hose; John McMahon, foreman suction hose; William H. Tulfore, steward.

The company have a good hand engine, hose cart, about 600 feet of hose and other necessary equipage.

Nickwackett Engine Company No. 1 was organized, as has been seen, for the purpose of making effectual the engine which succeeded the misnamed Torrent in 1859. We have been unable, after diligent inquiry, to procure the names of the first officers. The company has had among its foremen, Michael Quinn, the late Governor Page, Stephen G. Staley, N. F. Page, Edward Southwick and A. Austin.

The first engine used by the early fire organization which preceded the Nickwackett was a "crank" engine, which gave little promise of distinction in quenching fires. It was superseded by the Torrent, which has been mentioned in foregoing pages.

The Nickwackett Engine Company has one hand engine, a hose cart, 300 feet of new cotton hose, 400 feet of old cotton hose, and all the necessary appliances for use in emergencies in which it may be called upon to act. Following is a list of the present officers: A. Austin, foreman; H. Austin, first assistant; Ed. Laroe, second assistant; J. H. Douglass, clerk; P. J. Flynn, treasurer; John Ducharme, foreman leading hose; Louis Abar, foreman suction hose; William Smith, steward; O. W. Currier, chaplain; H. Austin, Joe Laroe and William Smith, auditors. Its total membership is about sixty.

Killington Steamer Engine Company No. 3 was organized in October, 1868, and at the same time a second class Amoskeag steamer was purchased by the village. The officers for the first two years were N. L. Davis, foreman; H. M. Bates, secretary; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer. In 1870 Chester Kingsley was elected foreman. Beginning with the year 1871 L. G. Kingsley was elected foreman and has held the office ever since. Following are the present officers of the company, and there has been no change for several years past: L. G. Kingsley, captain; J. H. McIntyre, first assistant; B. W. Marshall, second assistant; L. Valiquette, jr., secretary; A. S. Marshall, treasurer; B. W. Marshall, auditor; W. A. Hill, engineer; Henry Wilkin, assistant engineer; Joseph Currier, stoker; Frank Rose, foreman leading hose; A. H. Hutchinson, foreman suction hose.

This company is very thoroughly equipped with the engine, a four-wheeled hose cart, ample hose, etc.

The J. W. Cramton Hose Company No 4 was organized July 11, 1876, the first officers being as follows: Foreman, S. M. Wilson; first assistant, D. R. Snow; second assistant, J. C. Pease; clerk, W. F. Eddy; treasurer, F. C. Robbins. There were twenty-four members at the first meeting. The officers remained the same for 1877, with the exception of the clerk, to which office F. A. Beebe was elected. Mr. Wilson remained foreman until the election of 1880, when W. F. Eddy was elected. He held the office to April, 1883, when he was made an assistant engineer and J. R. Bates was elected to the vacancy. He still holds the office. The present officers are as follows: J. R. Bates, foreman; M. A. McClure, first assistant; E. M. Woodruff, second assistant; C. F. Bixby, clerk; E. B. Aldrich, treasurer; F. H. Welch, steward.

The H. H. Baxter Hose Company No. 5 was organized in July, 1875, with the following as the first officers of the company: George W. Dunton, foreman; William Howe, first assistant; W. H. Monty, second assistant; G. W. Staley, clerk. Mr. Dunton has capably filled the office of foreman since the organization. Following are the officers of this company: W. C. Landon, president; H. H. Baxter, vice-president; George W. Dunton, foreman; George W. Staley, first assistant; H. C. Green, second assistant; John Gilman, clerk; William Cochran, treasurer. The company has a handsome hose cart and 100 feet of hose, with other efficient equipment.

The J. A. Sheldon Hose Company No. 6 was organized in 1876, under the name of the "Centennial Hose Company;" it was reorganized under its present name on the 8th of April, 1881. W. B. Young was foreman under the first organization. When the change occurred G. L. Young was elected to the office, with J. E. McDonough as first assistant; Bert Mills, second assistant; C. L. Smith, treasurer; H. W. Blaisdell, clerk. John A. Sheldon is president and W. K. Sheldon, vice-president. Following are the present officers of the company: W. B. Young, foreman; J. E. Crowley, first assistant; J. Humphrey, second assistant; P. J. Lloyd, clerk; S. J. Lalor, treasurer; C. E. Jones, steward.

The J. D. Hanrahan Hose Company No. 7 was organized in 1878, under the following officers: James McGurk, foreman; William Hubbard, first assistant; E. J. Bruten, second assistant; C. J. Cocklin, clerk; James Ward, treasurer. Mr. McGurk was elected in the succeeding year and declined the office in August, 1879, when E. J. Bruten was elected. Mr. McGurk was again elected in 1880. For 1881 and 1882 J. J. Caten was elected to the office; 1883 and 1884, C. J. Cocklin was elected. The present officers are as follows: E.

J. Burke, foreman; P. A. Caten, first assistant; M. F. Mangan, second assistant; T. H. Howe, clerk; J. J. Caten, treasurer.

The Union Hook and Ladder Company was organized in February, 1864, with the following officers: Foreman, W. C. Landon; first assistant, J. M. Davis; second assistant, C. Kingsley; clerk, J. S. Bowman; treasurer, E. Pierpoint; auditor, J. C. Dunn; steward, W. B. Thrall. There were thirty-one members. The company became somewhat involved in indebtedness, for which the members were assessed, and in January, 1867, a reorganization was effected with substantially the same officers. Two extension ladders were purchased for the company in 1877. W. C. Landon and G. W. Hilliard held the office of foreman for a number of years, and were succeeded by James Levins. The present officers are as follows: E. J. Bruten, foreman; Miles Welch, first assistant; Patrick Monahan, second assistant; Patrick F. Madigan, clerk; William Lynch, auditor; Willlam Burke, steward; Dominick Corcoran, treasurer.

The Independent Hose Company No. 1, which has been mentioned, has elected the following officers: President, Guy H. Reynolds; foreman, John Harrison; first assistant, Edward Sweeney; second assistant, John Corcoran; treasurer, Charles Bailey; clerk, Arthur McLane; steward, Patrick McGuirk.

The fire department has at the present time the use of fifty-seven hydrants distributed throughout the village, and the Gamewell Fire Alarm, with fifteen boxes. K. K. Hannum is now the efficient chief engineer, having taken the office upon the death of James Levins, in January, 1885.

Water Works. — In addition to what we have written of the village water supply, and its connection with the fire department, it will be of interest to note a few further facts. The first important supply of water to the village was provided through the instrumentality of Gershom Cheney, who laid wooden pipes from a large spring in the edge of the town of Mendon to the village, and posts were set up at the houses of residents, who paid a certain tax for the water supply. This arrangement continued until several years after the incorporation of the village, during most of which period it was in the control and ownership of the "Aqueduct Company." We have already stated that one of the first acts of the village authorities was the extension of the old pipes for fire purposes. The subject of a better water supply was almost constantly agitated for many years and various projects discussed.

In 1857 a committee of six was appointed to investigate the matter, and their report recommended substantially that water sufficient to afford an abundant supply be brought in iron pipes to the summit of Dr. Porter's lot on Main street, where a reservoir should be erected; thence in six-inch pipes to Main street at Hodge's corner; thence in a five-inch pipe to Washington street, and in two-inch pipes to other parts of the village; the size of the last named pipe was aftewards changed to three inches. Bonds were to be issued for $16,000 to pay for the works, which should be the property of the corporation. A meeting was called to act upon these recommendations, and they were adopted. Robert Pierpoint, C. B. Mann and H. H. Baxter were made a committee to superintend the entire work. The result was the aqueduct and reservoir mentioned in the account of the fire department. A board of three water commissioners was provided for, to be elected annually, the first board being Robert Pierpoint, Lyman P. White and James Barrett. About five miles of pipe were laid in 1858. It was arranged that persons already holding posts in the Aqueduct Company should have water from the new pipes at the rate of $5 a year for a family of five persons, and at proportionate rates for a larger number. The Franklin House rates were made $45 ; Huntoon's Hotel, $15 ; stores, $5. Between this time and 1862 the water commissioners extended the pipes in East, Green, Grove, Pine, Cottage, Howe, Elm and Pleasant streets.

But with the very rapid growth of the village at the period in question, the new supply soon failed to meet public necessities. The great fire of 1868 also showed a lack of sufficient facilities for such emergencies. At the annual meeting of that year a committee of five was appointed to examine into the subject of getting an adequate water supply ; they recommended the erection of new works at a cost of about $20,000, and the issue of bonds for that amount ; the committee to superintend the construction of the works were John B. Page, Lyman E. Roys, S. G. Staley and John M. Hall. The recommendations were carried out.

This supply sufficed for ten years only, and in 1878 it became apparent that a still more extensive water system was imperatively needed. The East Creek as a source was thoroughly discussed and finally adopted ; the trustees were empowered to issue bonds to the amount of $28,000, and a new twelve-inch iron aqueduct was laid from a point on the creek about three miles from the reservoir, which gives about seventy feet head, to the reservoir. In 1879 water-pipes and hydrants were extended throughout the village at a cost of more than $20,000 more. At the source a large stone and gravel filter is constructed which permits only clear water to enter the aqueduct. This supply is undoubtedly ample for many years to come and gives the village water in abundance and of excellent quality.

Gas-light Companies. — No effort was made towards lighting the streets of Rutland until the year 1863, if we accept the limited use of lamps, provided in many cases by private enterprise. In the year 1863 a charter was obtained for the organization of the "Rutland Gas-light Company," with a capital of $40,000. General H. H. Baxter was the prominent actor in this enterprise, his associates being Charles Sheldon, George A. Tuttle, John W. Cramton, A. C. Bates, John B. Page and George A. Merrill. This company began operations, erected gas-works, laid pipes and started manufacture, which was continued until 1867. The gas made was not of the best quality, owing to the imperfect method of manufacture. It was, however, a step in the right direction.

On the 28th of March, 1867, a charter was obtained for the People's Gaslight Company, which is the organization now supplying gas to the village. The original capital was $60,000, which has since been increased to $70,000. The entire plant of the old organization was purchased, the necessary additions made, improved methods of manufacture adopted, and the works put upon a thorough-going basis. The presidents of the company since the change have been George A. Merrill (the first president, with George A. Tuttle as secretary), and Z. V. K. Wilson. The present officers and directors are W. B. Mussey, president; George R. Bottum, clerk and treasurer; N. C. Dye, superintendent; J. H. Heustace, gas engineer; W. B. Mussey, John W. Cramton, John N. Baxter, E. D. Keyes, John A. Sheldon and Samuel M. Willson. There are now more than fifteen miles of pipes laid in the village, and one hundred and seventy-four lamp-posts and burners light the streets. The private consumption is large in proportion to the population of the village.

Street Railway. — A street railway company was incorporated November 13, 1882, under the following names: Martin G. Everts, John A. Sheldon, Evelyn Pierpoint, Redfield Proctor, J. B. Hollister, W. C. Dunton, C. C. Pierce, George H. Cheney, Rockwood Barrett, George A. Merrill, John N. Woodfin, James C. Dunn and A. H. Tuttle. The capital stock authorized was $25,000. In the summer of 1885 an organization was effected, E. Pierpoint, president-treasurer; John N. Woodfin, secretary. The proposed line is to extend from near the fair ground to Centre and West Rutland, through Strong's avenue, Merchants Row, Grove street, Spring street, State street, etc. While this work is passing through the press, efforts are being made to secure sufficient subscriptions to complete the road. The road is now in process of construction.

Opera House. — Previous to the erection of the old Ripley Music Hall, in 1869, by William Y. Ripley, the town hall was used for most of the public amusements and gatherings in the village. The loss of the Music Hall by fire in 1875 was severely felt, and in 1881 General E. H. Ripley erected the present Opera House on the site of the burned structure. The Opera House was dedicated in October, 1881. The building presents a handsome exterior, while the interior is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. It seats about 850 persons. The interior of the house was designed by and finished under the architectural direction of J. J. R. Randall, of Rutland.

THE MARBLE INTEREST OF THE TOWN.

In a preceding chapter Mr. Wardwell has treated in a thorough manner the general marble industry of the county, leaving us the task in the various town histories of merely detailing the formation, growth and present condition of the several companies and firms that are now engaged in its production. The real beginning of the marble industry in this town dates farther back than is commonly supposed, though it did not attain prominence until about the middle of the century. The venerable Artemas Ward, of West Rutland, who has lived in the town eighty-five years, says he quarried marble there more than fifty years ago for grave stones, while the father of William F. Barnes (whose name was also William) and Gardner Tripp dug out flat pieces of marble as early as 1820; these pieces were split and hewed into tolerable shape for grave stones, and William Denison, a shoemaker and general mechanic, cut them into still more presentable form and inscribed on them the virtues of the departed. These stones were taken out near West Rutland village, where the great quarries of to-day resound with the blows of steam-driven quarrying machines, and also in Whipple Hollow. Many of the older stones in the ancient burying ground at West Rutland were thus obtained years before work began in the quarries for commercial purposes. Here and there a man whose circumstances would admit of it, quarried enough marble in rough blocks to make a foundation for his house; others used better pieces for fire-place jambs, generally in the rough, but now and then polished. We are speaking now of a period immediately succeeding 1820. With the efforts of Messrs. Humphrey and Ormsbee in one locality and William F. Barnes in another, the marble industry may be said to have really begun, in a commercial sense.

Of the quarries and mills now in operation at West Rutland, those of *Sheldon & Sons* are the largest. This firm is composed of Charles Sheldon and his sons, John A., Charles H. and William K., and is the legitimate successor of the firm that was formed in 1850 by Charles Sheldon, Lorenzo Sheldon, David Morgan and Charles H. Slason. There was but one quarry opened then on the property purchased by them, its opening dating from 1844. The marble was all hauled to Whitehall by teams and the business was necessarily limited by that fact. In the spring of 1841 the firm built an eight-gang mill and with the opening of the railroad in 1851 a wonderful impetus was given to the business. The old mill ran at first only about nine months of the year and during the day-time only. In 1851 the old mill burned and on its site was erected a mill with eighteen gangs of saws. In 1857 the firm became Charles Sheldon, Lorenzo Sheldon, Henry A. Sheldon and Charles H. Slason, Mr. Morgan retiring. In 1865 another change occurred, Lorenzo and Henry A. Sheldon retiring, and the firm becoming Charles Sheldon, Charles H. Slason, John A. Sheldon and Charles H. Sheldon In 1866 their mill again burned, and one of twenty-four gangs was erected; and in 1875 a second one of the same capacity was added. In the mean time two other quarries were opened, one in 1859 and the other in 1864. These comprise the three extensive quarries now in process of working by the firm. On the first of October, 1881, Mr. Slason retired from the firm, leaving the members Charles Sheldon, John A. Sheldon, Charles H. Sheldon and William K. Sheldon. In the same year a twenty-gang mill was added, with capacity for forty-eight. All of these mills are now commonly run night and day. Their finishing department was added in 1879–80, employing at times one hundred and twenty men in making stock for the trade; eight turning lathes are in use, six polishing lathes and three rubbing beds. During the past year the average number of men employed was four hundred and fifty. The product comprises the different varieties of the Rutland marbles, statuary, the lower grades of white, and all varieties of blue. The annual product is valued at about $450,000. The store near the quarries was built by the firm in 1865, and at the present time H. H. Brown, a former clerk, and the head of the firm of H. H. Brown & Company, is in charge of the trade; the walls of all the principal buildings belonging to these works are of marble; numerous derricks rise against the sky; teams of oxen and horses haul enormous blocks of marble about the grounds; the unceasing sound of the saws is heard, and the whole presents a scene of business activity that is welcome to the practical eye.

The Vermont Marble Company now owns and operates the following quarries at Proctor: The "old quarry," so called, which has been operated for fifty years; the Adams quarry, quarried about twenty years; the Mountain Dark, a mile and a half north, opened five years ago; the Changreau quarry, opened one year ago; all opened by this company or its predecessors. It has also a very large amount of quarry property undeveloped and some quarries partly developed but which they are not now working. At West Rutland the company owns nearly one-half mile in length on the marble belt, on which there are seven quarries open. Three or four of them are operated at a time by turns as they can be worked to the best advantage. The company also owns a large amount of quarry property in Clarendon, south of Clarendon Springs, recently purchased and not fully developed. At Proctor they own the "old mill," so called, of sixteen gangs, and the several new mills, built at different times within ten years but attached to each other, and having, with the old mill, seventy-four gangs at Proctor. At Center Rutland there are two mills, one at the north side of the river known as the Continental mill, with twelve gangs, and one at the south side known as the Clement mill, with twenty-six gangs. At West Rutland there is a steam mill with sixteen gangs. Four gangs of the old mill at Proctor were put in fifty years ago. Three additions have been made to it since, one of six gangs by the Sutherland Falls Company in 1869. The first section of the last mill was built by Dorr & Myers in 1868 and contained eight gangs. The next one of twelve gangs was built by the Sutherland Falls Marble Company in 1876. The next one of thirty gangs was built by the Sutherland Falls Marble Company in 1879 and '80, and the last one of eight gangs has been recently built. The mills at Center Rutland were originally built by Charles Clement, but a new one of fourteen gangs was built by the Vermont Marble Company in 1882. The mill at West Rutland was built by the Rutland Marble Company about 1870. The Vermont Marble Company was formed by the consolidation of the Sutherland Falls Marble Company and the Rutland Marble Company, and was organized October 1, 1880, with its present officers. The annual value of its product is about $800,000 and from nine hundred to one thousand men are employed. It produces the white and blue marbles from the West Rutland deposit, the veined marble at Sutherland Falls and the dark marble from the Mountain Dark and Changreau quarries, embracing all the standard varieties from pure white to nearly black. It is a member of the Producers' Marble Company, having a percentage of 54.72 of the sales of that company.[1]

Gilson & Woodfin.— Just north of and almost adjoining the quarries and mills of the Sheldons are those of Gilson & Woodfin (E. P. Gilson and John N. Woodfin). These quarries were opened in 1845 by Joseph Adams and Ira C. Allen, of Fairhaven, for whom William F. Barnes worked by contract until 1849, when they took a lease. The product was then taken to Fairhaven to be sawed by water-power. There was for more than thirty-five years but one opening made. In 1869 the quarry was sold to Charles Clement, Farrand Parker and Edwin P. Gilson, who constituted the firm of Clement, Parker & Gilson. This firm put up an eight-gang mill and otherwise increased the works until 1874, when the firm was changed to Gilson, Clement & Woodfin, composed of E. P. Gilson, Walter P. Clement and John N. Woodfin. In 1878 Mr. Clement retired and the firm assumed its present style. Since 1878 the works have been increased three different times; five gangs of saws were first added and later eight more, while large additions were made to their buildings. They now operate twenty-one gangs of saws, have erected a finishing shop, coping shop and tenement houses, and employ abont one hundred and fifty men. The product comprises the white and blue Rutland marbles, and amounts to about $150,000 annually. The product is all sold now by the Producers' Marble Company.

Ripley Sons.— The marble works now carried on under the above firm name are among the oldest in the county. The late William Ripley removed to Center Rutland from Middlebury, where had been engaged in business, about the year 1835. There he had his attention called to the marble industry by William F. Barnes, who was just beginning the long series of operations towards the development of the quarries. Mr. Ripley foresaw the importance of the industry and the two men bought the valuable water-power at Center Rutland where their mills are now situated, and erected an old-fashioned pendulum mill of eight gangs of saws; this building is still standing. The slow but gradual development of the business continued until 1850, when the partnership was dissolved and a contract entered into by which Mr. Ripley or his assigns should be supplied with marble from the quarry delivered free of charge on his switch, for a time without limit, he to saw and market the same and divide the profits with Mr. Barnes. This arrangement continued until the year 1865, when William Y. Ripley retired from the business and his sons, William Y. W. Ripley and E. H. Ripley, assumed control and still retain it; the same contract is in force with the Vermont Marble Company, which has come into possession of the property (which see). The quarry from which this supply comes is known as the old Foster opening, and is north of the Gilson & Woodfin quarries. William Y. Ripley built another mill of eight gangs in the early history of the business, and the two were operated until 1881, when a twenty-gang mill was erected. In 1877 one of the old mills was changed to a finishing shop and turning shop. In 1882 a new contract, supplementary to the one alluded to, was entered into with the Vermont Company, by which Ripley Sons receive a supply of blue marble from West Rutland and Sutherland's Falls marble of the dark variegated variety. Seventy-five men are employed by the firm and the annual product has a value of about $100,000. The stock of the company is sold by the Producers' Marble Company. W. T. Ripley, son of William Y. W. Ripley, constituting this firm, is inventor of the Ripley sand feed, an improvement of great utility, which was patented in 1884; its object is to give a more uniform and economical feed of sand to the saws, and it seems to accomplish it successfully. It is in use in many of the mills.

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[1] Contributed.

Columbian Marble Company.—The quarries of this company are those opened by Moses P. Humphrey and Edgar L. Ormsbee, about one and a half miles south of Sutherland Falls. The first mill at Sutherland Falls was built to saw this marble in 1837–38. The hard times of that period and other causes involved the company to some extent and it gave up the work. Work was again begun on these quarries in 1868 by the "North Rutland Marble Company." In the year 1871 the Columbian Marble Company, with nearly the same stockholders, purchased the former company's property and rights. The first officers were Dr. Timothy Gordon, president; Rockwood Barrett, clerk and treasurer. The present officers are: Samuel J. Gordon, president; Rockwood Barrett, clerk, treasurer and general manager. The mills of the present company are located in Rutland village near the railroad track, and contain thirteen gangs of saws, which are run night and day. Marble is also turned largely in this mill, and to Dr. Barrett is due to a great extent the credit of first employing fixed tools in turning marble; the turning done previous to 1876 was done by hand and in a small way. About one hundred and fifty men are employed by the company. The product of their quarries embraces light clouded marble of various grades, and the dark variegated varieties; they also handle the Bardillo Marble Company's goods, of Brandon, consisting of blue marble and a variety resembling Italian bardillo.

The Valido Marble Company's quarry is located at West Rutland adjoining that of the Esperanza Marble Company. The mills and shops are at Fairhaven and were opened in 1884 by the company. The capital stock is $300,-

000, divided into shares of $100 each, and is chiefly owned by J. B. and G. H. Reynolds and W. H. Johnson. The marble produced at the company's quarry is, as its name (Val-e-do) implies, exceedingly beautiful and in soundness is far superior to that of any quarry that has as yet been developed in the State. The company employs from seventy-five to one hundred men at the quarry and in the mills. The mills and finishing shops are run by water power.

The True Blue Marble Company.— This company was organized May 26, 1884, with the following officers: J. W. Cramton, president; J. N. Baxter, treasurer; George B. Royce, secretary. These officers remain the same, except that E. D. Keyes is now treasurer and manager. The mill and quarry are at West Rutland, with offices both there and at Rutland village. The capital of the company is $200,000. Before the organization of this company Mr. Royce, associated with nine others, who comprise the present principal stockholders, prospected about a year with the view of opening the business of manufacturing and selling blue marble, now the most fashionable variety. Upon the strength of their investigations the company was formed and four farms were bought, the one upon which the quarry is situated having been purchased of John O'Rourke for $10,000; it was secured by O'Rourke of Mr. Dwyre, who obtained of the Chatterton estate. The company's mill has eight gangs of saws running night and day, and the product is sold as fast as produced. The product embraces the finest grades of dark, extra dark veined and mottled blue marble, in block, sawed and finished stock. The marbles of this quarry it is claimed now command the highest *average* price of any Vermont marble, a fact resting largely upon the prevailing taste and fashion.

The Dorset Marble Company has its offices in Rutland. It was organized under special act of the Legislature in 1881, with a capital of $300,000, and the following officers, who still retain their respective positions: President, E. J. Hawley, of Manchester; treasurer and clerk, J. H. Goulding. The company purchased two quarries and a mill property at East Dorset of J. B. Hollister, who had previously worked them, and subsequently a quarry and mill at West Rutland, of Carlos S. Sherman, and a mill at Hydeville, in the town of Castleton. The West Rutland quarry had been worked before by Mr. Sherman. The product of the East Dorset quarries is Italian or monumental marble, and of the West Rutland quarry both white and blue marble. The company have thirty-two gangs of saws running and employ about one hundred hands. The sales of the company are about $125,000 annually. The product of this company is taken and sold by the Producers' Marble Company.

The Esperanza Marble Company. — This company was organized in January, 1883, with the following officers: H. C. De Rivera, president and treasurer; George F. Breed, secretary; W. O. Sargent, superintendent. The quarry, which is in Whipple Hollow about one and one-half miles north of those of

Sheldon & Sons, was opened in November, 1882, the product being a fine quality of blue marble, fine in grain, and susceptible of a brilliant polish. Previous to the present year (1885) the product of the quarries was sold to the trade in blocks; but in the year named an eight-gang mill was erected and started in June. In September of the same year the management of the quarry and mill was placed in the hands of Andrew J. Dunton, who was with the Columbian Company for thirteen years. The company have offices in New York and Boston, and the officers at the present time are P. S. J. Talbot, president; Henry C. De Rivera, treasurer and secretary; Andrew J. Dunton, general manager; W. O. Sargent, superintendent.

Center Rutland Marble Company. — In the year 1880 Colonel Benjamin P. Baker, then residing in New York city, purchased what is known as the "old Griggs farm" (the birth-place of his wife), and discovered thereon a valuable deposit of marble. After finding a vein of beautiful variegated dark marble, he opened a quarry and in 1881 organized the "Center Rutland Marble Company," with several of his New York friends, Horace K. Thurber, S. V. White, Edward A. Seccomb, and others, associated with him. The company energetically continued the work of quarrying, Colonel Baker having removed from New York and taken up his permanent residence on the farm, personally superintending the work. The samples obtained from the quarry and adjoining points on the farm proved eminently satisfactory, and after two years the company erected an eight-gang mill adjacent to the track of the Central Vermont Railroad and convenient to their quarry. This, though not one of the largest, is one of the best and most convenient mills in the State. Although the beauty and variety of the product was all that could be desired, the heavy percentage of unsoundness in the blocks led to the abondonment of the original quarry. Colonel Baker tendered the company (just before his death in November, 1884) an interest in another opening on his private portion of the farm, called the "North Star" quarry; this, with blocks purchased elsewhere, has enabled the company to continue the business, which, with the liberal backing of its members, has steadily grown to the present time. About fifty men are employed, and with an increased capacity to twenty gangs acquired by them through the recent possession of the property near by known as the "Albion Mill," they are enabled to turn out a large quantity of work. A new railroad station was opened in connection with the office and mill of the company in 1884, to which Colonel Baker gave the name of "Rutland Valley"; this title is now associated with the neighborhood formerly known as "Double Road Crossing." The present officers of the company are Edward A. Seccomb, of Brown & Seccomb, New York, president; Albert H. Smith, of Wells, Robeson & Smith, New York, vice-president; Horace K. Thurber, of Thurber, Whyland & Company, New York, treasurer; Charles E. Baker, Rutland Valley, manager; J. D. Sleeper, Rutland Valley, superintendent.

West Rutland Marble Company. — The quarry operated by this company was opened about the year 1865 by David Morgan. The product is what comes under the descriptive title of West Rutland marble, similar in its finishing qualities to the Italian product and of fine texture. The company now operating the works was chartered in the fall of 1881, its first officers being E. M. Nelson, president; William P. Manley, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was placed at $250,000 and is largely held by Massachusetts men. In April, 1883, William W. Clark succeeded Mr. Manley as secretary and treasurer. The company has mills at West Rutland and at Salem, N. Y., the capacity of which is about 250,000 feet per annum from the twelve gangs of saws running. About fifty men are employed by the company, and the business in all of its general features is constantly growing.

Standard Marble Company. — The quarry operated by this company is located at West Rutland and was opened in September, 1883. Organization as the "Standard Marble Company" was perfected in October, 1883, with N. W. Bachelder as president; J. E. Manley, clerk, and J. D. Rogers, treasurer. Mr. Batchelder is now the president, and Mr. Manley manager. The product of the quarry at the present time is blue and variegated marble; but the deposit is said to include white marble also. The mill used by the company is part of the property known as the "American Marble Company," and is owned by a gentleman of Glens Falls.

The Producers' Marble Company. — The intelligent reader of the few preceding pages may naturally have arrived at the conclusion that in a business of the immense magnitude of the Rutland marble industry, where several large and powerful corporations are engaged, competition and opposition would be likely to spring up which would tend to render the business of little profit to those engaged in it, and of little benefit to the community at large. To avoid a possibility of such results, as well as to equalize prices of marble for the benefit of workers throughout the country, the "Producers' Marble Company" was organized on the 1st of January, 1883. This company handles the entire product of five of the largest marble producing companies in the world, viz.: The Vermont Marble Company, Sheldon & Sons, the Dorset Marble Company, Ripley Sons and Gilson & Woodfin. The entire product of these companies is put into a pool upon a basis that gives each an equitable share in the business, and sold at uniform prices in Rutland and at their branch offices in New York, Boston and Chicago. In short, so enormous is the amount of marble handled by the company that it practically controls prices throughout the world. The kinds of marble handled by the company embrace all the best varieties — the Rutland, Sutherland Falls, East Dorset, Italian and what is termed Mountain Dark. The shipments of the company in the year 1884 reached the enormous quantity of about 6,000 car loads, and their goods are penetrating into all of the civilized countries of the world, shipments now being made into Australia and South America.

The present officers of the company are Redfield Proctor, president; John A. Sheldon, vice-president; E. P. Gilson, secretary and treasurer; general manager, D. K. Hall.

Early Marble Industry at Sutherland Falls. — At the risk of some minor repetitions of statements already given in a preceding chapter on the general marble industry of the county, we here append a brief review of the important business at this point, as furnished in some manuscript notes left by the late R. S. Humphrey. He states, upon the authority of Samuel Butler, that the first marble taken from what was first known as the Humphrey Quarry, afterward owned by the Columbian Marble Company and now by the Vermont Marble Company, was in the fall of the year 1836, and that the first saw started at the falls for sawing marble was on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1837.

In the summer of 1836 Willard and Moses Humphrey became convinced that the quarrying and sawing of marble could be made profitable. They had little capital; there were no railroads; there was no post-office nearer than Pittsford and West Rutland, and they were entirely lacking in practical knowledge of the work they resolved to undertake. The first work was done in the Columbian Quarry by blasting out the blocks with gunpowder, hauling them with ropes, pulleys and rollers up an inclined plane to a wagon or sled, and thence to the falls with oxen. Several small openings were made in prospecting for marble, one of which was about thirty rods north of the first or Columbian opening; one on the Capron Farm, and one west of the Capron House, near the Back Road. But they did not begin work on what was afterwards distinguished as the Sutherland Falls Quarry until the summer of 1838. The building of the first mill, with four gangs of saws, was begun in the winter of 1836-37, previous to which date they had associated with themselves E. L. Ormsbee, of Rutland, under the firm name of Humphreys & Ormsbee. On the 26th day of September, 1837, the first saws began to swing. Up to this time not more than five or six men had ever been employed by the firm at one time. The mill was a substantial stone building, part of the walls of which helped to form the north wall of the "lower mill."

The financial crisis of 1837-38 crushed all business at this point, and after a struggle of about a year from the time when sawing began, the firm yielded to the pressure, gave up everything to their creditors and assigned to Francis Slason, of West Rutland. Under his direction the business was carried on three or four years, with Moses Humphrey as superintendent; the Humphrey brothers soon gave up all interest in the business and removed from the place. Mr. Ormsbee retained some hold upon the property and associated himself with his brother, T. J. Ormsbee, who carried on the business two years longer. Their principal business was sawing marble that was drawn there from West Rutland, the local trade taking most of the sawed stock, and a small part of it finding its way *via* Whitehall to points farther west. Between 1845 and 1854 the marble business at Sutherland Falls was substantially at a stand-still, quarries having in the mean time been opened at West and Center Rutland, and larger mills erected. The wood-work in the old mill fell into decay; the quarry openings became frog ponds, and the entire enterprise seemed to have drooped into permanent stagnation.

For a few years before his death in 1848 Joseph Humphrey, jr., had carried on a business of considerable importance for the time in finishing grave-stones in a shop built by himself. A part of the period he was associated with Hills Taylor, under the firm style of Humphrey & Taylor, and their work attained a favorable local reputation.

In the year 1854 the North River Mining Company, which had been prospecting for marble in the town of Sudbury, undertook the resuscitiaton of the Sutherland Falls business. The railroad was now in operation, supplying means of transportation, and circumstances seemed more favorable for the business. But the quarries at West Rutland had been largely worked, as we have before shown, and there was a large quantity of the marble in the market; it was of a finer grain than that taken out at the falls and easier worked; this labor being then nearly all done by hand labor, it was for the interest of marble-workers throughout the country to favor the sale of the West Rutland product. These facts, with the active competition inspired by the energetic men who had engaged in the business, made it difficult to market the Sutherland Falls marble in large quantities. The old mill had been rebuilt and started, however, and some of the Sudbury marble sawed; a small business was started and it gradually grew, one of the favorable conditions being the excellence of the marble of this locality for out-door uses. But the slow growth of the trade and other causes told heavily upon the resources of the company, and in 1857, after a three years' struggle, the company failed; all business was again suspended.

The management of the works during this company's régime was in the hands of Francis A. Fisher, who resided at the falls until 1866, when he removed to Rutland, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1878.

In 1857 a reorganization was effected and the "Sutherland Falls Marble Company" was formed. It contained as its leading spirits such men as George Madden, of Middletown, N. Y.; Emerson Bryant, of Boston; ex-Governor John B. Page, and Judge John Prout, of Rutland; H. P. Roberts assumed the position of superintendent and manager. The business now began to grow; a few more houses for workmen were erected and six gangs of saws were added to the mill; but still the workers of marble preferred the softer stone from West Rutland, the sales of which were being pushed with energy. Equal enterprise at the falls, with the real merits and beauties of the marble, however, combined to foster the steady growth of the business at this point and it prospered accordingly.

Mr. Roberts, the manager, lived at the falls five or six years and was succeeded by J. S. Hughes, of Middletown, N. Y. Both of these men became engaged in railroad contracting after leaving this place. A. C. Wicker, of Fairhaven, was book-keeper and clerk for a short period, and after his departure Warren Decker assumed the position. Between 1860 and 1864 J. E. Corwin was clerk for about two years. He became in later years a bank president in Indiana. Mr. Humphrey mentions among those whose faces were familiar at the time of which we are writing, either in connection with the marble industry or otherwise about the place, A. F. Manley, who was foreman for years on the quarry; Hills Taylor, who worked many years in the coping-shop; William Maynard, Henry and G. J. Cady, James and Daniel Rogers, J. C. and A. C. Powers, William and D. B. Humphrey, N. S. Warner, Leverett Chatterton and others.

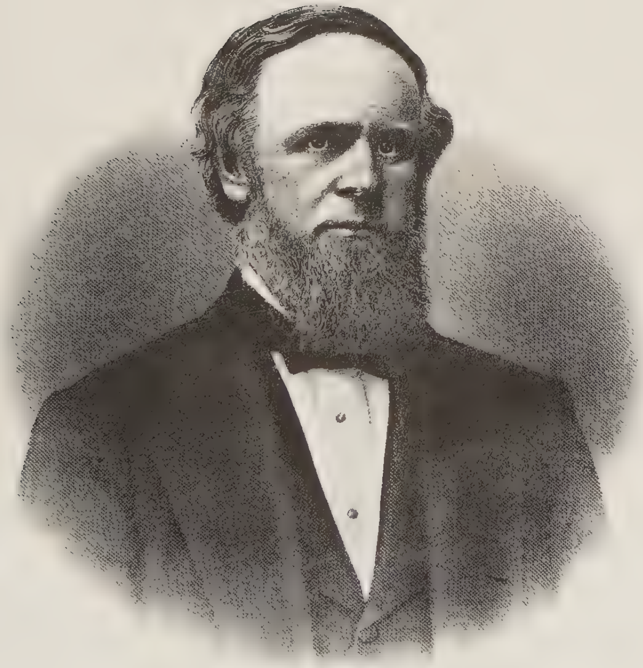
In the year 1864 J. B. Reynolds became general superintendent and manager of the marble business at the falls. Under his administration the industry made material advancement. The mill was increased to twelve gangs; tenement houses erected, etc. It is claimed, also, that some of the investments, particularly for the "crane shed," with machinery for handling and storing marble, that cost about $40,000, and the project of carrying water in a penstock from Beaver Pond for propelling the hoisting machinery and pumping the quarry, with other extensive operations, were unwise and resulted in heavy loss. Harvey Reynolds, a brother of the superintendent, was interested in the business for a time, and in connection with A. F. Manley had a contract for quarrying marble by the foot.

J. B. Reynolds finally made a contract with S. M. Dorr and J. J. Myers by which they were to carry on the business of sawing and selling the marble under a lease. While this arrangement was in force the two men purchased of T. J. Ormsbee the land and water privileges where the present large mill stands and in 1867–68 they erected the first eight-gang mill on the site; it was their enterprise, also, that first conveyed the motive power from the water-way at the level of the old mill in the hollow, up to the level of the railroad track, where the bulk of the great business is now done.

The business as conducted by Dorr & Myers, through some complications and differences which need not be detailed, was finally placed in the hands of a receiver, in the person of Redfield Proctor. He assumed the management of the interest in the fall of 1868 and removed to Sutherland Falls at that time.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

In attempting to describe the manufacturing interests of Rutland, it may be prefaced that they have almost entirely grown to their present proportions since the advent of the railroads, if we except the incipient marble operations. Without railroads manufacturing industries could not thrive in compe-



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tition with those of other localities where transportation was rapid and cheap, even with the possession of the ample water power of this town. But the moment that manufactured products could he marketed at low rates, then capital and energy were turned in that direction, and the lapse of thirty years has witnessed the up-building of a manufacturing interest solid in foundation, comprehensive in variety and such as will surely grow and add largely to the wealth and prosperity of the village and town. Our description of these various industries must of necessity be very brief: —

The Howe Scale Company.— Nine-tenths of the weighing scales used in the world are made in the State of Vermont. A large proportion of these are made in Rutland by the company above named; the ingenious, accurate and beautiful scales turned out by this company are vastly different utensils from those of the days when our grandmothers went upon the principle that a pint of most ordinary commodities was a pound, or, what was little better, hung a package on one end of the tilting bar of the antique steelyard and a weight on the other, looked at the irregular notches and guessed at the weight. Those old-fashioned household utensils have long been superseded and to-day not only do Americans use the Vermont scales throughout this country, but on them the Chinese and the Japanese weigh their teas, the Australian his wool, the South American his gutta percha, the African merchant in Cape Town his ivory; in short, they are seen wherever civilization has made their use desirable.

The invention of the Howe scale dates from the year 1855, when F. M. Strong and Thomas Ross, two young men of energy and mechanical genius, began studying the problem of how to make a perfect weighing device. Their success was ample and in 1856 their first patent was secured. In the fall of the same year they put up their first scale in Vernon, N. Y. About the same time they finished and exhibited specimens of their hay scales and other smaller styles at the fair of the American Institute, in New York, where they attracted favorable attention. In the spring of 1857 John Howe, jr., then of Brandon, Rutland county, became impressed with the value of the invention, purchased the patent of the inventors and began their manufacture at Brandon. A stock company was subsequently organized and the business continued until 1877; but the works at Brandon were not conveniently situated relative to railroad shipments, and it was determined in 1877 to remove the entire plant to Rutland. In making this change Hon. John B. Page was largely instrumental and has ever since held the office of treasurer or president of the company. Eleven acres of land, a tract triangular in shape, situated at the junction of the Central Vermont and the Bennington and Rutland railroads, was purchased and during the years 1877–78 commodius and convenient buildings were erected for the works; to these various additions have since been made. A careful study was made to adapt the buildings to their several purposes in the best possible manner. A thorough watch service was instituted, and for protection from fire hydrants were located on the gounds, supplied by a powerful pump and furnished with ample hose. The buildings are all of one story, wood, lined with brick and supplied with the best apparatus for carrying on all of the various branches of the work. We cannot go into a detailed description of the advantages which the Howe scale possesses over others; but, in brief, their chief advantage (and it is a most important one) rests in the placing of chilled iron balls between the platform and the bearings which rest upon the delicate knife edges which contribute to the accuracy of the scale. The principal effect of these balls is to relieve the knife edges, upon the preservation of which depends the wear of the scale and its continued accuracy, from all possibility of injury from the inevitable oscillation of the platform when placing goods upon it. No other scale uses this feature, which is covered by patents.

The Howe Scale Company is one of the institutions of Rutland and has contributed much to its growth and prosperity. From two hundred and fifty to four hundred hands are employed on the average. The annual value of the product of the company is now from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The present officers of the company are ——— ————, president;[1] W. W. Reynolds, superintendent; W. F. Lewis, assistant superintendent; J. W. Norton, cashier and clerk; agencies are established in the principal cities of the world and all nations are patrons of the company.

The Lincoln Iron Works.—These works are now operated by a stock company with $50,000 capital (increased to that sum from $40,000), of which Redfield Proctor is president; W. A. Patrick, superintendent, and Rockwood Barrett, treasurer. The foundation of the business dates from the fall of 1868, when Thomas Ross began here the manufacture of stone, mill and quarrying machinery, and the crescent coffee and spice mill, the invention of Thomas and Crawford D. Ross. Thomas Ross was one of the inventors of the Howe scales, as before noted; he was killed on the 5th of January, 1881, by the bursting of an emery wheel in his works. In 1882 the present company purchased the property and have since doubled its capacity; about sixty hands are employed. The shops are on West street, near the railroad.

D. Shortsleeve & Company (O. L. Robbins and B. E. Horton), Foundry and Machine Shop.—The senior member of this firm was the originator of the business, having leased a small shop, in which he was the sole workman, in 1877. He is a good mechanic, an inventor of some note, and energetic; hence he succeeded, and in the following year built his shop. Again in 1880 and 1881 he was compelled by increasing business to erect additions to his works. In 1883 O. L. Robbins and D. M. White became his partners. In February,

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[1] The late Hon. John B. Page was president of the company at the time of his death in October, 1885.

1884, B. E. Horton purchased Mr. White's interest. Their general business is the manufacture of all kinds of quarrying, stone and slate-working machinery, and iron and wood-working machinery, granite turning and polishing machinery, and Shortsleeve's patent gang stone-sawing machines. About $25,000 are invested and thirty hands employed.

J. H. Holmes & Co., Boiler Manufacturers.—The firm of Holmes Brothers (John and Joseph H.) was established in 1872, on Strong's avenue, in the same business as at present. In 1881 the business was removed to its present location, near the railroads, and in the following year D. M. White bought an interest in the works. The manufacture of boilers is extensively carried on by them.

Rutland Foundry and Machine Shop and Charles P. Harris Manufacturing Co.—The Rutland Foundry and Machine Shop was originated before 1840 by Blake & Daracut, of Boston, and was one of the earliest manufacturing establishments in the village. Through the influence of those gentlemen the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Company's plant was brought here and the company merged with the other firm. In 1860 Joel B. Harris became interested in the establishment and a few years later bought out the firm. In the year 1874 the firm of Harris & Clark (Charles P. Harris and George E. Clark) was formed for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. In 1876 Mr. Clark went out of the firm, and in 1880 the Charles P. Harris Manufacturing Company was organized, a machine shop business added and the manufacture of cane-seat chairs on a large scale. Meanwhile the Rutland Nail Works, which were started about 1870 by L. W. Collins, of Fairhaven, sold a half interest to the Harris Manufacturing Company in 1876, and in 1880 the remaining half was purchased; the works, which were situated near the Lincoln Iron Works, were removed by the Harris Company to their present location. In 1880 the Fairhaven Nail Works were also consolidated with the company and the manufacture of cut nails from worn-out marble-saws continued. In 1882 the two companies (Rutland Foundry and Machine Shop Company and the Charles P. Harris Manufacturing Company) were consolidated under a special act of the Legislature. The capital stock is $125,000. Joel B. Harris is president of the company; A. B. Harris, of Springfield, Mass., vice-president; Charles P. Harris, treasurer. A general machine-shop business, the manufacture of car wheels and railroad work, is carried on; with sash, doors and blinds, cane-seat chairs and nails. Seventy-five men are employed in these works and 200 in the chair industry outside of the shops.

The Steam Stone-Cutter Company. — This company was organized and incorporated under New York laws as far back as 1865, and in 1867 the works were established in Rutland, for the manufacture of the Wardwell stone channeling and quarrying machines. Mr. Wardwell, the inventor, is a resident of Rutland village, and the business is, therefore, a pure local enterprise. The machines made by this company are covered by patents in the United States, Canada, France and England, and are in use in most parts of the civilized world. Mr. Wardwell, who has given his entire attention to the perfecting of quarrying machinery for twenty-five years, was the pioneer in that work and built the first practical and successful machines. Three styles of machine are now made by the company, to which more detailed reference is made in the chapter devoted to the marble industry, in preceding pages. The use of channeling machinery almost revolutionized the quarrying of marble, limestone and sandstone, through their wonderful economy in labor, and they are now in use in nearly all the marble quarries of Vermont and most of the large quarries of the country. Like all successful and valuable inventions, this one has been repeatedly infringed and the company has been forced to expend something like sixty thousand dollars in defending their rights. The company now employ an average of twenty hands. The officers are J. W. Cramton, president; Geo. E. Royce, treasurer; George B. Royce, secretary, and George J. Wardwell, superintendent. (See biography in later pages).

Mansfield & Stimson (G. R. Mansfield and C. L. Stimson), Foundry and Machine Shop. — In the year 1853 J. H. Bowman came to Rutland and was connected with the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Works, which we have mentioned as having been removed here from Brandon, and in the following year G. R. Mansfield came here, and joined Mr. Bowman a few years later in the purchase of a portion of the company's plant, which they removed to their present location, on Freight street. Temporary buildings were first erected, and subsequently the present structures. In December, 1865, Mr. Bowman retired from the firm and C. L. Stimson took his place; there has been no change since that date. They manufacture all kinds of quarrying, marble and slate manufacturing machinery, steam engines, and deal in pipe and pipe-fittings, etc. About forty men are employed.

Gay, Kimball & Co. — This firm was established in May, 1875, at Gaysville, Windsor county, where they remained until 1880. The business was the manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons and later of composition buttons. At the date last mentioned the firm removed their works to Rutland and occupied the buildings formerly used by the Rutland Chair Works. In 1883 they purchased the shirt manufacturing business of J. M. Haven, situated on Willow street, and removed it to their button factory. The shirt factory was established by Thayer & Co. in 1880. The manufactory of buttons is now temporarily discontinued. About fifty hands are employed in the making of shirts and from 100 to 200 when the button factory is in operation. The firm is composed of Nelson Gay, E. B. Kimball and Frederick Gay.

J. E. Post is manufacturing Richardson's patent carbonized pipes for sewers and drains, a valuable article for those purposes. He also sells the Akron pipe.

The marble manufacturing business of Brown & Bagley was begun by M. R. Brown at the House of Correction soon after it was built in 1877–78. In the year 1881 L. G. Bagley acquired an interest in the business. A contract was entered into by the firm by which they secured the service of the convicts in the institution for five years at thirty cents a day; this contract was renewed in 1884 for five years. About sixty convicts are constantly employed, with from fifteen to twenty free men who are skilled in the trade. Their work embraces almost everything in the line of cemetery work and interior decorative marble, and their trade now extends to nearly every State in the Union. They manufacture in large quantities, confine themselves to work of excellent quality and command the confidence of their patrons and business men generally.

Clark Brothers (G. F. and J. S. Clark). — This firm began working marble and granite in Rutland in the fall of 1883; their granite coming from Barre, Vt., and Quincey, Mass. Their product reaches a value of $7,000 annually.

C. L. Long is one of the early wagon-makers of the village, beginning in 1852 on Woodstock avenue. He removed to the village and his present location in 1866 and built his shops. He makes all varieties of work and employs six men. L. Miner & Son (L. Miner, James and Levi F.) began wagon-making here in 1875. Previous to that time they carried on blacksmithing. They removed to their present location, West street, from near Main street in 1882. Ziba Terrill was one of the early wagon builders of the place, beginning as early as 1847, on what is now Terrill street. He carried on the business there until 1854, when his son Samuel joined him. The partnership continued to 1859, after which Samuel conducted the business until 1884, when his son, W. S., became a partner. The business was moved to West street in 1858.

The Rutland Cracker Company was formed in 1881, but was not incorporated until the fall of 1883. J. S. Tuttle is president; C. A. Thompson, vice-president; H. E. Tuttle, treasurer, and C. H. Boardman, secretary. The company is extensively engaged in baking.

The Lyon Steam Bakery is the successor of Daniel Verder's bakery. T. J. Lyon purchased the establishment and put in steam power in 1869; it is the only steam bakery in the village and does a large and increasing business.

The working of marble, outside of the quarries and the large companies, is quite an extensive industry in this town. Among the firms engaged in this industry are J. Everson & Co., the senior of whom began the business in 1879 at No. 2 Church street and removed to the present location in 1884. They employ twelve men on monuments, cemetery work, etc. W. R. Kinsman began the marble working business in 1883, purchasing the works of E. Bowman, who had carried on the work eight years. Monumental work forms the principal part of his business.

Mercantile. — The extended space already devoted to this town precludes the possibility of mentioning more than the leading business houses of the village, particularly those which are gradually developing a wholesale trade. The men who are interested in the prominent mercantile houses of the place are conspicuous for their high character, their judicious and conservative business methods and the general metropolitan appearance of their places of business; the latter will compare favorably in many cases with the prominent stores of cities vastly larger than Rutland.

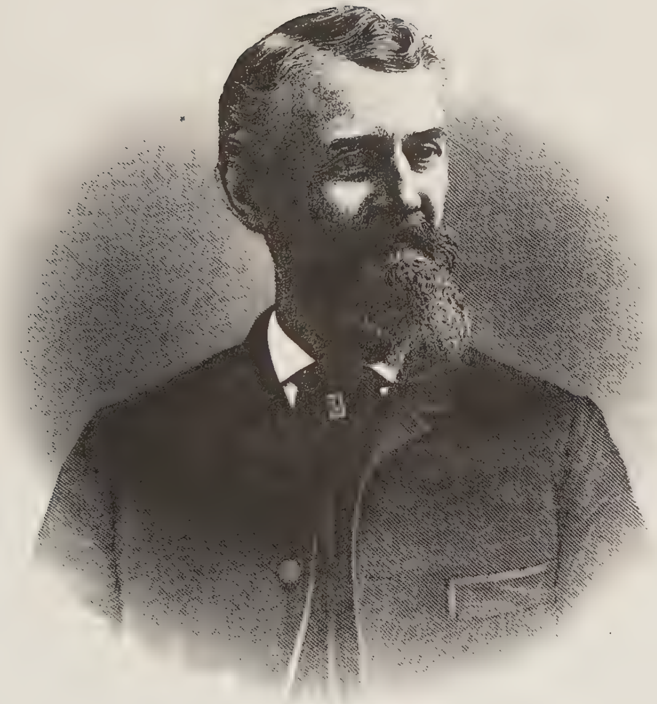
There is but one distinctly wholesale grocery house in the place — that of E. D. Keyes & Co. The business of E. D. Keyes & Co. was established in 1871, the first of the kind in the place. The firm comprises E. D. Keyes, C. O. Perkins and Erwin E. Keyes.

In hardware, French & Kingsley began dealing in this line in connection with furniture and carpets, on the site now occupied by E. D. Keyes & Co., in 1857, continuing until 1865; in that year Levi G. Kingsley took the entire business, which had been removed to the present location on Merchants Row in 1863; there was then but one other hardware store in the village — that of James Barrett & Son, where W. C. Landon is now located. Mr. Kingsley has an extensive trade, a fair share of which is in wholesaling. (See biography of L. G. Kingsley in later pages of this work.)

The hardware business of A. C. Bates & Son was begun in 1862 by Landon & Bates (Albert Landon), in the Bates House block. The firm next became Bates & Gibbs (E. W. Gibbs), and again in 1866, Landon & Bates. In 1871 Harry M. Bates became a member and the firm took its present style. They are jobbers of saddlery hardware, harness and wagon woods, belting, etc.

The firm of Dunn & Cramton are successors of the firm of Cramton & Dunn, which began business in 1858. In 1867 J. C. Dunn purchased the interest of Mr. Cramton and a year later formed a partnership with H. A. Sawyer, C. C. Dunn and J. W. Cramton, under the style of Dunn, Sawyer & Co. Two years later C. C. Dunn sold to his partners and the next year Mr. Sawyer also sold to the remaining partners. The firm has remained as at present since 1871. Their stock is stoves and general hardware.

In the jobbing of paper stock and kindred goods a considerable business is done. The business in this line now carried on by H. A. Sawyer & Co. was begun by H. A. Sawyer, J. W. Cramton and J. C. Dunn, on the corner of West street and Merchants Row in 1867. The next year Sawyer & Dunn purchased Mr. Cramton's interest; then Mr. Sawyer purchased Dunn's interest and sold it immediately to C. C. Dunn. One year later the business was consolidated with Dunn & Cramton's hardware trade and the wholesale part of the business was removed to the Dunn & Cramton store. This continued for three years, when the firm of Dunn, Sawyer & Co. was dissolved and H. A. Sawyer took the paper trade into his control in the south store now occupied by Dunn & Cramton. Two years later he sold out to the Globe Paper Company, and the business was removed to its present location. Mr. Sawyer was a member



J. C. Dunn

of the company and its treasurer for three years. In 1873 he, with P. S. Sawyer, purchased the business and have continued it since. Their stock is wrapping paper, paper bags, wooden ware, matches, twines, etc., and they have an extensive trade.

The Tuttle Company, conducting a similar line of business to the above, is an incorporated organization and the direct successor of George A. Tuttle, former publisher of the *Herald*, and proprietor of the store. Printing and blank book manufacturing is also carried on by the company, and it is the largest wholesale book, stationery, paper and printing house in the State. H. C. Tuttle is president; E. C. Tuttle, treasurer, and F. G. Tuttle, secretary.

There is a large business done in wholesaling lumber, both rough and manufactured. F. Chaffee & Son have large mills at several different points and a yard and office in the village; they are also agents for the Akron sewer pipe and deal in flour and grain.

Melzar Edson began the lumber trade about 1850, his being the first yard in the village. Iu 1857 he took as a partner G. P. Hannum, who continued in the firm until 1864, when H. O. Edson, a nephew of the senior member, bought Hannum's interest.

D. M. White Lumber Company are large manufacturers and dealers in lumber and sell doors, sash and blinds, feed, etc.; they have steam mills in the town of Chittenden.

Davis & Gould began wholesaling flour, feed, etc., in 1878, succeeding Davis & Curtis in the retail trade. The firm continued until 1883, when Mr. J. A. Gould retired and W. F. Burditt came in. In July, 1884, Mr. Gould again became a partner. In September, 1885, Mr. Davis retired, and the firm took its present style of Gould & Burditt.

W. C. Landon carries on a large trade in hardware, flour, feed, seeds, etc. The firm was formerly Landon & Huntoon.

There is but one wholesale drug store in the place, that of Higgins, Greene & Hyde. A. W. Higgins began this business in February, 1869, and on the first of January, 1884, formed the present firm. The store was formerly under the Bates House, and was removed to its present location April 1, 1885. They have a large wholesale and retail trade and carry a heavy stock. The firm are A. W. Higgins, W. E. Greene and C. H. Hyde.

The firm of Van Doorn & Tilson (M. T. Van Doorn, E. H. Van Doorn and J. E. Tilson), have a large stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, wall paper, etc., in a fine store, and carry on a wholesale and retail business.

There is little wholesaling of any kind of dry goods in the place; but several of the retail establishments, notably those of Charles E. Ross, Ross Brothers, B. H. Burt and Charles B. Hilliard, will favorably compare with those of many large cities.

Hotels.— In a paper upon the old-time taverns of Rutland county read by

George H. Beaman before the Historical Society, he makes the following pleasant allusions; after speaking of the necessary absence of means of literary culture at an early day, he said: "Of course, in the absence of these means of intellectual and moral culture, and the restricted measure of their social enjoyments, the village tavern became the point of attraction in the leisure hours of the inhabitants, and especially upon all holidays and public occasions. The bar-room thus became ultimately the forum, the field of debate on all matters of general interest, the general 'committee room' for the discussion of grave questions, and the occasional gathering place for the more genial and convivial members of the community. As the villages of those days had each its 'wise men'—some with 'convictions'—its eccentrics, its 'ne'er-do-wells,' its wag, its general butt, and a mild infusion of the gay and festive element, it may well be imagined that these chance assemblies were more or less animated and exciting—often interesting, and sometimes profitable; and though the flip-iron (in its season) was always in readiness, and though the music of the toddy stock invariably enlivened these occasions, it is no more than just to our ancestors to say that these scenes in an old-time Vermont county bar-room were usually decorous, and that marked excesses were rarely witnessed. The early settlers of Rutland county brought with them from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island enough puritanism to give a natural sobriety to their character, and they were too earnest in the necessary labor incident to their condition to waste time or money in trivial amusements or expensive habits. And it may in truth be said of the old-time keepers of the taverns of Rutland county that they, as a class, shared fully in the sentiments, feelings and convictions of the better class of the society around them. Peers of their neighbors and townsmen, and knowing that the success and reputation of their houses depended mainly upon the traveling public, they had neither the motive nor the desire to foster a local patronage disreputable in itself and destructive alike to the best interests of all concerned.

"From among the names of this class of old-time landlords, those which most readily occur are the following: Henry Gould, Issachar Reed, Major Cheney, Nathan Cushman, Abner Mead, Jacob Gates, Samuel Moulton, Benjamin Carver, Reuben Moulton, John Mason, 2d, Joel Beaman, Daniel Parsons, Pitt Hyde, Daniel Meeker, Apollos Smith, Royal Dennis, Nathan T. Sprague, James Brewster, Levi Finney, Ephraim Fitch and Rufus Bucklin.

"Highly respectable in their characters, these men held prominent positions in their respective localities. Most of them were intelligent, active and energetic business men, as agriculturists, mechanics, merchants, stage-men, etc.; many of them were magistrates and efficient town officers, and some of them were prominent members of the churches, and yet these men are in modern times held up by over-zealous reformers, and by blatant declaimers on certain occasions, as moral ogres of a past generation and worthy only of execration.

To the more conservative mind, and to one more conversant with the facts in the case, these denunciations will appear not only ridiculously unjust, but impolitic, because of their unreasonableness. Such a one will remember that in the times referred to the use of spirituous liquors was, as may be said, universal; that while the inn-keeper dispensed it from his bar, the merchant passed it over his counter; that it was always to be found on the sideboard, and in the cupboard of the rich and poor alike, and that it was not deemed immoral or derogatory to the character even of the parish clergymen to be seen, on occasion, sitting on the tavern porch or the store platform (perhaps watching a game of quoits or an interesting ball play) while sipping his glass of wine, or, perchance, a more potent beverage. In this state of society it is highly creditable to the keepers of the respectable public houses of the time that it can in truth be said that they gave no encouragement to excess in that direction.

"As before stated, the first and chief aim and purpose of the keepers of these houses was that they should be kept for the accommodation of the traveling public, and that their main support should be derived from this source. No allurements were held out by them to entice the idle or the vicious of the neighborhood or the surrounding country; cards and the dice were almost universally tabooed; a billiard table would have been deemed a disreputable acquisition, and a bowling alley as an adjunct to a reputable old-time tavern was very rarely or never thought of. Singularly enough, however, all these taverns had each its ball-room, while the occasion of a ball or a dance in one of them was an occurance about as rare as the visitation of Encke's comet. Of the three of these ball-rooms best known to me, and with a knowledge of them for half a century, I can say that I never knew of but one dancing party in each of these halls within this period; though in my early days there was a tradition to the effect that at an anterior date there had been in one of them a famous affair of the kind, and that the music furnished for the occasion was that of the once famous 'black band' of Rutland.

"In consideration of the views here given, I think it may well be claimed that the old-time tavern of our county was a positive necessity of the day, and while it gave needed accommodation to the traveling and home public, and aided materially in the advancement of the best interests of the county, its influence — though conservative rather than aggressive in its opposition to the social evil of the day — was not quite so baneful to society as it has by some been represented."

Perhaps we have already given the old hotels of Rutland sufficient notice. The old Franklin Hotel, which was the popular "stage house" for many years, was burned in 1868; it was last kept by Gershom Cheney. The Reed House, on Main street, kept in early years by Issacher Reed, and later by his son Willard; this was also burned. The Page House, kept by Abel Page, and afterward by Alanson Dyer, was on West street, where Nicholas Davis lives; it was also burned.

The Brock House is the oldest hotel now standing in the place. It was kept in early years by Eleazer Wheelock, who was also interested in the stage lines; it was then a two-story dwelling. Josiah Huntoon subsequently became the owner and added the third story. Later S. A. Brock purchased the property and added the piazzas. It is to be kept hereafter partly for the accommodation of summer boarders.

The Bardwell House was built by Otis Bardwell and E. Foster Cook and opened in 1852. John W. Cramton purchased it in 1864, and it has remained in his possession since. H. O. Carpenter is now associated with Mr. Cramton in the management of the house and it has been made very popular with the public.

The first Bates House was built by A. C. Bates and opened by Daniel Kellogg, jr., in 1866. There were numerous changes in the proprietorship, A. C. Bates having kept it two years; M. Quinn a short time; Paige & Marston about a year; Paige & Tolhurst a short time, and finally W. F. Paige alone, until it was burned in 1876. The house was rebuilt and opened in 1877, A. C. Bates & Son managing it for four years; they were followed by J. M. Haven; it finally passed into possession of Dr. John A. Mead, and was managed by W. H. Valliquette until October, 1885, when Morse & Quinn became the landlords. It is a large and finely equipped hotel.

The Berwick House was built in 1868, by C. F. Richardson; it is a large, airy and convenient house and was managed by Mr. Richardson until 1885, when his son F. H. Richardson and D. N. Haynes assumed the management. Under their care it is a deservedly popular hotel.

The Central Hotel is kept by J. M. Ballou to the satisfaction of his guests, and the Continental, recently opened by S. French is a well-conducted house; the Farmers' Hotel is kept by Mrs. J. E. Johnson and W. F. Kelley. These latter are largely used as boarding-houses for residents of the village.

As a part of the history of the county and on account of its intimate relations with this village, it is proper to here mention the Killington House, near the top of the Killington Mountain, kept by Vincent C. Meyerhoffer. The road to the top of this mountain was opened in 1860, upon the general belief that the magnificent view from the peak would attract many tourists and perhaps lead to the establishment of a hotel there. When Mr. Meyerhoffer opened the house in 1879 it was a rustic cottage twelve by eighteen feet and intended to shelter himself and wife while camping on the mountain. He conceived the idea, however, of enlarging the house for the accommodation of guests and did so in the following summer. In May, 1880 he erected the present building, which will accommodate forty guests. It is situated about 300 feet below the peak of the mountain and about 4,100 feet above sea level. A path leads from it to the peak from which is obtained one of the grandest views imaginable; it cannot be better described than in the following language from the pen of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, the Rutland poetess: —

"I purposely avoided looking back or around until I had made about half the distance. Then I dropped upon a flat stone, to take breath, and well-nigh lost it utterly, such was the sense of isolation, of dizzy height, of infinite space that overwhelmed me. The house was directly beneath my feet, and I perched in mid-air above it, while near and afar, even to the wide horizon, rolled billow after billow, like the waves of the ocean. Not billows of cloud as you may suppose; but the everlasting hills themselves, all tremulous with the purple and golden mists of sunset. On either side mountains on mountains as far as the eye could reach. The valley of the Otter Creek seemed like a narrow ribbon, through which ran a thread of silver." And of the sunrise from the summit she says: "The east was aflame with the glory of the dawn. On the west the huge wedge-shaped shadow of Killington stretched on and on till it touched the far horizon. The upper air was crystal clear, while low wreaths of vapor curled upwards from the valleys. From north to south swept the broad Connecticut, a sheet of silver; and in the distance Lake Champlain stretched from Whitehall 130 miles to the northward. Lake George lay like a mist wreath on the horizon. Lake Bomoseen, Pine Hill Pond, and others of lesser note flashed and sparkled at our feet. Rutland, Castleton, Pittsford, Woodstock and a host of others were kindling their morning fires as we gazed. Far to the north Mount Mansfield and Jay Peaks rose up majestically, with banner-like clouds floating from their summits, exchanging signals with Mount Marcy and all the mighty monarchs of the Adirondacks. Near at hand, toward the east, the rounded dome of Ascutney looked like a hillock, while Mount Kearsage loomed dimly beyond it, and, clasping hands, as it were, to complete the glorious circle, came proud Monadnock and old Greylock, Mount Anthony, Mount Equinox, and Mount Dorset. But while we held our breath on this Mount of Transfiguration the sun rose up, as out of the sea, lighting the whole east with a more than earthly glory; and lo! a great rose-tinted pearl hung high in the shining heavens — Mount Washington startled us like a vision from the other world! What wonder if with Peter of old, our hearts, if not our lips, cried out: Lord it is good for us to be here!"

Mr. Meyerhoffer has recently obtained possession of Pico Pond, about four miles distant from his mountain house; this little lake has a more than local reputation as a fishing resort. A trip to the top of Mount Killington is now one of the most important of the many attractive features of a visit to Rutland, and more than repays the tourist.

Secret Societies of Rutland. — There are three lodges, a council, a chapter, and a commandery in the town of Rutland, in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The oldest of these is the Center Lodge, which was organized as No. 6, on the 15th of October, 1794. Its charter was given up during the anti-Masonic struggle, and it was reorganized as No. 34 in 1853. The present officers are as follows: Edward Dana, W. M.; Charles Turner, S. W.; David H.

Barber, J. W.; Benjamin W. Marshall, treasurer; Justus R. Hoadley, secretary; Frank P. Robinson, S. D.; Horace G. Bateman, J. D.; Charles E. Ross, chaplain; Thomas C. Robbins, marshal; William Metzgar, F. S. Weatherhead, stewards; George Willis, tyler.

The second lodge is Rutland No. 79, which was chartered in 1868. Its officers are as follows: J. H. McIntyre, W. M.; Moses Ford, S. W.; George D. Babbitt, J. W.; D. M. White, treasurer; C. S. Robinson, secretary; C. M. Gleason, S. D.; H. R. Adams, J. D.; E. W. Shaw, S. S.; H. P. Wilkins, J. S.; J. C. Temple, marshal; E. W. Davis, chaplain; C. E. Campbell, tyler.

Hiram Lodge No. 101 was organized at West Rutland in May, 1879, the first officers being: Hiram A. Smith, W. M.; Marcellus Newton, S. W.; Will Tenney, J. W. The present officers are: L. J. Hoadley, W. M.; E. C. Fish, jr., S. W.; J. G. Crippen, J. W.

Davenport Council was chartered in June, 1867, under the following officers: S. D. Jenness, T. I. M.; J. B. Chandler, R. I. M.; W. H. Schryver, I. M. The present officers are as follows: T. C. Robbins, T. C. M.; H. H. Smith, R. I. M.; Samuel Terrill, I. M.; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer; A. S. Marshall, recorder; J. H. McIntyre, C. of G.; C. E. Kendall, P. C.; A. J. Hesseltine, steward; R. Baker, sentinel.

Davenport Chapter No. 17 was organized June 17, 1867. Following are the names of the present officers: S. Terrill, H. P.; A. J. Hesseltine, K.; W. S. Terrill, S.; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer; L. L. Pearsons, secretary; Rolla Barker, C. H.; James Everson, P. S.; A. T. Tyrrell, R. A. C.; George D. Babbit, master 3d vail: E. V. Ross, master 2d vail; C. M. Gleason, master 1st vail; C. E. Campbell, tyler.

Killington Commandery was organized in July, 1867. Following are the present officers: Will F. Lewis, E. C.; J. H. McIntyre, Gen.; J. C. Temple, captain-general; S. Terrill, prel.; A. T. Tyrrell, S. W.; W. S. Terrill, J. W.; L. G. Kingsley, treasurer; L. L. Pearsons, Rec.; F. H. Chapman, St. Br.; E. A. Fuller, Sw. Br.; Charles Clark, warder; G. D. Babbitt, F. J. Wade, C. A. Gale, captains of guard; C. E. Campbell, tyler.

[For a more complete and detailed account of Masonry in the county, as well as of the other secret societies of this town, the reader is referred to the chapter devoted to the subject in earlier pages of this work.]

Grand Army of the Republic. — There are two posts of this organization in the town. Roberts Post No. 14, was chartered November 11, 1868, with the following as the first officers: William Y. W. Ripley, P. C.; W. G. Veazey, S. V. C.; John A. Sheldon, J. V. C.; C. H. Forbes, adjutant; E. A. Morse, Q. M. The first meeting was held in the carpet room of Major L. G. Kingsley's store. The present officers of the post are: L. G. Kingsley, P. C.; E. H. Webster; S. V. C.; O. P. Murdick, J. V. C.; W. B. Thrall, adjutant; Oscar Robinson, Q. M.; C. L. Allen, surgeon; John Fayles, chaplain; C. N. Chamberlain, O. D.; I. H. Black, O. G.; William Cronan, S. M.; James E. Post, Q. M. S. There are now about 180 members in this post.

Sennot Post No. 12, of West Rutland, has the following officers: George Brown, com.; S. B. Arnold, adjutant; C. H. Sherman, Q. M.; and is in a prosperous condition.

Young Men's Christian Association, Rutland. — This association was first organized in the winter of 1857-58, but lived only about three years, occupying rooms in what is now J. B. Reynolds's residence, opposite the post-office. In 1867 a new association was formed, which continued its work for about seven years, occupying at different periods rooms in the Nickwackett Hall, Morse's block, the National Bank building and the Billings block.

The present association is the result of the labor of the International Committee, and was formed in December, 1882, with a membership of thirty-six; this was increased by January, 1883, to one hundred and sixty, and the present membership is about two hundred and seventy-five. The first officers were: President, J. M. Haven; vice-presidents, (C. V. Railroad), L. L. Pearsons; (B. & R. Railroad), F. C. White; (D. & H. Railroad), ————; recording secretary, John F. Merrill; treasurer, D. L. Morgan; assistant treasurer, S. H. Kellogg; railroad secretary, W. A. Guernsey; representatives of the churches, Charles P. Harris, E. W. Horner, W. C. Walker, George W. Kenney, W. O. Bibbins.

The present officers are as follows: President, George K. Montgomery; vice-presidents, (C. V. Railroad), W. P. Horton; (D. & H. C. Co.'s Railroad), D. C. Pierce; (B. & R. Railroad), H. W. Spafford; recording secretary, L. G. Brown; treasurer, W. R. Kinsman; assistant treasurer, George B. Spencer; representatives of the churches, T. L. Drury, H. A. Hall, E. W. Horner, W. B. Clauson, Charles W. Pennington; railroad secretary, W. A. Guernsey.

The association furnishes a reading-room and a library with more than two hundred and fifty volumes; a boys' branch room, gymnasium, a young men's lyceum, etc. An immense amount of work is performed annually, and the good done in the community by the association is inestimable. It was incorporated in February, 1885.

West Rutland. — This little village is what constitutes the business center of the "west parish" of the town and is situated about four miles west of Rutland, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad. The richest marble deposits in the county lie in the slopes of the hills near the village; hence it has become a very important shipping point. The names of the pioneers in this vicinity and their early deeds have already been described. The village itself boasted little mercantile or manufacturing prominence until William Barnes and his associates developed the marble industry. A few of the early settlers in this vicinity, who have not been mentioned, were Samuel Denison, who came from Lyme, Conn., in 1744; he died in 1825, and was the father of William Denison, a shoemaker of West Rutland; the shop of the latter was located where Artemas Ward now lives. Ashbel Lee settled early in Whipple Hollow and died in 1830; he has no descendants in the town. Seth Moses located about three miles north of West Rutland, where he was one of the first settlers; he died in 1801; one of his sons was Elnathan Moses, who died in 1825. Daniel Giddings settled on what was known as "Giddings Hill," and had sons, Silas, Chapman and Elijah; they were all farmers. Avery Ames settled two miles west of the village and died at the age of eighty years; he had sons, Matthias, Hiram, Charles and Avery; the first named went to Castleton to live and the others removed west. The Blanchards were pioneers in this section; Benjamin has already been noticed as having built the first mill for James Mead at Center Rutland; Stillman kept a store at West Rutland as late as 1820.

The venerable Artemas Ward remembers the place as far back as 1820; he is a son of Jabez Ward (mentioned among early settlers in a previous page), and was born in 1800. The oldest business structure in the place is the store now kept by William H. Woodward, where mercantile business has been carried on for seventy years. John W. Harris had a store there as one of the first; John T. Duncan, his brother-in-law, then kept it. For a number of years there was no other trade here. Francis Slason had a store for many years. (See biography of Charles Slason in later pages of this work). Mr. Slason succeeded a Mr. Bristol, for whom he had formerly acted as clerk. A tavern was kept where Hiram Smith's house stands by Ephraim Blanchard, and afterward by Jacob Gates, Elijah Corbett and Jonathan C. Thrall; it burned while in Mr. Thrall's possession. William Denison, already mentioned as a shoemaker, was a sort of natural mechanic and worked a good deal at marble-cutting long before there was any regular quarrying done here. Slabs were dug out, split and then hewn down to an even thickness for the gravestones that are still to be seen in the old cemetery. Gardner Tripp and William F. Barnes's father dug out marble in this primitive manner, according to Mr. Ward's memory, sixty-five years ago. Roswell Merrill was an early blacksmith, as was also Seth Gorham; the latter was a prominent citizen and much respected. Benjamin Fay, a brother of William, the publisher, was a shoemaker in 1820, and William Barney made harness. There has been a post-office here since early in the century; the first postmaster remembered by Mr. Ward was Francis Slason; he was succeeded by Asa Perry. Mr. Slason's store was in the vicinity of the old church east of the present village, and when Mr. Perry took the office it was moved over to the west part; later it was again changed to its former location. Reuben Smith was postmaster for a time, and succeeded by P. L. Goss, James L. Gilmore and J. E. Leonard, the present incumbent. (See later pages).

The village, as stated, grew but little until William F. Barnes brought his energy and enterprise to bear upon it; the building operations and the growth of the marble industry have combined to make it an active little place. The present mercantile business of the place is as follows:—

William H. Woodward began business as a general merchant in 1866 in the old building described; he succeeded Norton & Robinson, and they followed R. Watkins & Co. F. A. Morse has dealt in drugs and fancy goods since 1867. The general mercantile business of Parker & Thrall (William Thrall and C. A. Parker) was begun in 1877 by Parker & Mead; R. R. Mead and R. R. Mead & Son followed, and were succeeded by the present firm. Wheeler Brothers (F. L., W. W. and T. B. Wheeler), began a general business in 1881, succeeding J. S. Tuttle; J. T. Freeman and Charles Liscomb kept the store still earlier. L. Conniff, dealer in drugs and fancy goods, succeeded E. W. Liddell a year ago. W. T. Sepp has sold dry and fancy goods since 1878. The Barnes House, built by William F. Barnes, has been kept by Michael Olvetti since April, 1885; there were numerous changes in the proprietorship of the house since its erection.

It is probable that West Rutland will be connected with Rutland village by a street car line ere long, which may add to its future prosperity.

Sutherland Falls (or Proctor).[1]—The first mention of Sutherland Falls was made by James Cross, who conducted a scouting party of twelve Canada Mohawks from what was then called Fort Dummer to Lake Champlain in the year 1730. The reference by him was to the effect that on May 6 they passed two great falls, which are believed to have been Gookin's and Sutherland Falls. Eighteen years later Captain Eleazer Melvin, of Concord, Mass., made the same journey and in the record of his travels speaks of passing "the great falls." Of the early settlers at this point, it is quite probable that John Sutherland was the first to take up a permanent abode. He built a grist-mill which stood on the site now occupied by the air-compressing machinery of the Vermont Marble Company, and a saw-mill that stood a few rods north of the old lower mill; both of these buildings were destroyed by the great flood of July, 1811; the saw-mill was, however, rebuilt and operated by Messrs. Powers & Gookin, then of Center Rutland, until it was destroyed by fire in 1828. Little is known of Mr. Sutherland's early life, and the date of his settlement cannot be definitely determined; but it was without doubt as early as 1766 or 1767. There was surveyed and laid out to Sutherland, April 1, 1779, 109 acres of land on the east side of the creek, and a few years later, in 1786, another lot was surveyed to him by "Joseph Crary, county surveyor," containing "116 acres of land in D township — seventy-five acres on the original Right of John Beals and forty-one acres on the Right of Deborah Stone."

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[1] The facts here stated relative to the early settlement and industries of Sutherland Falls are derived from a manuscript written by the late R. S. Humphrey and kindly furnished us by his widow. Mr. Humphrey gives credit in the manuscript for assistance from D. C. Powers, M. P. Humphrey, Samuel Butler and D. B. Humphrey, the greater part of whose early lives were spent in that vicinity. We have condensed the language of the manuscript, adhering only to the facts stated.

It is probable that the nearest settlers to Mr. Sutherland at the time of his arrival were Gideon Cooley, who located in 1767 on the farm now owned by S. G. Loveland and James Mead, just west of the site of Center Rutland. Mr. Sutherland was an outspoken Tory and in sympathy with the New York government in the famous controversy, and thus incurred more or less animosity from his few neighbors. Mr. Humphrey writes: "He was on ordinary terms with his neighbors and carried on his grist-mill; but it cannot be denied that tradition has given him the name of being selfish and grasping; one story being that at the time of the battle of Hubbardton, when so many of the settlers left their homes and sought protection at Bennington, they were forced to leave their swine roaming at large. They branded the animals and turned them into the woods. On their return they found some of the hogs in Mr. Sutherland's pen."

Mr. Sutherland at one time owned all of the land on the west side of Otter Creek from the Pittsford line to the land now owned by R. C. Mead. He died about the year 1808, leaving one son, Peter Sutherland, who is reported as being a somewhat visionary person and lacking his father's shrewdness and business capacity. After the flood of 1811 the business at the falls was partially crippled and the grist-mill site was sold to R. M. Powers, who rebuilt the mill. Peter Sutherland still carried on the wool-carding business established by his father and also built a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. The carding-mill stood a little southeast of the grist-mill, and near where the water first comes through the tunnel. The forge stood across the gulf south of the structure that contains the upright shaft for transmitting power. The wool-carding business was abandoned when Peter Sutherland left the place, and the forge passed into possession of Francis Slason, then to Eliphalet Leonard and subsequently to the Humphrey brothers. Mr. Humphrey's account of the great flood is to the effect that it was by far the most disastrous ever experienced in this part of the State. It carried away the grist-mill and saw-mill and destroyed all other property that came within its reach. The water came up over what was then the roadway, just above the sluice or tunnel, swept down through where the coping shop and the air compressing building now stand and carried everything before it. The water was deep enough so that a man swam from near the west end of the bridge westerly to where the road turns to the north. Water rising to the same height now would overflow the railroad track and run through the rock cut west of Myron C. Warner's house at a depth of six feet or more. The bridge was swept away and was subsequedtly built farther down the stream.

John Sutherland built the first framed house at the falls; it stood a little south of the covered bridge, and was occupied by the Sutherland family until Peter removed from the place, about the year 1820. Richard M. Powers settled in early life just north of the falls, where he owned a large tract of land.

the greater part of which, with his residence, was a little way inside of the Pittsford line; but he at one time had some interest in the mills at the falls and was a man of prominence in the community. He was for many years a member of the Pittsford Congregational Church, was much respected and died in 1847. His children were Richard, drowned in the Winooski River soon after the battle of Plattsburg, in 1813; John, who died in early manhood; Lucy, who married Daniel Smith and settled in West Rutland; Daniel C., who lived for many years on the south part of the Powers farm; he learned the blacksmith trade and for many years carried on a shop, which has been converted into a dwelling. He sold this property to his brother in 1850, and removed to West Rutland, where he was foreman for William F. Barnes, for some years, in a marble quarry. Later he lived a number of years in Illinois and finally returned to Pittsford and died suddenly in the winter of 1882. Amanda Powers died in 1870; Mary, wife of Eben Goodrich, lives in Ohio; Sarah married N. S. Warner, and died in 1881; Melinda died in 1882 in Ohio; Polly married Burr Chapman, of West Rutland, and died many years ago; Charles lived some time just north of the Beaver Pond on the "Back road," but sold out to his younger brothers and removed to Chittenden, where he passed the greater part of his life. He died suddenly in 1881, while living with a daughter near Forestdale. He was an eccentric man, a strong abolitionist, and entertained exaggerated ideas upon religion; Nicholas M. learned the carpenter's trade with Abraham Owens, of Pittsford, and in later life became a successful bridge-builder, having erected the bridge at Havre de Gras, Md., and many other noted structures. He is now living in Clarendon. J. C., familiarly known as "Cooley," lived in the house purchased of Daniel C. during most of his life. He died suddenly in the summer of 1881, making the fourth death in the fam- of children in that year, three of whom dropped dead instantly The youngest of the family is Artemas C., who lives on the homestead, and in late years built a fine dwelling on the site where his father built his first house nearly a century ago.

The Chatterton family were prominent among the early settlers of this section of the town. Isaac, father of Leverett and grandfather of G. H. and J. T. Chatterton of a later generation, settled a little south of the falls on the east side of the creek as early as 1783 or 1784. Leverett was his only son and lived and died on the homestead. His daughters were Polly, who married Robert Gilmore, and died in West Rutland at the great age of ninety-three years; Chloe, who married Silas Smith, of West Rutland, and died about 1848; Charlotte, who married Morris Reynolds and died about 1849. Isaac Chatterton was a member of the Congregational Church from 1788 to the time of his death; both himself and his wife, as well as his son, lived to more than ninety years of age. Leverett Chatterton built the stone house on the homestead; he was born in 1784 and died in 1878. Joseph Humphrey was one of a family of fifteen children and was born in Winchester, N. H., his father being Colonel William Humphrey, a Revolutionary officer. Joseph, one of the pioneers at Sutherland Falls, left home when fifteen years old, and started from Winchester in 1784, alone, barefoot and in his shirt sleeves, with an axe on his shoulder, to make a home for himself. He arrived in this neighborhood and began work at whatever he could find to do, making his home with and working for Isaac Chatterton for some time; he also worked a year for the man who had the contract for building the old stone jail in Rutland village. This was soon after his arrival, at least within a few years of that event. He worked too for John Sutherland, and finally bought of him sixty acres of land, embracing the territory where R. S. Humphrey lived and extending south to the Mead farm and easterly to Otter Creek. When this purchase was made in 1793, there was a log house on the place, which had been abandoned long enough for a sumach tree to grow in the fireplace to four inches in diameter. Two years later he brought his young wife into the wilderness to share his burdens; her name was Hannah Parmelee, whose parents resided in Pittsford. The moving was made on an ox sled at one load, the bride riding behind on horseback. Her two younger brothers accompanied to return the steers, and Mr. Humphrey relates the circumstance of hearing them in their old age narrate the incidents of the trip and particularly of the supper in the little log house. Some bread was brought with the load from Pittsford, and a ham, while some corn meal had been laid in by the husband to start upon; these were brought out or rather down, for the ham had been hung on the side of the great chimney; a johnny cake was baked in a skillet before the fire, some of the ham fried and the table spread. The furniture consisted of three chairs and three knives and forks. These were shared by the bride and her two brothers. The husband brought in a wooden block to sit upon, and used his jack-knife to both whittle out a fork and cut his food. In this way they made a beginning. This little incident supplies a simple picture of the beginning made by hundreds of the pioneers of the town. Indeed, it is a brighter one than would be afforded by the experiences of a majority of the early settlers.

The children of Joseph Humphrey were William, born in the log house, died in 1863; Diana, Mercy, Willard, Adaline, died when five years old; Moses, died in infancy; Moses, the only one now living; Joseph, died in 1849; and Ashbel, died in 1862. William inherited the homestead, and made several purchases in addition thereto. He was a respected citizen.

The manuscript of Mr. Humphrey mentions the name of Fayette Vaughan as a resident at the falls for many years; he was in charge of the store for a period and left it to become a salesman in the marble yard, removing to Rutland in 1870 or 1871. He was instrumental in advancing the school interests at the falls, having purchased of D. B. and R. S. Humphrey the old stone school-house, which he converted into a dwelling. In 1866 the people of the school district felt that a larger school-house was needed and erected what is known as the two-story school-house. The history of this district is briefly as follows: Previous to 1836 there was no school district at the falls; the so-called Humphrey farm belonged to District Number 10, while all north of his farm and south of Pittsford was considered a part of the south, or Kingsley District of Pittsford. When Moses and Willard Humphrey began business, in 1836, a new district was formed and numbered fourteen, including all of the territory south of the Pittsford line to Joel M. Mead's farm. They began an attempt to secure the erection of a school-house for the new district by subscription, and but for the financial crisis of that immediate period, the project would undoubtedly have been consummated. But the work was perforce stopped when the building was about half finished. Children were growing up who needed educational privileges and yet lived nearly two miles from a school-house, and a place was also much needed for religious meetings, which purpose it was anticipated the school-house would serve when completed. At this critical time William Humphrey borrowed $240 on his own account (a large sum in those days for a man of limited means) and finished the school-house. The first use it was put to was for a religious meeting in October, 1838. In consideration of Mr. Humphrey's outlay the district conveyed to him all its title in the house, and he kept it insured for many years and in good repair at his own expense, besides paying his regular assessments. When the subject of building a new school-house was agitated in 1865, the old building had passed into the possession of D. B. and R. S. Humphrey; they offered it to the district for the amount of their father's first investment, but the offer was declined, and they sold it to Fayette Vaughan, as stated. The new building was located about twenty rods south of the old one, the site being donated by the Humphrey brothers, with certain conditions in the deed. The cost of the present building was about $4,600, it having been erected when prices of labor and materials were high.

In later years, and since the enormous development of the marble interest of the Vermont Marble Company, the hamlet at Sutherland Falls has grown considerably, the employes of the company serving to furnish a large population. Signs of improvements are seen on every hand, and the beautiful spot may be destined to become the site of a prosperous village in the not distant future.

Center Rutland.— The falls and the excellent water-power on Otter Creek about two miles west of Rutland village led to the gathering there in the early years of quite a manufacturing business and considerable population. These falls were originally embraced in the lands owned by the pioneer, James Mead, and were for a time known as "Mead's Falls." Early in the present century the falls and considerable surrounding territory passed into possession of William and Richard Gookin, and for many years were quite commonly known as

"Gookin's Falls." Within the past forty years the present name of Center Rutland has been given to the place.

Here James Mead's first grist-mill was built, as already detailed. William and Richard Gookin came here from New Hampshire. They were energetic and enterprising men and soon improved their possessions at the falls and applied their valuable water-power in the operation of several successful manufacturing establishments. On the south side of the stream they erected a fulling-mill and also a grist-mill. A paper-mill was built by them on the site of the present blacksmith shop of the Vermont Marble Company, which, with the grist-mill, stood on the north side. The paper-mill did quite a business for a number of years; writing paper and other varieties were manufactured and several teams were kept on the road gathering rags and selling the product. Mr. Gookin also erected the store building now occupied by Shedd & Son and kept a store there.

Richard Gookin died in comparatively early life. His wife was Mary Fay, daughter of William Fay, the Rutland publisher. He had one son, William Fay Gookin, who removed to Port Henry, N. Y. William Gookin died in 1865. His children were four daughters, two of whom, Eleanor and Mary, married George H. Beaman; one, Agnes, married Carlton A. Munger, and Annette married Wallace W. Slason. His son, Hiram N., was for a time associated with his father in his business operations, and with others, and subsequently went to New York and thence to Florida, where he died of consumption. He had two other sons — Frederick Y., now living in Chicago, and Samuel, the eldest, who died at Center Rutland at forty years of age, of consumption.

A communication received from the venerable George H. Beaman, most of whose life has been passed at Center Rutland, pays the following tribute to the character and energy of William Gookin.

"By the purchase in early years of the century of the falls still bearing his name and a large portion of the land on which is built the village on the north and east side of the creek, and by the erection of a saw-mill, grist-mill, paper-mill, large carding-machine and cloth-dressing establishment, the store now occupied by F. W. Shedd, and by the intoduction of such mechanic shops as were then deemed necessary to a country village, Mr. Gookin gave an impulse to the business of the place that it has never entirely lost."

The paper-mill property passed from Mr. Gookin to his son, Hiram N., and Ambrose L. Brown, and was operated by them until it burned; it caught fire from slacking lime. The other property at the falls was purchased by Dr. James B. Porter and Wallace W. Slason, and William F. Barnes acquired an interest in it soon afterward, which led to the introduction of the Porter family into the marble industry. They built a marble-mill adjoining the grist-mill; but after a few years' operations they failed and assigned to Samuel Griggs.

He employed Captain William Gilmore to manage the business temporarily, until the entire property passed into possession of Dr. James Porter. It was carried on by him and as a part of his estate after his death, until sold to the late John B. Page. With the latter Charles Clement became associated and later took the entire business and controlled it until it, with most of the other property at the falls, came into possession of the Vermont Marble Company.

Ralph Page was one of the pioneers in business at this place, and his sons, Thomas and D. R. Page, were associated with him for some time and afterwards carried on the business. Ralph kept a store and the "old Page Tavern," which is still standing, and died there; he also carried on a distillery in early years.

Jacob N. and Ezekiel L. Bailey were also conspicuous in the community early in the century; they were carpenters and built the houses where they lived. Whitman B. Haskins and Zera Mead lived there and operated the fulling-mill of William Gookin for a period, probably under a lease.

Captain William Gilmore, now living in Rutland, was another early merchant and manufacturer at the falls. He and Charles Clement purchased the property on the south side of the creek and erected the second marble-mill at this point. Mr. Clement was then doing a mercantile business in the old Page store, where he had been located for several years; and had previously been in trade two years at West Rutland. Mr. Clement sold the store to William H. Liscomb and John Osgood, who finally closed out the business. In 1862 Mr. Clement purchased Captain Gilmore's interest in the marble-mill, and continued it in company with his son until it was transferred to the Rutland Marble Company; later it passed to the Vermont Marble Company.

In the store building now occupied by F. W. Shedd & Son, which was erected and used for mercantile business by the Gookin brothers, William Y. Ripley began trade in 1837, having exchanged a farm with Thomas Page for the house in which he lived and died, and purchased the stock of goods in the store. Evelyn Pierpoint joined him for one year in this business, after which Mr. Ripley carried on the store several years, when he closed out his stock and John Cramton occupied the building and began the manufacture and sale of tinware. The store was subsequently occupied by J. Brigham Proctor, and others, and now by Mr. Shedd and his son. Of the Ripley marble industry at this place we have elsewhere spoken.

With the centralization of trade and manufactories at East Rutland and the development of the marble industry at West Rutland, much of the former activity of Center Rutland has disappeared. The grist-mill, now operated by the Vermont Marble Company, the marble-mill of the same company and the mill of Ripley Sons, constitute the present manufacturing interests of the place. Besides the store of Messrs. Shedd, H. C. Harris carried on mercantile business in a large store in what was formerly the Methodist Church building; he began trade here in 1882. P. H. Dolan is the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BENSON.

THE grant of the townships of Benson and Fairhaven (the latter then including the present town of Westhaven and adjoining Benson on the south), was made by "the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Representatives of the Freemen of Vermont," October 27, 1779. While the Fairhaven charter bears the above date, for some reason that of Benson was delayed and its date is May 5, 1780. The grant was made to seventy-five individual proprietors, with five equal shares for school and gospel purposes, as was customary. The original proprietors who were active in procuring the charter were residents of Williamstown, Mass., and its immediate vicinity.

The town of Benson lies in the northwest part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Orwell; east by Sudbury, Hubbardton and Castleton; south by Fairhaven and Westhaven, and west by Lake Champlain. The town contains nearly 28,340 acres, or nearly forty-two and three-fourths square miles. The name of the town was given in honor of Hon. Egbert Benson, an eminent man and prominent attorney of New York State during the Revolutionary period.[1] The surface of the town is considerably broken and uneven in the northern, southeastern and southwestern parts, giving to about one-third of the area a hilly or mountainous and rugged character. Through nearly the center of the town from north to south extends the slate deposit, which is covered with a fertile soil, extending from a mile to a mile and a half in width. Most of the remainder of the soil of the town is clay. The town is well watered by numerous lakes, streams and ponds, of which Sunset Lake, a handsome little sheet of water in the northern part, is the largest. Glen Lake is in the southwestern part and extends into Fairhaven and Castleton. There are several smaller ponds in various parts of the town, giving to the general landscape a high order of natural beauty. Hubbardton River, with its tributaries, is the principal stream; it rises in the town of Hubbardton and flows southwesterly through Benson and into Westhaven.

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[1] In a sketch of the history of this town, prepared by the late Hon. Loyal C. Kellogg, we find the following relative to this matter: "Judge Benson was interested, as owner or as agent for the owners, in New York patents or grants, which covered the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Benson; and, as Vermont at the time when the charter of the town was applied for was an infant state, struggling for existence against the claims of New York, and not recognized by the Confederation, those who were interested in "looking out the town" as a place for settlement were apprehensive that the State organization and authority of Vermont might be overthrown, and that their titles under a grant from Vermont would thereby become worthless and lost. To avert any such result, a committee of the proprietors went to Albany, and called on Judge Benson, and stated to him their desire to make a settlement in the proposed new township, and their embarrassment arising from the conflicting and contested titles, and their anxiety to be relieved from any interfering claim or title arising under the New York grants, in case they should procure a charter from Vermont and make a settlement in the township. He assured the committee that if those they represented should procure a charter from Vermont and make a settlement in the township, they should never be interfered with or disturbed by any claim under the New York title which he represented; and he encouraged them to proceed in making a settlement in the township, and intimated to them that it would be a personal gratification to him if they would call the new township by his name." This was the origin of the name of the town.

The first meeting of the proprietors of Benson was held on the 16th of March, 1779, in the proceedings of which we find that it was "voted to raise £108 18s. on the proprietors by equal assessment," and that "£40 2s. of said money be paid to Jonathan Meacham and Absalom Baker for looking out said town," and that "£68 16s. be paid to the surveyor and chainmen for running out said town;" and that "Jonathan Meacham, Matthew Dunning and Ezekiel Blair be a committee to carry a petition to the General Court of Vermont for a grant of said town; likewise to take care of the money to be raised," etc. At the second meeting, held on the 10th of June, 1779, it was "voted that a committee be appointed to lay out the first division lots, beginning on the first of October then next." The third meeting was held at Pownal, December 15, 1779, and subsequent meetings were held at Bennington, Pownal and Poultney.

The fifth meeting of the proprietors, and the first one held in Benson, took place on the first Wednesday in April, 1785, at the house of Allen Leet.

At the time the charter of this town was granted there was no road leading into the town, except the unfinished military road leading from Castleton, through Hubbardton, Benson and Orwell, to Ticonderoga, which was constructed about 1776.

Settlements. — The first settler in this town was Walter Durfee, who came originally from Freetown, Mass., but removed to Benson from Poultney. In 1780 he purchased the entire right of Isaac Clark, one of the original proprietors of Benson; and also the entire right (except the first division lot of one hundred acres) of John Grover, another original proprietor. He came to Benson in the spring of 1782, made a clearing and erected a log-house on what became known as the "Home Farm," now owned by George Sears. There he continued to reside until the spring of 1835, when he removed to West Chazy, N. Y., where he died in the summer of 1843, aged over ninety years. When Mr. Durfee came into the town there was no road north of Carver's Falls in Westhaven, and he found his way through the woods by a bridle path made by the surveyors and by their marks on the trees. During the summer and autumn of 1782 he was the only person who had a settled habitation in the town.

But when Durfee came in the spring of the year last named, he was accompanied by Daniel Barber, of Pittsfield, Mass., who was in quest of a mill-site, and located on the Hubbardton River. He then returned to Massachusetts, and in June, 1783, came again to Benson, with his young wife and a daughter ten months old; she came on horseback. This daughter became the wife of

Isaac Griswold, and mother of A. H. and George Griswold, of Whitehall, N. Y., and of Daniel B. and R. W. Griswold, of Michigan, all of whom are now living; and of I. C. Griswold, late of Whitehall, deceased. Daniel Barber, the pioneer, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 27, 1761, and died in Benson, April 17, 1805. His wife died in Benson September 20, 1840.

Roswell Barber, the first born son of these pioneers, and the first male child of Benson birth, as far as known, was born August 19, 1785, was educated at Middlebury, and became a successful business man; he died at the old home, where his son Erwin L. now lives, on the 19th of June, 1849. He married Aurelia Munson, of Bethlehem, Conn., June 6, 1809, and they had a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Of the sons, Edwin Munson was born July 6, 1810, graduated at Middlebury in 1830, and died in Ohio in 1833. Daniel Roswell was born February 14, 1817; married Ellen Bottum, of Orwell; became a successful business man in Benson and removed to Minneapolis in 1856, where he is proprietor of the Cataract Flouring Mills and a reputed millionaire. Erwin Loyal Barber still lives on the old homestead in Benson; he was born June 4, 1821; married Miss J. E. Adams, of Whitehall, N. Y., in 1843. They have two children, Marcus Victor, a successful business man of Toledo, Ohio; and Munson J., who lives at the old homestead. Of the other children of Daniel Barber, the pioneer, John died in Illinois in 1876. Edward H. removed to Michigan, and died in 1865. The youngest son of the pioneer was also named Daniel, and still lives in Michigan at the age of eighty-six years. A daughter of the elder Daniel, named Salome, died recently as the widow of Orin Dickenson, at the great age of ninety-six years.[1]

Mr. Barber erected the first saw and grist-mills in the town, the saw-mill being built some time before the grist-mill, and located near the present mills of Nelson O'Donnell.

In the same year that Mr. Barber returned to Benson with his wife (1783), Jonathan Meacham and Captain James Noble and his son, James, jr., came in and made preparations for settlement; it is supposed that they brought their families in the autumn of the same year.

In 1784 Abijah Holabird settled in the town on the farm afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Henry S. Easton, aud tradition reports that for several weeks, while making his clearing, he obtained rest and shelter in a hollow log. He died in Benson, November 29, 1825, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Others who located in the town in 1784 were Thomas Hale, Captain William Barber, Lieutenant Solomon Martin, Asa Farnam, Allen Leet, Allen Goodrich, James Howard, Amos Root, John Dunning, John Shaw and Benjamin Shaw. Some of these can be more definitely alluded to.

Captain William Barber was a Revolutionary soldier, from Pittsfield, Mass.;

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[1] For the memoranda from which this record of the Barber family is written we are indebted to Erwin L. Barber.

he was the first adult who died in the town. He settled a little northeast of the Landing, on the lake shore. The land he secured is now occupied by the fourth generation of the family. Asa Farnam settled on the farm now occupied by Benjamin Bascom. Allen Goodrich located where his grandson, Charles Goodrich, now resides. Solomon Martin settled in the west part of the town, about a mile east of the Landing.

In the next year (1785) the settlement was increased by the advent of Simeon and Josiah Goodrich, the former of whom located where his grandson, Charles B., now lives; Timothy Watson, Deacon Jonathan Woodward, Stephen Olmstead, Samuel Howard, Abijah Hinman, Simeon Barber, Asahel Smith, Lewis Wilkinson, Ozias Johnson, Calvin Manley, Solomon Chittenden and Charles Belding. Samuel, James and Daniel Howard settled on what became known as "Howard Hill." Solomon Chittenden located on the place now owned by Mr. Ransom and occupied by Nelson Ladd.

In the early subsequent years the following settlements can be traced: In 1786 John Barnes, John, Jonah and Jabez Carter, Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Jacob and Benoni Gleason, both of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Benoni entered the army in Captain William Ford's company, from Pittsfield, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Returning to Pittsfield after his discharge, he married Lucy Hubbard, daughter of Captain James Hubbard, and on the first of May, 1786, came to Benson, locating on the military road. Othniel Goodrich, James Parkhill and Lemuel Standish, also came in 1786. In 1787 Benjamin Holton and Reuben Nash, came into the town; the latter settled where Byron Carter now lives; and Lemuel Standish where Elijah Fish resides; Mrs. Henry E. Strong, daughter of John Barber, and Mrs. Pulaski Meacham, now living in this town, are granddaughters of Lemuel Standish. In 1788 came Captain William Ford, Deacon Joseph Clark, Thomas Goodrich, Reuben Parsons, Elijah Wilcox and Samuel Higgins. Reuben Parsons located where Royal D. King is now living.

Only eight of the seventy-five original proprietors named in the charter settled in the town; they were Abraham Isaac, Jonathan and William Meacham, Reuben Nash, Stephen Olmstead, James Parkhill and Deacon Jonathan Woodward.

The first child born in the town was Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hale, August 22, 1784. The first female child, who was also the second child born in the town, was a daughter, Polly, to the same parents, August 11, 1785. The first marriage was that of Levi Barber and Rebecca Hinman, but the date is not known. He was born in Worcester, Mass., April 6, 1783, and died in Westhaven January 13, 1856. She was born in Woodbury, Conn., February 15, 1768, and died in Westhaven March 4, 1857. In the sketch of this town prepared for the Vermont *Historical Magazine*, by the late Loyal C. Kellogg, we find the following relative to the former homes of many of the early settlers, which merits record here: "The town of Benson may be said to have been the child of Berkshire county, Pittsfield contributing the larger number of its early settlers, and Williamstown the next in number. From Pittsfield came Captains James Noble, William Barber and William Ford, Lieutenant and Deacon Stephen Crofoot, Deacon Joseph Clark, Daniel and Matthew Barber, Lieutenant Solomon Martin, Josiah, Othniel, Caleb and Thomas Goodrich, Amos and Oliver Root, Jacob and Benoni Gleason, and the families bearing the names of Strong and Belding. Asahel Stiles, who removed to Benson from Granville, N. Y., about 1790, was originally from Pittsfield. Daniel Root who removed to Benson about 1806, was also from Pittsfield. From Williamstown came the families bearing the names of Meacham and Olmstead; Abijah Holabird (who was originally, as is believed, from Canaan, Conn.), Deacon Jonathan Woodward (originally from Plainfield, Conn.), Timothy Watson, Lemuel and Asa Standish, James Parkhill, Benjamin Holton, John and Benjamin Shaw (originally from Brookfield, Mass.), John Barnes and his son Aziel (originally from Wethersfield, Conn.), Lewis Wilkinson, Jonathan Danforth and Stephen Sherwood. From Sandisfield came Thomas Hale and Calvin and William Manley (Calvin locating where Arunah Walker now lives). From Cheshire came Amos King, father of Dexter King. From Killingworth, Conn., came Allen Leet, Samuel Higgins, William Jones, David Le Baron, and the families bearing the names of Carter and Merritt. From Suffield, Conn., came Asahel Smith and his son Chauncey, Reuben Parsons and Pelatiah and Eli King. From Litchfield, Conn., came Friend Gibbs and Darius Gibbs. Asa Farnam, who removed to Fairhaven, was originally from Litchfield. Allen Goodrich came from Glastenbury, Conn., and Simeon Goodrich from Wethersfield. Samuel, James and Daniel Howard came from Hartford, Conn. Elijah Wilcox, father of Martin and Philo Wilcox, came from Goshen, Conn. The families bearing the name of Stacey came from Salem, Mass. Robert Barber came from Brookfield, Mass. Francis Arnold was from Norwich, Mass. Edward and John Aiken were from Londonderry, N. H. David Briggs and his sons Simeon and Arnold, were from Berkley, Mass.

Of these we have noted the place of settlement of a large number; of others we are able to give the following additional particulars:—

General Pere G. Ladd came to Pittsford at an early date and subsequently removed to Benson, locating where Eugene Potter now lives. He was one of the early blacksmiths of the town and followed that occupation for many years; he died in this town March 23, 1838.

Captain Joel Dickinson moved to this town from Westhaven, and located on the farm now occupied by William Dickinson. John Quincy Dickinson, whose fate is connected in a tragic way with the Southern Rebellion, was a son of Isaac and grandson of Captain Joel. He was a graduate of Middlebury College and went into the service as second lieutenant of Company C, Seventh

Regiment, serving honorably through the war. He afterward removed to Florida, where he was made assistant secretary of the Senate, and was assassinated on account of political feeling, on the 3d of April, 1871. His remains were returned to Benson, where they were buried in the presence of the largest funeral procession ever gathered in the town.

One of the earliest settlers in east part of the town was Benoni Gleason, already mentioned. His father was Jacob Gleason, one of the earliest settlers in Pittsfield, Mass., and a Revolutionary soldier. Benoni was also in the army, as before stated. James Gleason was born in the house long occupied by him in this town, on the 27th of April, 1799, and became a prominent citizen, holding most of the town offices.

James Noble came to Benson from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1786; he was a son of Captain James, and died in Benson in 1843. James Noble, jr., born in Pittsfield in 1784, settled on the farm subsequently owned by his son, Loren S. Noble.

Philo Wilcox, born in Goshen, Conn., in 1783, came to Benson among the early settlers and settled on the farm owned by his son, Philo; he died there, much respected, August, 1865.

Asahel Smith was a native of Suffield, Conn., and removed to Benson in 1785. He was moderator of the town meeting at which the town of Benson was organized, in March, 1786; the first of the board of selectmen elected at that meeting, and the first representative of the town in the General Assembly (1788), an office which he held continuously until his death; he was the first justice of the peace of the town and reappointed until his death, and was delegate to the State Constitutional Conventions of 1786, 1793 and to the Convention of 1791, at which the constitution of the United States was adopted. He died in Benson June 26, 1794, at the age of fifty-five. His widow married Captain James Noble, already alluded to as one of the first settlers.

Asa Farnam (spelled Farnham in later years), who has been mentioned as one of the pioneers of 1784, was a surveyor and merchant, and also a farmer. He represented the town in 1795; was appointed justice of the peace in the same year, and died June 13, 1811, aged forty-eight years.

Chauncey Smith, son of Asahel, was the first physician in the town and prominent in other respects; was elected representative in 1794 and re-elected fifteen times, exclusive of that of 1812, which was successfully contested; was appointed justice in 1794 and was delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1828; he held the office of justice thirty-five years, and in 1814 was appointed one of the assistant judges of the Rutland County Court. He kept a tavern in Benson for many years on the site now occupied by A. G. Sherman, and was an active and influential citizen during most of his life. He removed to Granville, N. Y., in 1833 and died in Leroy, N. Y., at the residence of his son, in 1836.

The name of Reuben Nash has been mentioned. He was but twelve years old when his name was inserted in the charter of Benson and he removed to the town in 1787, and followed inn-keeping, mercantile business and farming. He married a daughter of Deacon Jonathan Woodward, and for his second wife, Lois (Moore), widow of Aaron Rising, of Dorset. He was representative of the town five terms and justice ot the peace about fifteen years. In the summer of 1836 he removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., and died there July 14, 1845, aged seventy-eight years.

Deacon Jonathan Woodward, whose settlement in 1785 has been mentioned, died in 1802, in his seventy-sixth year.

Deacon Joseph Clark was an early settler and located in 1788 on the farm where Mrs. Meacham (widow of Smith Meacham) now lives. He came from Pittsfield, Mass., was a deacon, with Jonathan Woodward, of the Congregational Church of Benson on its organization in 1790, and died April 28, 1813.

Deacon Stephen Crofoot came to Benson in 1786, from Pittsfield, and settled where Edwin Walker lives. He died in Benson March 17, 1812, in his eighty-fifth year.

Reuben Parsons, whose arrival in the town in 1788 has been mentioned, was town clerk of the town for about fifteen years, and justice of the peace from 1808 to 1812. He died in March, 1813, from the epidemic disease that then spread over this region.

Calvin Manley settled where Arunah Walker now resides and was the second and last clerk of the proprietors of the town, and was also town clerk from 1799 to 1803. He added surveying to his occupation as a farmer, and died in 1831.

Lieutenant Solomon Martin, who came to the town in 1784, from Pittsfield, Mass., attained prominence in the Revolutionary War. He marched to Cambridge in April, 1775, when the alarm came from Lexington, with Captain David Noble's company of "minute men," and was second corporal of that company. During the year 1776 he was lieutenant under the same captain. He died at Benson July 10, 1845, aged over ninety-three years.

Dr. Perez Chapin was a conspicuous figure in the town in early years and came originally from Granby, Mass., removing to Benson in 1797, it is believed from Whately, Mass., locating where William N. Skeels now lives. He practiced his profession about ten years in Benson. He died at Benson April 26, 1839, aged eighty-six years, having, as written by another, led a blameless life. Two of his sons became Congregational clergymen. Alpheus, another son, was a portrait painter and father of Rev. E. H. Chapin, well known as the pastor of the Universalist "Church of the Divine Paternity," Fifth avenue, New York, and one of the most eloquent orators of the country.

Colonel Oliver Root came to Benson in 1781, from Pittsfield, Mass. He was a justice of the peace about twenty years, and town clerk from 1813 to

1815. He removed to Castleton in 1837, where he died April 5, 1847, at the age of eighty. His settlement was made where the widow of Edward Howard now lives.

Captain Joel Dickinson, who removed from Westhaven to Benson in 1809, was originally from Pittsfield, Mass., where he had been a prominent citizen. He located where William Dickinson lives. He was conspicuous in the Revolutionary War; marched with the "minute men" to Cambridge and arose to the office of lieutenant and captain; was almost continuously in the service until the defeat of Burgoyne; was present at the assault on Quebec, in December, 1775, and at Bemis's Heights, Saratoga, in October, 1777. He was made a justice in 1812 and died in January, 1813, aged sixty-three.

Samuel Howard settled in the town in 1785, from Hartford, Conn. He was selectman from 1791 to 1795 inclusive, in 1800 and from 1806 to 1816 inclusive and represented the town in 1815 and 1823. He died April 18, 1831, at the age of seventy. His brothers, James and Daniel, have been mentioned as settlers on "Howard Hill;" James was a deacon in the Congregational Church from 1797 to his death in 1831. Major Edward S. Howard, son of Samuel, was an active and successful business man of the town, and was sent to the Assembly in 1842. He died June 7, 1863, aged nearly seventy-two years.

The settlement and descendants of Lemuel Standish have been mentioned. He was a prominent citizen for many years; was elected constable each year from 1798 to 1815 inclusive, excepting 1799, and one of the selectmen from 1809 to 1815 inclusive; was justice of the peace from 1814 to 1821 inclusive, and in 1823 and 1826. He removed to Illinois in 1838.

Allen Goodrich, of Wethersfield and Glastenbury, Conn., came to this town in 1784; was elected town clerk at the organization of the town and held the office until 1793; was selectman in 1791 and constable in 1793–94; from 1804 to 1814 inclusive he was annually elected the first selectman; was justice of the peace about ten years at different periods, and represented the town in 1814. He was one of the thirteen organizers of the Congregational Church, and died March 15, 1842, aged eighty-one. Simeon Goodrich, also from Wethersfield, Conn., was one of the selectmen selected on the organization of the town, and representative in 1798–99. He died February 7, 1852, the last survivor of the thirteen organizers of the Congregational Church, aged ninety-two years. From 1806 to the time of his death he was a deacon in that church. He served in Colonel Baldwin's regiment of artificers, in the Revolutionary War, until January, 1781, when he was severely wounded in the knee by a blow from a broad axe, while working on a block-house. We have mentioned the locality of settlement of these pioneers.

Samuel Higgins came to Benson in 1788, and settled in the southwest part of the town. He died June 30, 1811. Their son William occupied the homestead for many years.

Amos Root came from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1787, making the long journey with an ox team and his wife riding on horseback, carrying her little son, Sheldon. He located in the eastern part of the town and died in 1813, as did also his son Stephen, in the epidemic of that period.

Amos King settled in Benson in 1797, coming from Cheshire, Mass., with his wife and two children. He located on the farm now occupied by his grandson, M. F. King, one of the prominent citizens of the town.

Joseph Bascom came to Benson in 1815, originally from Newport, N. H.; represented the town in 1832–33, and was deacon of the Congregational Church many years. He died in 1852; the farm where he located is now occupied by Benjamin Bascom.

Isaac Griswold came to Benson, from Norwich, Conn., about 1797, and located where his son Joseph recently lived and died. He became a leading farmer in this town and an influential citizen. He was made justice of the peace in each year from 1826 to the time of his death, excepting the years 1834 and 1835. He died in Michigan in 1844, while on a visit to his son.

James Parkhill has been mentioned as one of the original proprietors. Jesse Parkhill was his son and removed to Benson from Williamstown, Mass., with his father's family in 1786. He was constable from 1817 to 1827 inclusive, and for twenty-five years justice of the peace (1811 to 1845). He died August 22, 1847, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Isaac Norton was one of the early successful merchants of this town. He settled on the place now occupied by Mrs. Jonas Gibbs in 1815, having studied medicine at Castleton, and practiced a brief period at Lisbon, N. Y., but abandoned the profession when he came to Benson. Here he engaged in mercantile business which he continued for about twenty-five years. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1826 and 1839, and was a senator for the county in 1840–41. He died in June, 1852, at the age of sixty-two.

Simeon Aiken (son of John) was born May 1, 1808, and died March 6, 1865. He lived on the place now occupied by his son, James Aiken. He was an influential and respected citizen; was first selectman from 1860 to 1864.

The names thus far given embrace most of the more prominent pioneers of the town, and their descendants have formed a considerable portion of the inhabitants. It is impossible, of course, to trace the records of later comers, except as they may appear in connection with the various industrial interests of the town. The inhabitants of Benson have given their attention in a large measure to agricultural pursuits and the making of homes; to this end the pioneers labored with a degree of energy, perseverance and industry which can scarcely be appreciated at the present day. In the language of another, in speaking of this town, "our honorable past in its social, educational and religious character was made by earnest, and self-denying men and women — the fathers and mothers who here planted in hope, and bore faithfully the struggles and trials of life, and now rest from their labors."

The history of this town, like that of most other Vermont communities in the early years of the century, was one of slow but steady growth, and the people were little disturbed by the excitements of life in the great commercial centers. The pioneers built their log houses and gradually replaced them with those of a more pretentious character; they built a few mills, though these were not nearly so numerous as in some localities where water power was more abundant. The forests fell before the sturdy axes of the pioneers and the fields soon began to assume the character and aspect of cultivated farms. The War of 1812 disturbed the peacefulness of the inhabitants in this vicinity for a time; but the ominous clouds were soon dispelled. Stephen Strong, who was born in Benson, October 25, 1801, remembers the condition of the town as far back as that war. He is a son of Warham Strong, who then lived on the farm now occupied by the widow of Lawrence Proctor. There was then (1812) only a very small settlement at Benson. Josiah Goodrich was keeping a tavern in the place on the site of the Union Hotel, and a grist-mill and saw-mill were running on the site of O'Donnell's mills. Back of Mr. Goodrich's tavern was a tannery, and a store was kept by Solon Dyer just east of where Mr. Howard Kellogg's family now resides. The "cold season," as it is termed, of 1816 caused a good deal of suffering here, as it did in most communities. There was but little grain raised and many families were able to get only a little rye. Priest Kent traveled over the town on foot, with saddle-bags, collecting rye for the needy. At that time Allen Goodrich, as Mr. Strong remembers, was the only person in the town who had a buggy. There was then no hamlet at the Landing. In later years George Watson had a tannery in the north part of the town near where Patrick Lavery now lives.

The town of Benson was organized at a town meeting held March 23, 1786, Captain Asahel Smith, moderator, and Allen Goodrich, clerk. At an adjourned meeting held March 30, 1786, Captain Asahel Smith, Simeon Goodrich and Captain James Noble were appointed selectmen. No listers were appointed in that year, probably because there was so little property upon which to fix a valuation. The records of the first two town meetings do not give the place where the meetings were held any more definitely than "in Benson;" and no notification or warning of any town meeting appears in the records until November, 1798. At a meeting held September 28, 1786, it was "voted to raise six pounds" and "to raise it by the Pole" (poll), and "that there be six days' work per man done on the roads, with what has been done this year;" and also "voted a petition to the General Assembly for a tax on all lands of (one penny) per acre."

At the session of the Assembly in October, 1786, an act was passed empowering the selectmen to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the town, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges in the town; and at the same session the Assembly passed resolutions providing for taking the sense of the freemen of the State on a proposed project for "emitting a small bank of paper money on loan or otherwise," and in respect to the tender acts, so called. In reference to these resolutions it was voted at a town meeting held in Benson November 23, 1786, "to say nothing about paper money." The town was first represented in the Assembly in 1788 by Asahel Smith.

This town suffered as early as the winter of 1795-96 from a sort of ulcerous sore throat or canker, which caused quite a number of deaths; and a still more fatal epidemic occurred in the winter of 1812-13, which prevailed throughout the State. About sixty deaths occurred in this town in less than three months, the principal ravages of the disease being in the months of March and April.

The later history of the town includes in its records only events and progress of a peaceful and quiet nature, befitting a growing agricultural community, until the outbreak of the great Civil War, which involved every hamlet and neighborhood in the country and left mourners at innumerable firesides. This town was active in supporting the government in that struggle and sent many of her sons into the field. The following record gives the names of all volunteers from this town, and the organizations in which they served, as nearly correct as it has been possible to obtain them: —

Volunteers for three years, credited previous to the call for 300,000 volunteers of October 17, 1863: George E. Austin, co. K, cav.; Julius R. Austin, co. B, cav.; Joseph Basley, co. C, 11th regt.; Sheldon Belden, Phineas Belden, co. B, 5th regt.; Robert Black, John Bigelow, co. C, 11th regt.; Edward Brownlee, co. H, 5th regt.; Anthony Burton, co. C, 11th regt.; Henry M. Coates, co. C, 11th regt.; Lewis F. Crady, co. B, 5th regt.; John Q. Dickinson, co. C, 7th regt.; Henry G. Gibbs, co. K, cav.; Leonard Gibbs, co. B, 2d regt.; Lester Gibbs, co. K, cav.; Perry G. Gibbs, co. I, 7th regt.; Allen W. Goodrich, co. C, 11th regt.; Charles B. Goodrich, Rodney W. Goodrich, co. K, cav.; Orlin H. Higgins, co. B, 9th regt.; Judson P. Howard, co. I, 7th regt.; Collins Ikely, jr., co. K, cav.; Edward Knox, co. B, 2d regt.; Jonathan Larabee, James Magson, co. H, 5th regt.; James Murphy, co. B, 5th regt.; William Norton, co. I, 7th regt.; Auburn T. Patch, co. B, 2d regt.; James Patterson, co. B, 5th regt.; Samuel Pilkey, Amos Pierce, co. C, 11th regt.; Charles L. Peterson, co. C, 9th regt.; Joseph Rabiteaux, co. C, 11th regt.; Alonzo A. Reed, co. I, 7th regt.; Franklin D. Smith, co. C, 11th regt.; George H. Sweet, William Talman, co. B, 5th regt.; Melvin D. Walker, Charles Watts, co. C, 11th regt.; Thomas Watkins, co. I, 11th regt.; James Young, co. B, 2d regt.

Credits under call of October 17th, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, and subsequent calls. Volunteers for three years: Riley C. Austin, co. G, 8th regt.; Thomas Clark, co. B, 8th regt.; George W. Derby, Nelson Fadden, co. B, 8th regt.; William J. Fadden, co. B, 8th regt.; Samuel C. Gibbs, 2d bat.; James McAniny, co. C, 11th regt.; Henry Merritt, co. H, 5th regt.; Venice Rabitaw, co. B, 8th regt.; John L. Scott, co. H, 5th regt.; Leander Voudray, Clarence W. Wheeler, co. H, 5th regt.

Volunteers for one year: John L. Ashline, Samuel Bishop, Stephen Bishop, 11th regt.; Sylvester Hawkins, 54th Mass.; James A. Malony, 11th regt.; Ira E. Morse, 5th regt.; John Sheridan, jr., 7th regt.; Levi Smith, 11th regt.; John A. Thompson, 8th regt.

Volunteers re-enlisted: Wallace E. Baldwin, Edward Brownlee, co. H, 5th regt.; John Clair, David J. Covey, co. B, 8th regt.; Lewis Crady, co. B, 5th regt.; James C. Magson, co. H, 5th regt.; James Murphy, co. B, 5th regt.; Lewis Stone, co. F, 5th regt.; George A. Sweet, William Talman, co. B, 5th regiment.

Naval credits: Theodore Denno, Edward O. Garrity.

Miscellaneous, not credited by name: Three men.

Volunteers for nine months: James R. Adams, James H. Aiken, Marcellus I. Barber, Joseph I. Bascom, Williams C. Cummings, Moses Deno, Albert J. Dickenson, James H. Goodrich, Henry S. Howard, Richard B. Hunt, Royal C. King, Royan D. King, Eli B. Norton, Noah N. Norton, Milo C. Peck, Oliver A. Proctor, Frederick L. Reed, Garret S. Roseboom, Gilbert R. Sherwood, Stephen P. Sherwood, John W. Woodruff.

Furnished under draft. Paid commutations: Martin Dunham, Olney Higgins, Horace A. Manley, Henry A. Norton, Daniel F. Southworth. Procured substitute: Franklin W. Cowee, Elijah Fish. Entered service: Barney Hoskins.

The following figures show the condition of population at the various years named; they show that, like many other towns of this county that are cut off from railroad communication, the population to-day numbers some hundreds less than it did at an earlier period: 1791, 658; 1800, 1159; 1810, 1561; 1820, 1481; 1830, 1493; 1840, 1403; 1850, 1305; 1860, 1256; 1870, 1244; 1880, 1104.

Officers of the town: Henry Howard, town clerk; W. H. Kellogg, assistant clerk; W. E. Strong, C. B. Goodrich, James H. Aiken, selectmen; O. H. Bump, Perry Carter, Wilber J. Goodrich, listers; A. J. Dickinson, constable and overseer of poor; town superintendent of schools, Daniel C. Noble; A. J. Gibbs, Royal D. King, H. E. Strong, auditors; F. W. Walker, town agent and town treasurer; Perry Carter, H. E. Strong, B. A. Carter, fence viewers; Perry Carter, O. H. Bump, A. J. Gibbs, town grand jurors.

In 1880 Benson had a population of 1,104, was divided into eleven school districts, and had eleven common schools, employing six male and sixteen female teachers, at an aggregate salary of $1,715.11.

Politics.—Agricultural districts, like that embraced in the territory of Benson, do not feel the waves of political agitation, the bitterness and animosity arising from political differences and opposition, as do the inhabitants of cities and large villages, where the struggle for office and for political supremacy is often hotly contested. The first distinctive political divisions in this town, according to Mr. Kellogg, began as early as 1798, at which time the town was strongly Democratic. Simeon Goodrich was the candidate of that party for representative and was elected. The trial of Matthew Lyon for an alleged offense under the famous "sedition law," in the United States Circuit Court at Rutland, in October, 1798, and his subsequent imprisonment at Vergennes, excited a degree of feeling in political circles which has not since, perhaps, been exceeded. He was then the representative of the Western District of Vermont in Congress, and at the election held in this district on the first Tuesday in December, 1798, no choice having been made in the previous September, he was elected by a decisive majority, although then in jail under his sentence. At this election the vote of Benson for Lyon was 109 against 46 for his federal opponent, Judge Samuel Williams, of Rutland. (See history of the county press, in a preceding chapter). Benson was represented largely in the procession of over four hundred citizens on horseback, who went to Vergennes on the expiration of Colonel Lyon's term of four months' imprisonment, in February, 1799, and escorted him from the jail to his residence in Fairhaven.

The Democrats maintained their ascendency in the town until 1802, when the Federalists gained their first majority; the vote for governor that year being for Israel Smith, Democrat, seventy-four, and for Isaac Tichenor, eighty-six. From that time forward the Federalists had a majority each year on the State ticket, usually a small one, at the annual elections, except in the year 1807. The nearly equal division of the parties sometimes made the strife quite animated. Tradition reports that in 1810 Asa and Lemuel Standish were respectively the candidates of the two parties for town representative, the former Democratic and the latter Federal, and the latter by virtue of his office of constable, was the presiding officer at the election. Of the 241 votes cast, Asa received 121 and his brother 120.

After the reorganization of political parties under the administration of President Jackson, the majority of the votes of this town were almost always in harmony with the prevailing majority in the State. There has been an occasional active strife for the office of town representative; there were thirteen ballotings for that office in 1852; nine in 1853, and five in 1854, before a choice was effected. At the same time the prevailing political preferences of the town were in those years clear and well-defined.

Examples of Longevity.— A large number of the inhabitants of this town lived to a great age, the following list of whom was compiled by Mr. Kellogg in his sketch of the town: —

Abraham Adams, died March 26, 1865, aged 97 years. Benjamin Hickok, died May 5, 1862, aged 96. Asahel Stiles, died April 13, 1854, aged 94.

Solomon Martin, died July 10, 1845, aged 93. Sarah, wife of Elial Smith, died March 23, 1862, aged 93. Anna, widow of Arnold Briggs, died August 17, 1869, aged 93. Simeon Goodrich, died February 7, 1852, aged 92. Rebecca, widow of Robert Barber, died March 18, 1856, aged 92. Elial Smith, died May 10, 1867, aged 92. Othniel Goodrich, died August 12, 1853, aged 91. Fear, widow of Captain Stephen Olmsted, died January 7, 1825, aged 90. William Jones, died March 23, 1852, aged 89. Timothy Watson, died August 6, 1852, aged 89. Mary, wife of Robert Parkhill, died October 26, 1800, aged 89. Stephen Sherwood, died January 11, 1832, aged 89. William Manning, died January 8, 1847, aged 88. Susanna, widow of Rufus Walker, died July 20, 1863, aged 88.

Burial Ground.— The first death in this town is not now known; but the first recorded in the town record of deaths is that of an infant son of Benoni and Lucy Gleason, named James, who was born April 5, 1789, and died on the following day. The spot set apart for a village burial ground was surveyed and laid out October 5, 1790; but there had been burials previous to that time in the southeast part of the town, and also in the northwest corner of the school lot; but no stones were set at these graves and all traces of them have disappeared. With the exception of the child above mentioned, no inscription on any gravestone records a death earlier than that of Captain William Barber, which occurred August 11, 1789, at the age of forty-six years. It is belived that he was the first adult who died in the town.

Ecclesiastical.— At the time when this town was organized it was, in common with other towns, authorized by the State laws to settle a minister and provide for his support; and also to erect a meeting-house and to assess a tax for these purposes. A large majority of the first settlers of the town were Trinitarian Congregationalists, and providing for preaching and the building of a meeting-house were among the first subjects considered in the early town meetings.

At the annual town meeting held March 19, 1787, at the house of Stephen Olmsted, it was "voted to fix the house lately occupied by Solomon Chittenden and now the property of Asa Farnham, so it shall be convenient to meet in on the Sabbath," and also "voted to hire Mr. Ralph [minister] the space of one month, to pay in wheat after harvest, at a market price;" and it was also "voted that the committee appointed to hire Mr. Ralph are to hire him one-half of the time for two months, if he will be hired for or under four dollars per Sabbath, to be paid in grain after harvest."

At a town meeting held December 29, 1788, it was "voted to hire a Minister one-half the time next summer, with Fairhaven." Mr. Levi Hackley was employed as a preacher in 1789–90. At a town meeting held on the 22d of March, 1790, it was "voted to have Mr. Levi Hackley settle with us for our Minister," and "that the town will raise thirty-five pounds in necessary artiticles for building, to be paid to Mr. Levy Hackley for a settlement, exclusive of the right of land which naturally belongs to him as soon as he becomes our Minister," and "to give to Mr. Hackley seventy pounds salary for a year, to begin with forty pounds the first year, and to rise with the list of the town, until it amounts to seventy pounds, and there stand;" but the vote to settle Mr. Hackley was reconsidered at an adjourned town meeting, March 30, 1790. The Rev. Daniel Kent became the first settled minister in Benson, he having a "call to settle with us in the work of the ministry" on the 4th of June, 1792. The pastorial relation continued until the 11th of July, 1828, when he was dismissed.

Congregational Church. — This church was organized in March, 1790, by Matthias Cazier, of Castleton, and his delegate, "Mr. Sturtevant;" on its organization, Deacon Joseph Clark was appointed "moderator of the church," and Allen Goodrich, clerk.

Deacon Jonathan Woodward, grandfather of ex-Vice-President Wheeler, was the first deacon, and Rev. Dan Kent, son of Deacon Cephas Kent, of Dorset, the first pastor and also the first settled minister in Benson. He was born in Suffield, Conn., April 10, 1758, commenced his pastorate in Benson in 1792, and continued as pastor of this church thirty-six years. He died in Benson, July 22, 1835.

During Mr. Kent's ministry the church grew rapidly. He was a man of fervent piety and great zeal. At several periods during his pastorate there was unusual interest and the church received large additions to its numbers. The building of a meeting-house was a subject of frequent consideration in nearly every one of the early town meetings. On the 7th of December, 1789, a committee of five was appointed "to draw a subscription paper for building a school-house-meeting-house, and to see their subscriptions laid out for that purpose." In the following year a framed building of one story was erected, twenty by twenty-four feet (and subsequently enlarged to twenty-four by forty feet); it stood on the school lot in the village, on the site of the Willard Strong residence. A few years later the building was removed to the lot occupied in recent years by the Methodist parsonage. Major Ozias Johnson was the builder of the first church; it was designed mainly as a school-house, but was used for worship until the second church was sufficiently advanced to admit of its occupation. The settlement of Rev. Mr. Kent for his long pastorate having been satisfactorily arranged, the building of a better meeting-house soon engaged the attention of the inhabitants. October 3, 1792, it was voted "to set the meeting-house on the rise of ground on Mr. Farnham's land." September 2, 1794, a committee of six was appointed "to agree upon a place to set the meeting-house;" and it was voted to "set the meeting-house on the place where the above committee had set a stake for the purpose," and "to raise one hundred and fifty pounds to be paid in materials for building a meeting-house;" and a committee of seven was appointed "to divide the town into classes, and to take care of the materials raised." October 9, 1794, it was voted "to build the meeting-house sixty-five feet long and forty-five wide." March 14, 1796, it was voted "to postpone the framing and raising the meeting-house till a year from the 15th of April next." July 17, 1797, it was voted "to adopt some measure to cover the meeting-house the present summer, and to raise one thousand dollars, 600 of which to be paid by the first of January next, and 400 to be paid by the first of October following — to be paid in neat cattle or grain, if paid by the times set; if not, to be paid in money," and that "Reuben Nash be committee for building the meeting-house, in lieu of Major Johnson, dismissed." Samuel Howard and Allen Goodrich were added to the committee in May, 1801. On the 10th of January, 1797, one and one-fifth acres of land, on which the meeting-house was subsequently erected, were conveyed by a lease by Asa Farnam, esq., to "inhabitants of the town of Benson," . . "to be used and improved for a meeting-house and green, as long as the said inhabitants shall want it for that purpose," with a condition that the lease was not to be binding, "unless the frame for a meeting-house is erected within one year from the date hereof." The frame of this building was erected in the spring of 1797, and covered in the same year; but it was not finally finished until the summer of 1803. In the summer of 1824 a large bell was procured by private subscription at an expense of about $450; this was the first church bell in the town. The church society was organized December 10, 1799, and called "the First Congregational Society in Benson;" but this was superseded in November, 1814, by the organization which has been in existence since that date. Succeeding the pastorate of Mr. Kent, the church was supplied by several different preachers down to 1829, when, in July, Rev. Daniel D. Francis was ordained; he was dismissed October 23, 1844, and his successors were Rev. Azariah Hyde, January, 1846, to July, 1856; Rev. Ebenezer Smith, September, 1857, to September, 1860; Rev. William S. Smart, October, 1860, to May, 1867; Rev. George P. Byington, March, 1868, to May, 1869. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry M. Holmes, he by Rev. George G. Lyon, and he by the present pastor, Rev. E. J. Beach. In 1842 the old church was demolished and the present handsome edifice erected at a cost of over $6,000; the membership is nearly one hundred and fifty.

Methodist Episcopal Church.— This society was organized in 1838, by Rev. Peter P. Harrower. There had, of course, been Methodist preaching in the town many years previous to that time; the first minister remembered being Elder Tobias Spicer, who was here as early as 1811. In 1837 Albert Champlain, a young minister of this denomination, preached here occasionally during the year.

The present church edifice, a comfortable building capable of seating about 250 persons, was built in 1841, and remodeled again in 1876. The original cost of the building was about $2,000, while the present value of the property is about $7,500. We need not follow the various pastors in detail, who have served this church, with the frequent changes necessitated by the custom of this denomination. Rev. J. H. Bond is the present minister, and the congregation is about equal in numbers to that of the Congregationalists.

Baptist Church.— The First Baptist Church of Benson was organized by Elder Abel Wood, Samuel Tower and John Carter, in March, 1797. At its organization it had fourteen members, with Rev. William Patterson as pastor. In 1826 the first building was erected, built of stone; this was followed by a second in 1843, which was sold and taken down in 1866, the organization having become extinct; a part of the congregation united with Sudbury and a part with Westhaven.

MUNICIPAL.

The municipal history of this town is brief and not of paramount importance, as must always be the case in a distinctively agricultural region. Closely following the early settlements in the Vermont towns, hamlets generally sprang up, their location being often determined by the site chosen for the grist-mill. As most of the inhabitants were compelled to "go to mill" with regularity, shops and stores and the post-office were established in the same vicinity, both for the accommodation of the inhabitants and to make sure of securing their trade. Thus grew up the village in this town. Stores were established as early as 1795, when Jonas Abbott was in business and advertised that he "has again refurnished his cheap store with a fresh stock of European and India goods." Timothy Watson was then engaged in shoemaking and selling, and Stephen Olmsted and Tilly Gilbert were in general trade; the partnership was dissolved in 1795, and the business continued by Mr. Olmsted. We have already mentioned the fact that Daniel Barber built the first mills in the town; these were followed by saw-mills in various other parts of the town, the greater part of which have been abandoned many years. Previous to the building of Mr. Barber's mills, the inhabitants were forced to carry their grain through the wilderness to Poultney, to get it ground.

A grist-mill was built at the settlement on the river known as "Bangall" as early as 1810, by William Cutler and Ethan Allen.

The date of the establishment of the post-office at Benson is not definitely known. E. R. Reed was appointed postmaster in July, 1877, and held the office until the appointment of the present incumbent, B. A. Carter. Previous to Mr. Reed's administration H. F. Smith was postmaster about twelve years, Mr. Carter performing the office duties for him. H. A. Norton filled the office five or six years previous to Mr. Smith's administration. Among those who held the office in still earlier years were Chauncey Higgins, D. R. Barber, Woodward Ladd and H. B. Wilcox.

B. A. Carter keeps a general store at Benson which he has conducted since the fall of 1865. This store was built by E. H. & D. Aiken about 1839. D. R. Barber was the merchant in it for a time, after which a "union store" was carried on there ten or twelve years. Norton & Pitts (H. A. Norton and Charles D. Pitts) then conducted it about three years, and were followed by Mr. Norton alone for two years. The post-office was kept in this store thirty-five years or more.

The store now occupied by H. S. Howard, in the hardware trade and tin-manufacturing, was built during the last war and about 1862. A store building stood on the same site previous to that time, which was built before 1855 and occupied by J. W. Dorsey, who was burned out. He was succeeded by the firm of Dorsey, Scott & Company, embracing Frank Scott and Cephas Knapp. This firm was succeeded by Dorsey & Howard, Mr. Howard joining him in the spring of 1868. The firm continued until 1874, when Frederick Reed assumed Mr. Dorsey's interest. The firm of Howard & Reed continued until April, 1883, since which date Mr. Howard has conducted the business alone. Mr. Reed worked here fifteen, or more, years, previous to his joining Mr. Howard.

Mrs. Jennie Ladd has a general store, which business was begun in June, 1884, succeeding her husband, K. G. Ladd, who started in the spring of 1883.

There was a hotel kept on the site of the present Union Hotel since a very early day. It is recorded in a hotel register that the building was erected by Josiah Goodrich about 1790 and was kept for many years by his widow, Mary Goodrich. The house finally ran down and was not open to the public for many years. The house now on this site was built by J. Reed, the present proprietor, who formerly kept the house now in control of Mrs. E. Bailey, about the year 1870.

The Briggs House was built about 1839 by John Kellogg. Others who occupied it were Luther Joy, William Johnson, Horace Knapp, John and L. F. Miller, and J. Reed. Amasa Briggs occupied the place as a private house until the winter of 1882–83, when it was opened to the public by A. J. & John A. Briggs; it was kept by them until the spring of 1884, when Miss A. J. Briggs bought out her brother; in the succeeding fall she married E. F. Bailey and still conducts the house.

The carriage shop at Benson was put in operation by Strong & Brother (H. E. & W. E. Strong) in 1851; an old building was then taken and additions made to it. It was formerly a horse-shoeing shop and was built by Luther Joy, who was a merchant for a number of years in what is now Reed's shoe shop. The carriage factory was built in between the Reed shop and the old school-house, all of which are now occupied by the Messrs. Strong for their business.

Francis W. Johnson's shingle factory and cider-mill, located on Hubbardton River, at Tumble Falls, near road 10, was erected in 1880, and has a fine water power of twenty feet fall. Mr. Johnson manufactures 500 to 600 barrels of cider per year.

N. O'Donnell's grist and saw-mill, located on Hubbardton River, about two miles from Benson village, is the only grist-mill in the town, manufactures in connection with flour, etc., 500,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 shingles.

Ira E. Morse formerly operated a saw-mill, on the north branch of Hubbardton River, which was built in 1875. The same must be said of the Walker Cheese Manufacturing Company, organized in 1873, and the company operating the Benson Butter and Cheese factory, organized in 1874.

Benson Landing. — This is a small hamlet on the shore of Lake Champlain, north of the Center. It grew out of the lake commerce which assumed great importance immediately after the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823, and was a center of considerable business for many years. A. L. Hale & Company (E. M. Ladd) have kept a store here for six years, and for the four years just previous to that were located in business on the dock with J. R. Harlow, as Harlow & Hale. Previous to that time P. G. Ladd & Son kept the store on the dock, the senior members of the firm having been in business there twenty years or more. There is no other business at this point.

Attorneys. — The first lawyer who settled in this town was Albert Stevens, who remained here between 1800 and 1802. Samuel Jackson came here about 1807 but absconded after a few months. Ira Harmon settled in Benson in March, 1810, and practiced here about twenty years. John Kellogg came here in May, 1810, and remained in practice until 1840. He was born at Amherst, Mass., May 31, 1786; came to Vermont in 1805, and on the 22d of April, began studying law in the office of Loyal Case, of Middlebury; finished his studies with Hon. Horatio Seymour, in Middlebury, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. In Benson he gained a foremost position and enjoyed a large practice. He was postmaster from 1813 to 1822, and for twelve years town clerk; delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1822, and represented the town eight terms; in 1838 he was Democratic candidate for United States senator, and one of the delegates at large to the National Convention of the same party. His professional life was marked by great energy and industry, and his character was one of decision and sound principles. He was the father of Hon. Loyal Case Kellogg. (See chapter on the bar of the county). Marshall R. Meacham began practice in Benson in 1825 and continued to his death August 24, 1833, at thirty-four years of age. David L. Farnham was in practice here from 1826 to 1828, when he removed to other parts. Richard W. Smith practiced here one year (1830–31). Milo W. Smith, son of Chauncey, was in practice from 1831 to 1852, when he removed to Indiana and died there. Loyal C. Kellogg practiced here from 1839 to 1859, when he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State; in 1860 he removed to Rutland.

Physicians. — The physicians who practiced in this town in early years and subsequently are mentioned in the chapter devoted to the medical profession, as far as anything is now known of them. There are at the present time two physicians in practice in the town — Dr. Henry R. Jones, born December 11, 1823; received his medical education at Castleton and graduated in the fall of 1849. He practiced the first two years thereafter in New Haven, Vt., and came to Benson in 1853; he was married in the same year, and has enjoyed an extensive practice and the esteem of the community.

Dr. J. P. Newton, born in Swanton, Vt., March 12, 1845, received his medical education at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1872. He came at once to Benson (June, 1872), excepting a few weeks in Long Island Hospital College.

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF BRANDON.[1]

THIS town was originally granted by virtue of a patent from George the Third to the following named proprietors, on the 20th day of October, 1761: —

"Josiah Powers, William Keyes, Boaz Brown, David Powers, Benjamin Shador, jr., Silas Wetherbee, Jonathan Reed, John Fox, William Farr, Levi Farr, Samuel Pool, Nathan Farr, Stephen Brown, David Munroe, Walter Powers, Joseph Fuller, Phineas Wilder, Edward Brown, David Vernas, Nehemiah Fuller, Ezekiel Wright, John Lamson, Aaron Brown, John Canning, Daniel Pond, Jonathan Hartwell, Benjamin Reed, Thomas Munroe, Joseph Reed, Amos Lamson, Nathan Fellows, Josiah Powers, jr., Eliphalet Fails, Nathan Chase, Asa Holyest, Peter Wright, Joshua Wright, Tilly Wilder, Ephraim Brown, Nathan Russel, esq., William Russell, Josiah Elwood, Thomas Sawyer, William Fry, Aaron Brown, jr., Elijah Powers, Benjamin Robbins, David Spafford, Ezekiel Powers, Benjamin Powers, David Fails, Silas Brown, Ezekiel Powers, Theodore Atkinson, esq., Joseph Newmarch, esq., Titus Salter, Ephraim Shatman, Ephraim Shatman, jr., Thomas Gibbs, William Shadock, Timothy Haild, Thomas Barrett, Timothy Fox, Aaron Davis, Captain Aaron Brown, Silas Lamson. His excellency Benning Wentworth, esq., a tract to contain five hundred acres as marked B. W. on the plan which is to be accounted two of the within shares, one share for the incorporated society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, one share for a globe for the Church of England as by law established — one share for the first settled minister of the gospel, and one share for the benefit of a school in said town."

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[1] Invaluable aid has been rendered in the preparation of this chapter by John A. Conant, Captain A. S. Cook, George Briggs and others.

Previous to this time application to Benning Wentworth had not been made very frequently or strenuously urged, because of the hazard of settling upon a wilderness territory adjacent to a province which formed a battle-ground between two so powerful enemies as the French and English. When, therefore, Montreal and the whole Province of Canada were surrendered, September 8, 1760, to the British, the fertile but irregular tracts of land lying to the east of Lake Champlain were eagerly sought after by speculators and those who from natural bent and training had become the pioneers from their infant civilization on the Western Hemisphere. There was usually an interval of several years, however, between the granting of a charter and the beginning of a settlement in the respective towns; for example, in ten towns of Rutland county the charters of which were granted between the 26th of August and the 20th of October, 1761, settlements were begun as follows:

Pawlet, 1761; Danby, 1765; Clarendon and Rutland, 1768; Castleton and Pittsford, 1769; Poultney and Wells, 1771; Brandon, 1772.

Brandon was, it will be seen, settled more recently than any of the towns south of it. For the first twenty-three years after it was chartered it was known by its charter name of *Neshobe*. According to J. Hammond Trumbull[1] Neshobe means "double-pond," or "half-way pond." It was originally applied to that part of Littleton, Mass., where the ponds are situated, and the name has reference to their location. A tribe of Indians living there was called Neshoba Indians, and Mr. Elliott established a praying town on Neshoba Hill. In 1714 the Neshoba lands were incorporated into a town, and the name was changed to Littleton in December, 1715.

Neshoba or Neshobe seems to have been selected by Captain Josiah Powers[2] for the newly chartered town in the New Hampshire Grants. He was born in the "Garrison House" on Neshoba Hill where he spent most of his boyhood days, until he moved to Greenwich. After a few years he became possessed with a desire to speculate in lands in the new county and presented his petition for a township. It was a matter of but little choice to Governor Wentworth what the name of the new town was, provided he got the benefit of the reservation of five hundred acres. Any land speculator presenting a sufficient number of names of petitioners could obtain a grant of a township. If the applicant presented no name for his township, the governor usually named it after some of his English favorite friends or places; but it seems that the birth-place of Powers had some pleasant associations for him, which led him to select Neshobe[3] for his new home.[4]

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[1] *Manuscripts of the Rutland County Historical Society*, Vol. II.

[2] *The Powers Family*, by Amos H. Powers.

[3] *Proceedings of the Rutland County Historical Society*, Vol. II.

[4] Furnished by Dr. John M. Currier, of Castleton.

The original boundaries of the town were the same as the present. It contains 22,756 acres of land. It is bounded north by the town of Leicester, Addison county, east by Goshen and Chittenden, south by Pittsford, and west by Sudbury. On the 20th of October, 1784, the act of the Legislature confirming the organization of the town gave it the name of Brandon. Mr. John A. Conant is authority for the statement that the name, like that of Clarendon, Rutland, Leicester, Salisbury and other towns, was taken from an English nobleman, the Earl of Brandon, instead of being a corruption of Burnet town, as previous accounts have recorded. According to the statement contained on page 429 of Hemenway's *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, "the first tree felled in this town with a view to settlement, was in the month of October, 1772, when Amos Cutler, then a single man, came from Hampton, Conn., made an opening and built a cabin which he occupied alone during the following winter. April 5, 1773, John Ambler and David June, his son-in-law, came into the town from Stamford, Conn., and made their pitch jointly, south of and adjoining Mr. Cutler, and extending, as it was afterwards surveyed, to near the north line of Pittsford."

The next settlers came just previous to or during the Revolutionary War, and are named so far as possible in the order of their arrival. Josiah Powers, Elisha Strong, Thomas Tuttle, Joseph Barker, John Mott, George and Aaron Robins, Benjamin Powers, Jonathan Ferris, Joshua Goss and Samuel Kelsey. All but the last two are supposed to have come here before the beginning of the war. The first settler, Amos Cutler, made his first clearing on the farm now owned by Josiah Rosseter. He died there on the 18th of March, 1818. His wife, whom he married November 23, 1773, was daughter of Jacob Simonds, of Hampton, Conn. Cutler was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at the business here, with tools of his own manufacture. Owing to the restrictive measures of Great Britian, compelling the colonies to purchase most of their necessities of her, the scope of Cutler's productions was very limited.

A fulling-mill was built by James, son of John Ambler, and stood on the small stream that crosses the road between the farm now occupied by Otis F. Smith and the one formerly owned by S. B. June.

David June, a native of Stamford, Conn., came to Brandon in 1773 with his father-in-law, John Ambler. They made a joint pitch in the south part of the town, which was by Mr. June's later purchases made to comprise 225 acres in the homestead at his death. He built a log house and returned to Stamford in November of the same year of his arrival, bringing back his wife and two sons. He came with two horses, upon one of which the family, except himself, rode, and the other carried the goods. They arrived safely after a most fatiguing journey. Mr. June was on the proprietors' committee to lay out roads "from Pittsford to Leicester, and from Pittsford to Sudbury, and from Pittsford to the mills, on the east side of the creek." He died in June, 1819.

He had four sons and three daughters. The sons were Daniel, Asahel, Stephen and David.

Captain Josiah Powers, originally of Littleton and afterwards of Greenwich, Mass., was the leading man of the proprietors. He became the most extensive land-owner in town. He owned at one time about three thousand acres, but continued to sell until at his death he had disposed of nearly all his former possessions. He came here to reside in 1774, and settled on the place now known as the Goodenow farm. His log house stood about fifty rods southwesterly of the present dwelling. He was drowned October, 1778, while attempting to ford on horseback a stream swollen by a flood. He was returning, it is thought, from attendance at the Legislature at Windsor.

Dr. Benjamin Powers, brother to Captain Josiah Powers, came to Neshobe about the same time. He was the first physician in town; was probably a single man. He died towards the close of the war.

Captain Elisha Strong settled before 1774 on a lot called the Governor's lot, on the west side of the creek, embracing the present Bardella marble quarry land. He was moderator of the first proprietors' meeting held in town in September of 1774. Captain Strong died near the close of the war. Noah Strong, his eldest son, began on what was formerly the "Goss Place," now the town farm. He was among the earliest of the settlers and purchased of Samuel Beach, then of Rutland, for twenty-four pounds, the original right of Thomas Sawyer; also of his father-in-law, Josiah Powers, the right of William Frye, and other purchases. He had seven children, all but one of whom were born in this town. He built the first mills, long known as Strong's mills, on the site of S. L. Goodell's marble works. He sold his homestead, then containing 180 acres, to Joshua Goss for £480 in 1796 and removed to Ohio.

Captain Thomas Tuttle came here about 1774 from Pittsford, although he had formerly lived in Tinmouth. He first settled on what has since been known as the Farrington farm, owned by Franklin Farrington; his log house stood near the creek and the present road to Sudbury, a few rods from where the railroad crossing now is. The original survey contained one hundred and ten acres. His house was burnt by the Indians in 1779, as were also those of his son, and his son-in-law, Barker. He was killed in an attempt to escape from Fort Washington after the surrender of that stronghold to the British.

Joseph Barker came here before the war and settled on land then adjoining that of Captain Tuttle on the south. His house stood on the north side of the road to Sudbury, some distance from it, and near the present railroad crossing. He married Martha, daughter of Captain Thomas Tuttle. He was taken prisoner by the Indians in November, 1779, on their second hostile visit to Brandon. Feigning sickness and keeping the Indians awake until the latter part of the first night, when his guards were overcome by sleep, he effected his escape. Meanwhile Mrs. Barker had started to go to Noah Strong's, a distance of more than three miles. Night coming on and having gone as far as the deserted log house of the Robinses, she there remained for the night; there, without other attendant than the other child, a babe was born to her, and there Mr. Barker found her the next day; she was properly cared for and recovered. The child was named Rhoda, and married and removed to western New York. Thompson's *Gazetteer* gives the year of this incident as 1777; but it was two years later. Mr. Barker was a shoemaker; was twice chosen selectman, several times constable and held other town offices. He removed to the West.

Deacon John Mott came from Richmond, Mass. He first purchased of Josiah Powers, on the 8th of November, 1774, one hundred acres for £15 on the right of David Vernas. He also made purchases of James Stone and Thomas Tuttle. He came here in 1775, and remained until 1812, when he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was a very prominent man in town. He built the house now standing on the premises of his half-brother, Henry Harrison.

Gideon Mott purchased of him in June, 1784, two lots of fifty-five acres each, for £11, one adjoining Amos Cutler and the other on the Gilbert, now the Locke Brook. He pitched on the latter, and built a house on the north side of the road leading from Albert Wood's to the Cook farm; when he began here there was north of him but one house, that of Noah Strong. Samuel Mott, brother of John Mott, bought land of Gideon in 1786. He began on the present farm of J. Walton Cheney, made his "opening" and erected his unpretentious blacksmith shop a few rods south of the dwelling-house of Mr. Cheney, and on the west side of the present road. George and Aaron Robins, brothers and single, came a little before the breaking out of the war, from Petersham, Mass., and built a log house on the place now owned and occupied by Owen Morgan. Their widowed mother kept house for them. They were bold, fearless enemies of the Indians, and were killed by a band of them in November, 1777.

Jonathan Ferris, from Stamford, Conn., purchased of John Ambler, March 30, 1776, for £28 "York money," a tract of one hundred and ten acres lying on the north line of Pittsford, the farm now owned by T. B. Smith. He lived single and died at an advanced age, having been for several years under the care of the town.

Joshua Goss, from Montague, Mass., settled here before the close of the war, on the west side of the highway, and some fifty rods from it, about as far north as David June's house. In 1796 he bought the well-known Goss place, now the town farm, of Noah Strong, where he for years kept a public house. He died in December, 1826.

Samuel Kelsey came from Wallingford before the close of the war and settled on the farm now owned by Arnold Manchester. He removed to the West.

Among the other early settlers were Charles Johnson, a tailor, who lived in Brandon from the latter part of the last century until his death in 1859, and John Conant, esq., a native of Ashburnham, Mass., father of Mr. John A. Conant. He was born February 2, 1773. He came to Brandon in 1796 and purchased of Simeon King and Joseph Hawley, "one-half of the mills and water-power in the village" for £160. The deed was dated December 23, 1796. He was by education a carpenter and joiner. By subseqent purchases he became proprietor of the entire water-power of the village. In 1816 he erected the stone grist-mill which is still standing at the head of the lower falls, and in 1839 he built the brick mill below it. In 1820 he erected a blast-furnace in the village, to which establishment the village owes the greater part of its present prosperity and business activity. He died June 30, 1856. Captain Nathan Daniels made a "pitch" in 1774, on the place since known as the Douglas, and later still the Blackmer farm, now owned by E. D. Thayer, where he remained for twenty-two years, when he removed to Paris, N. Y. He married Lydia, daughter of Captain Thomas Tuttle. The first proprietors' meeting held in the town was at his house. Deacon Jedediah Winslow came in 1773 from Barre, Mass. He pitched on the northeast side of the creek, near the road leading from the village to the Blackmer bridge; he died April 9, 1794, aged sixty-nine years. John Whelan also came in 1773 from Pittsford. He pitched on the place now owned by Elam French. He died May 5, 1829, aged sixty-six years. Nathaniel Fisk was from Danby. Although he purchased here in 1774, it is thought that he did not make Brandon his place of residence until after 1784. Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon, a large landowner, came before the war. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Josiah Powers. He first lived in the house near the creek, built by Captain Powers, and more recently on the farm now owned by H. A. Sumner, on which he was the first to begin. Although a physician, he did not attempt to engage extensively in practice.

Other early settlers in Brandon were Nathaniel Bacon, who purchased what is now known as the Bacon farm owned now by Harley Buel (near the village), in 1778; Jacob and Philip Bacon, who came a few years later; Gideon Horton, jr., who came here from Colebrook, Conn., in about 1783, and purchased a farm, including Hog Back, and extending westerly to the creek; Judge Hiram Horton, son of the foregoing, who came in 1784, and commenced on what has since been known as the Deacon Powers farm, in the south part of the town, now occupied by Nelson Briggs; John Sutherland, of Sutherland Falls (Proctor), which were named after his father. He erected the first grist-mill in town, at the lower falls in the village. Roger Stevens had previously built a saw-mill on the same site, which the Indians destroyed in 1779. James Sutherland, father of John, purchased of Abel Stevens, on December 18, 1779, for eighty bushels of corn, 110 acres, being the first division on the original right of Tilly Wilder, and "embracing the falls and mill privileges in the village." He sold to John Sutherland in March, 1781, for ten pounds. He returned to Sutherland Falls, now Proctor, in a few years, and remained there until his death. Deacon Joseph Hawley came from Rutland before 1790. Deacon Edward Cheney came from Dublin, N. H., in 1783, and lived on the place since called the Joseph Dutton farm. George Olds came from Manchester in 1783, and began on what has since been known as the Abel Goodenow farm, although his first pitch was on the place which forms a part of the farm of the Seager brothers. David Jacobs, a Revolutionary soldier, came, in 1783, upon the farm now occupied by Carlos Smith. Simeon Bigelow was from Conway, Mass., whence he came to Brandon (or Neshobe), in 1783. He settled on the farm of David M. June. David Buckland, sr., came from Hartford, Conn., in 1783, and commenced on the farm since called the Luther Conant farm, now occupied by Aaron Vail. Captain Timothy Buckland came about 1784. The farm is still known among a few as the "Captain Tim Buckland farm," and is now occupied by his grandson, Hiram Buckland. Deacon Moses Barnes, from Lanesboro, Mass., came immediately after the close of the war, and purchased lands which embrace the present farm of Charles Fay. In 1806 he exchanged with Seth Carey for the farm on which he passed the remainder of his days, and which is now occupied by the Knowlton brothers. Samuel Seeley Schofield came about 1784 and built his house near the notch in the mountain on the westerly part of the present farm of William McConnell. His brother, Frederick, began on the farm adjoining what is known as the Cook farm, on the south. William Dodge, sen., began in 1784 on the place more recently known as the Elijah Goodenow farm, now owned by Otis F. Smith. Jonathan, his son, first bought of Nathaniel Sheldon in 1784, and in 1793 of Willard Seaton, the latter purchase including lands which joined the north side of John Mott's home farm. He afterwards purchased the "Dodge farm," now occupied by Clarence Marsh. Ebenezer Squires came here from Windsor early in 1784, and resided on the road leading from the town farm to the site of the Blake furnace in Forestdale. Joseph Larkin is said to have built the first house east of the river in the village, near the site of the present dwelling-house of Joseph Rosseter, esq. Lorin Larkin is supposed to have come from Dorset in 1784. He purchased of John Sutherland "a lot lying around and enclosing the mills, which afterwards came to be known as "Larkins's mills." Stephen Durkee came from Windham, Conn., in about 1784, and settled in the south part of the village. Deacon Benjamin Stewart came from Danby as early as 1784, and is supposed to have been the first settler in that part of Sugar Hollow which is in the town of Brandon. David Finney, jr., began on the place now comprising the easterly part of the William McConnell farm. Timothy Goodenow settled, about 1784, on a lot situated between the farms of Harmon L. Buckland and the Knowltons. Daniel, the eldest son, came, in 1803, upon the place since known as the Daniel Goodenow farm, now in possession of Otis F. Smith. Elijah, the second son, left his father's house in 1792, and removed to the Dodge farm, on the creek. Asa Goodenow began, in 1787, on the farm where Charles Carr now resides. He was a carpenter and joiner, and built the present dwelling house of Mr. George Briggs. Abel Goodnow purchased, with Luther Dodge, of George Olds, in September, 1792; in 1794 he bought out Dodge. The farm is now in possession of Josiah Rosseter. In 1805 Willis Goodenow bought the farm now in possession of T. B. Smith, where Ichabod Paine formerly lived, joining the north line of Pittsford. Years later he purchased the Daniel Goodenow farm. Roger Starkweather came from Shaftsbury in 1784, and resided until his death in May, 1812, in the house which stood in the hollow on the road leading westerly from David June's. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a very eccentric man. Elisha Starkweather, his brother, came from Shaftsbury in 1785, and was the first to begin on the Deacon Barnes farm, now in possession of Mr. Knowlton. Simeon King came to town about the year 1785. Stephen Hall, sen., made his purchase of forty acres, of Nathaniel Daniels, October 12, 1785, for £30. He enlarged his possessions by subsequent purchases, embracing a large part of the farms since owned by his sons, Stephen and Harvey, now occupied by Samuel Hall and Charles Smith. Captain Abraham Gilbert came from Nobletown, N. Y., in 1785, and purchased of Captain Nathan Daniels, collector, the whole right, except the first division, of Thomas Barrett. He began the place known in later days as the Cook farm, now owned by Captain Cook. The stage road was originally laid by this house. Captain Gilbert was the first postmaster and remained in that office until his death; he also kept an inn there. Nathan Flint, sen., settled on the Potwine farm, now owned by Daniel Goodenow, in 1785, and remained there until his death in July, 1816. Ephraim Flint, son of Nathan, settled in 1785 on lands forming a part of the farm now occupied by D. W. Prime. In 1786 his brother, Nathan, jr., began on the farm now owned by George W. Parmenter. Another brother, Roswell Flint, began on the place afterwards for years occupied by William Dodge, jr. William Flint, long known as "Billy Flint," another son of Nathan, sen., became an extensive importing merchant in Upper Canada. Benjamin Hurlbert began, in 1785, on the farm recently occupied by Joseph Davidson, in Sugar Hollow. Amasa Polly came here from Suffield, Conn., about 1785. He was a carpenter and joiner and was one of the committee appointed to build a bridge over Otter Creek near Captain Daniels, and near the site of the present Blackmer bridge. Joshua Field came from Winchester, N. H., in 1786, and purchased of David Jacobs the first division of Peter Wright, 110 acres, and the second division of Ezekiel Powers, the same extent. He lived there during his long life, and was prominent in the church. He died in March, 1837. Simeon Avery came here from Norwich, Conn., in 1786, and afterwards, in company with John Curtiss and James Sawyer, purchased of O. Blake for £100, one-half of the forge and privilege in the village, Curtiss & Sawyer owning a quarter interest each. The deed was dated July 3, 1792. Avery had the management of this forge until his death in January, 1803. Elijah Avery, his brother, had been clerk in a store in Hartford, Conn., and he bought the first goods offered for sale in this town. His goods were kept for a time at the house of his brother Daniel, but he opened a store soon after in the village, on the site of the building afterwards known as Ketcham's store, which stood just west of the old Chase House. He sold a "coat's cloth" to Jacob Farrington for seven dollars per yard and took corn at twenty-five cents per bushel in part payment, being twenty-eight bushels of corn for a yard of cloth. Daniel Avery, another and younger brother of Elijah, succeeded in the possession of the farm on which the latter resided during his life. Stephen Avery, the other brother who was a resident of Brandon, purchased of Lorin Larkin on the 12th of March, 1793, for two hundred and sixty-seven pounds, one-half of the grist-mill and privileges in the village. He resided in town at different periods for a number of years. John Stiles came here in 1786, and lived on the west side of the creek until his death. Alexander Beebe came in 1786, and erected his house nearly opposite the Dodge brick-yard, now owned by John A. Conant. He owned half interest in the "Strong's mills," which he sold to Isaac Strong in April, 1790. Jacob Simonds came here from Hampton, Conn., about 1786. He had by two marriages six sons and twelve daughters, all of whom but two sons, who died in infancy, lived to adult age and became married. He died September 3, 1797, at the age of seventy-eight years. Philip Jones came from Stamford, Conn., about the year 1786. He resided for a long time and until his death on the farm subsequently possessed by his son, Alvin B. Jones, and now in the hands of Sylvester Moulton. He was a blacksmith by trade and had a trip-hammer shop below the upper falls, in the village. Jacob Farrington came from Kings, Columbia county, N. Y., and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of Asa Eddy, of Clarendon, joining on Gideon Horton, Joseph Barker and Timothy Buckland. Only a few months before Eddy had purchased this parcel of land of Captain Thomas Tuttle, who began upon it. It is still in the hands of the Farrington family. Captain Daniel Farrington obtained the property from his brother, Edward, in February, 1796. Samuel Burnell, esq., came here from Woodstock, Conn., in 1787, and resided in town for more than fifty years. He died July 5, 1838. Stephen Tucker began here in March, 1787, on land which now forms a part of the Asa Burnell farm, a little northwest of the town farm. Samuel Tucker purchased of Nathaniel Sheldon, for forty pounds, fifty-five acres of land, "near the town plat, being the south part of the lot George Robins formerly lived on," a part of the present farm of N. T. Sprague. Deacon Ebenezer Wooster was the first to settle on the farm recently occupied by William Kimball, but he afterwards exchanged with James Whelan for the Riley

Hull farm, now owned by Dr. E. A. Smith. Deacon Merriam came from Walpole, N. H., in 1787, and began the cultivation of the farm, which included the place now in the hands of Robert Johnson. He was the first hatter in town. His brother, Deacon Jonathan Merriam, in 1795 bought the farm which was afterwards the property of Hon. E. N. Briggs. Judge Hiram Horton was the first to begin work on this tract. Benjamin Merriam, brother to the foregoing, and a merchant, came here about 1791, and first kept his goods at the house of his brother, David. Vinton Arnes purchased of Hiram Horton in April, 1788, eighty-two and one-half acres lying on the old Stage Road, and being on the north contiguous with the south line of Leicester, recently the farm of Joseph P. Durant. Case Cook came here in 1788 and began on a piece of land lying south of Arnold Hollow. He removed to the West. In the same year Thaddeus Collins purchased of his brother-in-law, Deacon David Merriam, fifty acres, being then wild land, now the property of Robert Johnson. In the fall of 1798 he sold this place to Nathaniel Harris and went West. Jabez Lyon came from Woodstock, Conn., in the spring of 1787, and began the cultivation of the well-known Lyon farm. Here he resided until his death in 1843. Solomon Tracy, from Walpole, N. H., purchased in 1788 seventy-five acres adjoining the place of John Stiles. John McCollom was a Scotchman, and served in Wolfe's army. He came from Stamford, Conn., and settled on the farm since known as the Samuel Gray farm. His son David, in 1794, built the saw-mill afterwards known as Wood's, and later as Jones's mill. Solomon Soper purchased of Jedediah Winslow, in 1789, the first division on the right of Nathaniel Russell, also "$\frac{1}{8}$ of the forge, or iron works and privileges in the village." It is thought that he came here as early as 1786. He traded several years in the village, near the old Ketcham store. Prince Soper, brother of Solomon, came from Dorset somewhat later, and resided a number of years in the village, near the site of the present residence of Josiah Rosseter. He kept here the only tavern then in the village. Colonel James Sawyer came to Brandon about 1790. He was a merchant of much enterprise. Rev. Enos Bliss, the first settled pastor of the Congregational Society here, purchased in the fall of 1792 a little more than sixteen acres of land south of the street leading from the old house of Lorenzo Kimball to Samuel B. Spaulding's old brick store. Jesse Prout came here from New Milford, Conn., in the same year. He was a blacksmith by trade. John Prout, esq., attorney and counselor at law at Rutland, is his grandson. Josiah Parmenter came here from Northfield, Mass., in 1794, and bought land and buildings near Curtiss's mills, in the village. Although a tanner by trade, he relinquished the business soon after he came here. He was for many years an acting justice of the peace. Captain Nathan Parmenter, his brother, came from Northfield, Mass. He was also a tanner and shoemaker, and carried on the business somewhat extensively for several years. His shop was near the bridge in the village. It is said that his first works were about fifty rods below the furnace. He built the house in which N. T. Sprague, esq., now resides. He died in January, 1851, at the age of eighty-one years. Daniel Pomeroy came here in 1794. He was a clothier, and purchased of Curtiss in December, 1794, an acre of land (with a house, shop and horse-shed thereon), which was situated in the village near the falls. He at the same time purchased water-power for a fulling-mill, with the provision that he was not to injure the grist-mill or saw-mill. Solomon Hines came from Greenwich, Mass., in 1795. He built the mills now called Brezee's mills, in process of which he met with a fall which may have hastened his death. He died April 28, 1798. Benajah Douglas came here from Ballston, N. Y., in 1795, although he was probably a native of Hancock, Mass. He purchased of Captain Nathan Daniels, for six hundred and twenty-five pounds, several parcels of land amounting in all to three hundred and ninety acres, embracing the Douglas or Blackmer farm, now owned by E. D. Thayer. He was a prominent man in town, having been elected five times (during the first fifteen years of his residence here) to represent the town in General Assembly, and as often a selectman. He was also for many years a justice of the peace here. He has been described as being "a man of much self-confidence and buoyancy of spirits, was always ready in meetings, 'open to remarks,' with a 'word of exhortation'; at least, indeed, he was given to much speaking. He had a vein of humor which he did not always retain within due bounds." He had nine children, of whom the eldest, Stephen Arnold, a physician, was the father of the famous Illinois senator, Stephen A. Douglas. Joshua Bascom purchased of Solomon Hines, on September 20, 1795, for one hundred and forty pounds, one hundred acres of land, being part of the "Governor's lot." Mr. Bascom was the first to cultivate this lot. He was killed by the fall of a tree, which he was chopping, in June, 1797. Zephaniah Hack, of Greenwich, Mass., purchased in December, 1795, one hundred and twenty-five acres, which formed also a part of the "Governor's lot," excepting Brezee's mill privilege. Mr. Hack remained here until his death, July 22, 1847. Arza Tracy came from Hampton, Conn., about 1795. He was a carpenter and joiner. Salmon Farr, sr., came here from Leicester in 1795 and purchased one hundred acres of land of Nathaniel Sheldon, which are now occupied by Pascal Gibbs. Silas Keeler came from Chittenden on the 28th of September, 1796. He obtained of Hiram Horton, James Sawyer and Moses Barnes, selectmen, a lease of the first division on the propagation right, one hundred acres, for "as long as wood grows or water runs." He resided here until August 16, 1845, when he died at the age of seventy-five years. Seth Keeler came also from Chittenden in 1796, and served an apprenticeship with Deacon David Merriam, the hatter. He died September 13, 1850, at the age of seventy-four years. Deacon John Arnold came from Clarendon in 1798 and purchased sixty acres of land in Arnold Hollow. In 1800 his brother Caleb purchased of Abner Buckland one hundred and ten acres adjoining

John's tract. Nathaniel Harris bought the present farm of Captain David Merriam, sixty acres, in 1798. Rev. Ebenezer Hebard began to preach as a candidate for settlement by the Congregational Church in May, 1799, and was ordained on the following January first, and remained in the pastorate of this church until September 7, 1821. Elam Gilbert came toward the close of the last century. His residence was for a time on the south side of the creek, and afterwards in the village. Walter Sessions came here shortly before 1800, and originally settled on the farm now occupied by William McConnell, whose dwelling-house formerly stood about forty rods northeast of its present site, on the old Stage Road, as first laid and traveled past Mr. Schofield's and Captain Gilbert's. When the road was changed to its present route, Mr. Sessions moved and fitted up the present house for a tavern, which he kept for several years. He followed Captain Gilbert as postmaster, until the office was brought into the village. Jonathan Stearns, sr., came from Hardwick, Mass., early in the present century and resided on the farm adjoining Sugar Hollow on the south. He and his wife both died in April, 1812, of the epidemic that prevailed with dreadful fatality at that time. A. S. Cook was born in Addison county, January 18, 1816. He resided there until his eighteenth year; then a year in Shoreham; then in Salisbury, where, on the 18th of October, 1837, he married Marilla Smith. He came to Brandon in 1852. He was a charter member of the old Allen Grays, named after Ethan Allen. This company was organized in 1854, and consisted of thirty-six members, all in gray uniforms. Captain Cook has been marshal in New England fairs (town, county and State) for sixteen years in succession. Has been acting justice of the peace fourteen years. He owns what was formerly the Locke farm, one and one-half miles southeast from the village. His wife died August 28, 1883.

Having thus given as good an account of the early settlers here as can be obtained, the writer now proposes to return to the organization of the town, and the early action taken to improve and utilize the natural advantages afforded by the wilderness lands and streams of that time, and perhaps to give some idea of the quaintness of method and vigor of spirit of these giants of former days.

The organization of the town was effected on the seventh day of October, 1784. The act of organization being, however, illegal by virtue of the law requiring meetings for such purposes to be held in the month of March, was rendered effectual and valid by a special act of the General Assembly, enacting that "such proceedings in the choice of town officers as were had and acted by the inhabitants of the town of Neshobe on the seventh day of this instant October, 1784, which would have been valid and according to law had the same been had and done in the month of March, as the law directs, be and they are hereby established and confirmed as legal and authentic as though the same had been had and done in the said month of March, and that the said town of

Neshobe shall be ever hereafter called and known by the name of Brandon." Unfortunately, the record of the first meeting, though still in part preserved, is so mutilated that a list of the first officers cannot be obtained from it. The earliest obtainable are those elected in March, 1786. They are as follows :—

Thomas Tuttle, moderator of the meeting ; Hiram Horton, town clerk ; Simeon Avery, Abraham Gilbert and Moses Grannis, selectmen ; David Buckland, treasurer ; James Ambler and Joseph Barker, constables ; Edward Cheney, Ephraim Flint and Simeon Bigelow, listers ; James Ambler, collector of town rates ; Ephraim Flint, leather sealer ; Moses Gilbert, grand juryman with Gideon Horton ; Captain Thomas Tuttle and William Dodge, tythingmen ; Samuel Kelsey, Peter Whelan, Nathan Flint and Gideon Mott, haywards ; Amos Cutler, horse-brander ; William Dodge, sealer of weights and measures ; David Buckland, Peter Whelan, Samuel Schofield, Edward Cheney, Nathan Daniels, John Stiles and Stephen Durkee, surveyors of highways ; Nathaniel Sheldon, A. Gilbert, James Ambler, Amos Cutler, Solomon Soper, Moses Barker, Simeon Avery, Ephraim Flint, Ephraim Strong, Alexander Beebe, Captain Thomas Tuttle and Amasa Polly, petit jurors ; Abraham Gilbert, David Buckland, Solomon Tuttle, William Dodge and Stephen Durkee, fence viewers ; Lorin Larkin, pound-keeper.

It was voted at this meeting that every man's yard be a pound for the ensuing year. In 1787 it was first voted to divide the town into districts (six in number) and support schools. Joseph Barker, Abraham Gilbert, Gideon Horton, David June, Ephraim Strong, Noah Strong, and David Buckland were appointed a committee to undertake the division. At the same meeting, January 27, 1787, Jedediah Winslow, Captain Thomas Tuttle, and Simeon Avery were appointed to procure " Mr. Thomas Tolman as a minister of the gospel for the town, under directions to offer him thirty pounds for the first year, and five pounds additional annually until the amount should be sixty pounds, which he should then receive as long as he should remain." It was deemed necessary in those days to encourage and foster private industry by public action. Witness that on the 9th day of February, 1787, it was voted that mills be built on the upper falls ; Gideon Horton, Simeon Avery, John Mott, Joseph Barker and Nathaniel Daniels being appointed a committee to superintend the construction of the same. At the same meeting it was voted " that the five acre pitch which is the school falls be let to build iron works on if there be found iron ore sufficient to supply the same," and chose Nathaniel Sheldon, Nathan Daniels, Hiram Horton, a committee to search for the said ore, and said committee are to lay out a 3d division to the school right of 50 acres, or such quantities as they shall think best. Among the other resolutions of this meeting were two prescribing the laying out of a road from Pittsford line by Noah Strong's, which was the east road to Leicester line, four rods wide, and of the road from David Buckland's to the town plot. In the fall of 1787, it was "voted that hoggs shall run at large the present fall provided that they have a good ring in their noses." Following this, and in ludicrous proximity to it is a resolution that David June, Abraham Gilbert, Gideon Horton, David Buckland and Jacob Simonds act as committee to "pitch" the most suitable place for the erection of a meeting-house; but "moral suasion" alone was not then sufficient to curb the law-breaking proclivities of a few of the inhabitants, and on the following March a vote was passed that the sign-post and stocks be set west of the bridge, near by it, on the north side of the road just above the mills. It is probable that this vote was not exactly complied with, for Mr. John A. Conant remembers distinctly the whipping-post, on the corner of Park and Main streets in front of the site of the Brandon National Bank. Back of it was the five acre, or school lot, which extended east as far as the site of the Brandon House and twice as far north. It was for a long time leased to John Conant. Among the various internal improvements determined upon were the procuring of a burial ground, for which purpose on the 25th of March, 1788, Solomon Soper, Gideon Horton and Moses Barnes were chosen committee; and the building of a bridge over Otter Creek (which it was necessary to repeat in November, 1789); and in November of the following year, the building of another bridge over the little river by Alexander Beebe's mills. Meetings were frequently held in the meeting-house.

The bridge over Otter Creek must have been constructed within a year or two of this time, for on the first Tuesday in March, 1792, it was "voted to raise a tax sufficient to pay Mr. James Sawyer and Elijah Avery for the rum which was expended in raising the bridge over Otter Creek, the sum of which is five pounds and eight shillings lawful money, to be paid one-half in money and the other half in wheat at 3s. 4d. pr bushel, or salts at 14s. per hundred, to be collected by the 20th of instant March. Voted that Johnson Field, Abraham Stewart and Benjamin Hulbert be exempted from paying their proportion of said tax." This vote indicates not only the general sentiment at the time in regard to the drinking of intoxicating beverages in a State afterwards to become prohibitory against it; but further, the great scarcity of ready money. A tax of about twenty-five dollars could be met by many only on the condition that wheat and salts be held a legal tender. Another quaint vote was passed at this meeting to the effect that Nathaniel Fisk be a district by himself to support a school peculiar to his own liking.

On the 3d of May, 1792, it was voted "that the people of the Congregational order in said Brandon have liberty to set up a meeting-house in the highway at the turn or corner near Prince Soper's." This may have been the earliest public recognition of the Congregational Church as the ward of the town, but from this time, if not from an earlier date, the tax payers were obliged to contribute each his contingent to the support of this order. The separation of church and state was in part effected on March 25, 1795, by the passing of a vote "that any inhabitants of the town of Brandon that shall bring a certificate from the deacons of the Baptist Church in said Brandon to the town clerk in the month of August annually, they certifying that the person or persons holding said certificate do actually to their acceptance assist in supporting the gospel in their order, shall be exempted from paying taxes to support the Congregational Church in said town." At the same meeting Nathaniel Fisk and John Seton were exempted from the payment of any tax whatever for the support of the gospel "except they choose it."

The antipathy prevailing at this time against inoculating for the prevention of the small-pox is manifested at this same meeting as follows: "Voted that no person in Brandon shall after this time enoculate for the small pox during the present spring." And on the 9th of September following, at a special town meeting, it was "voted that all who would choose to have the small pox in Brandon by enoculation the present fall are permitted the same, provided they will submit to such restrictions as are [prescribed] by the selectmen." Again on the first Tuesday of March, 1804, it was "voted that the selectmen be added to assist a certain committee which was appointed the last fall to regulate the small pox in town by 'inoculation,' but one physician to be allowed to perform the inoculation, and no one to be inoculated after April first." The physician's fees were regulated by this committee.

No less curious are the evidences in some of the records of an assumption by the town of fatherly authority, or something akin to it, a species of sumptuary legislation. For example, on the 20th of June, 1798, it was "voted that the selectmen shall oppose —— —— in getting a bill of divorce from his wife."

On the fourth of March, 1800, a vote was passed providing that a pauper, therein named as a town-charge, be set up at public vendue to the lowest bidder for his support for one year. John Lull "bought her," for the first quarter, at eight dollars; and for the fourth quarter at seven dollars and sixty-six cents; Hiram Horton for the second quarter at eight dollars. Such was the method of providing for all the town charges in those days.

We have now reached a period within the memory of living man. Mr. John A. Conant, one of the oldest men now living who have passed the most of their lives in Brandon, was born here on the 1st of December, 1800, being the third son of John Conant. His memory is distinct as far back as 1810, a time when the village of Brandon had become pretty well settled. Indeed the place could well be dignified by the title of village as early as 1805. As we have seen, the town was rapidly settled after the cessation of hostilities in 1783, and that before 1800 nearly every farm was occupied. Mr. Conant is authority for the statement that there is a smaller population in town to-day outside of the villages of Brandon and Forestdale than there was in 1810. He accounts for this by the fact that though all the farms are occupied now, they are larger than they formerly were, the small farms being merged into the large.

From the beginning to a recent date the population has steadily increased. In 1791 this town had a population numbering 637 souls. In 1800 it had grown to 1,076; and in 1810, to 1,375. At this latter date nearly the entire village was on the west side of the creek. Between the site of the Brandon House and that of Mrs. Howe's residence there was not a building, nor was there a building between the site of the Methodist Church and the north and south street at the end of Park street. Franklin street was opened about the year 1811 or 1812. The line of travel was about one and one-half miles east of the present village, passing the tavern of Abraham Gilbert. The post-office was kept there until about 1813. Among the early industries of the town lumbering can scarcely be deemed prominent. No lumber was sawn beyond what was necessary to supply demand. Pine was the prevailing timber. John Conant had two saw-mills in town, one on the five-acre plot on the upper falls, back of the Brandon House, and the other where the grist-mill now stands on the lower falls. On the site of the marble mill now owned and operated by S. L. Goodell, was a grist and saw-mill owned by Ebenezer Childs. Before 1820 there were four grist-mills in town, one still called Brezee's mills, from a former owner, which was built between 1795 and 1800 by Solomon Hines, and which stood on the south side of Otter Creek, another on the lower falls in Brandon village, owned and operated by John Conant. This was the first grist-mill erected in town. Mr. Conant obtained possession when he came here in 1797. The third mill stood on the upper falls in the village and was owned by Penuel Child and his sons, Adolphus, John, Penuel and Augustus. The fourth mill, that of Ebenezer Childs, has been mentioned.

In this period there were four taverns in town outside of the village. Willis Goodenow kept one on the south line of Brandon on the old stage road; John Mott kept another about a mile further north; Richard Gilbert about a mile north of Mott; and Joshua Goss ran one where the town farm now is. In the village of Brandon were: the hotel which stood on the site of the Brandon House, built before the beginning of the present century by Captain Jacob Simonds, and kept after him by Matthew W. Birchard, who began about 1810 or 1811; the tavern built and kept by Penuel Child, being the present dewlling-house of Mr. George Briggs, and after about 1818, the tavern known in later times as the Chase House, from the last proprietor Captain John W. Chase. This house is still standing nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Conant. Isaac Hill first kept it; in 1853 and 1854 Captain A. Cook kept it, it being then called the Eureka House. C. O. Cheney followed him.

Among the merchants here were Gideon Horton, Harvey Fuller and Roger Fuller, his father, Silas R. Deming, Matthew W. Birchard, John Conant and Captain Simonds. Nearly all of them made potash in considerable quantities. John Conant's ashery was about on the site of the flouring-mill tenement house. Matthew W. Birchard's was on the stream to the rear of his tavern.

Probably the earliest one was that run by Gideon Horton, opposite the academy site, and almost adjoining the present premises of John A. Conant.

Whisky was also made here in large quantities, and of a quality which cannot be excelled. John Conant ran it for a time; was followed by Allen Penfield, of Pittsford, and he by the Fullers. The building, a brick one, still stands on the south part of Conant's square. It was continued until about 1836.

But probably no industry in the history of Brandon has attained such prominence as the iron business. Just when the first works were built here is not, we believe, positively known, but we have seen, perhaps, the first movement toward their establishment in the vote before mentioned, passed February 9, 1787, to the effect that a five-acre plot be leased for the purpose of furnishing a suitable site for such works, if ore should be found in sufficient quantities. On the 25th of March, 1788, the "trustees for said Brandon" were authorized and requested by the town to lease this site and the water power for the purpose aforesaid. Simeon Avery, John Curtis and James Sawyer bought a forge here as early as 1790 of O. Blake. Penuel Child was one of the first lessees, and continued until about 1810. J. A. Graham, in his descriptive sketches of Vermont (p. 83), published in 1797, states that "Brandon has iron foundaries and forges, at which they make good bar iron." Succeeding Child were Roger Fuller and Harvey, his son, who began the manufacture of shovels, and soon made it one of the greatest industries of the town. Mr. Conant says that shovels were made here as early as anywhere in the country. They had a market in Boston and other New England towns and cities. The Messrs. Fuller had two factories, one on the site of Forestdale, and one in Brandon village. The ore used in making them was taken from a bed on the ground now occupied by the paint works at Forestdale.

The most important industry ever carried on in town, however, and the one which contributed most extensively and permanently to the growth of the town, was the iron industry established by John Conant. In 1820 he built the first blast-furnace in town, beginning operations in October of that year. At this furnace was cast the first cooking-stove made in the State, although a few stoves with ovens but without boilers had been previously made to some extent. The first "Conant cook-stove" was made in the autumn of 1819, castings for the same having been obtained from the Pittsford Iron Works. The work of erecting the blast-furnace in Brandon was in prosecution at the same time. Unlike most of the furnaces, the castings for stoves, potash kettles, and almost every variety of iron castings, were made directly from the brown hematite ore of the regions, taken from the bed near the site of Forestdale This bed was discovered in 1811. In 1823 Mr. Conant took his two sons, Chauncey W. and John A. Conant, into partnership with him, and continued the business under the firm name of "John Conant & Sons" until 1844, when he retired, and his sons conducted the business under the name of "C. W. & J. A. Conant." In

1852 they sold out to Howe, Blake & Darricut, who did not remain here long. The buildings were situated on the site of the First National Bank, and to this cause may be attributed the transfer of the principal business of the village from the west to the east side of the creek. During the period intervening between 1820 and 1840, when this industry was most active, the town gained in population more rapidly than any other town in the county. The population in 1820 numbered 1,495; in 1830, 1,946; and in 1840, 2,194.

It is not easy for those who cannot remember the early methods of transportaion to appreciate the difficulties with which the pioneer manufacturers and produce dealers had to contend. Previous to the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823, wheat, the great staple, had to be shipped to Troy on wheels or runners, a distance of about ninety miles. And even until the completion of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, in the fall of 1849, the expenditure of time and labor in shipping was considerable. "Many a time," says John A. Conant, "have we carried a load of a ton or a ton and a half of produce to Boston, consuming in going and returning thirteen days." One of their customers lived in Maine, and in shipping stoves to him they were forced to send by the way of Lake Champlain, the canal, Hudson River, in a packet to one of the rivers in Maine and thence to their destination. The transportation of money was equally slow and difficult. Another customer of John Conant & Sons, at Fitchburgh, Mass., was once instructed by John A. Conant to give the sum of $1,500, due the house, to the cashier of the bank there, who in turn was to send it to Brandon by stage. The currency was securely wrapped in package form and forwarded. When it reached Brandon it had been handled so much that the ends were worn open so that the bills were exposed; yet not a dollar was lost, and the postage was only twenty-five cents.

Another important industry for which Brandon has been famous is the Howe Scale Works, for description of which see preceding history of the town of Rutland.

In the Rebellion.—The unwavering loyalty of Vermont to the Union in the troublous Civil War has never been called in question. From every town, village and hamlet in the State, citizens of every walk and occupation left comfortable homes and imperiled their lives in the service of the nation. Brandon at once took her place amongst the foremost. There is nothing of vital interest, however, in the town records prior to August 1, 1863, when at a legal town meeting resolutions were adopted authorizing and directing selectmen to pay to each single man, resident in Brandon, who had been drafted into the service of the United States, and had actually entered such service, the sum of one hundred dollars; to the family of each man so drafted and entered, who had a family, the sum of two hundred dollars, and to the family of every such man who had a wife and more than one child, the sum of three hundred dollars; in the last two cases the money to be paid in monthly installments.

On the 6th of the ensuing August resolutions directing the appropriation of $10,000 from the treasury to be used for bounties for such as should volunteer to the credit of Brandon to fill the quota under the president's call for 500,000 men; and authorizing the selectmen to procure a sufficient number of volunteers to fill the quota, to pay the bounties, and, if necessary, to borrow not to exceed $10,000 to pay the expenses of recruiting, were adopted with but two dissenting votes. On the 17th of September, 1864, another resolution was adopted authorizing the selectmen to pay by January 1, 1865, the sum of $250 to each veteran recruit, credited to Brandon, not deserting, who should enlist under the president's call for 500,000 men. On the 4th of February, 1865, the report was recorded that a bounty of $600 had been paid to each man who had enlisted, excepting the cavalrymen, who had received $150 each; whereupon a vote of thanks to the selectmen was passed for their perseverance in filling the quota of thirty-six men.

Following is a list of enrollments accredited to Brandon: —

Volunteers for three years credited previous to call for 300,000 volunteers of October 17, 1863: Charles C. Backus, co. G, 6th regt.; Hiram Bailey, co. B, 2d regt.; Samuel W. Bailey, co. I, 2d regt.; George A. Baker, and Loren H. Baker, 2d bat.; Wallace E. Baldwin, Charles J. Bartlett, William P. Bartlett, co. H, 5th regt.; George Barras, co. B, 9th regt.; Logro Bashaw, 2d bat.; William Ball, Ebenezer G. Bigelow, 2d bat.; Roger Blakely, co. F, 6th regt.; Oliver P. Bogue, 2d bat.; William C. Bowen, jr., Dana Briggs, Frederick W. Brill, co. H, 5th regt.; Oliver Bourden, co. B, 7th regt.; Andrew Brothers, co. B, 7th regt.; Niran Buckland, Reed S. Bump, co. H, 5th regt.; Wesley N. Campbell, Carlos W. Carr, co. Æ, 4th regt.; Joseph Cazaran, co. H, 5th regt.; John Caton, co. B, 7th regt.; John W. Chase, 2d bat.; William H. Cheney, George Clark, co. H, 5th regt.; James G. B. Clark, 2d s. s.; John Clark, 2d bat.; Charles H. Clemens, co. M, 11th regt.; Philip Connell, co. F, 6th regt.; George H. Cramer, Thomas Cronan, jr., William Cronan, co. B, 7th regt.; Thomas M. Cutts, Lewis T. Dalton, George D. Davenport, Willard G. Davenport, co. H, 5th regt.; Charles Delpha, co. B, 7th regt.; Joseph Deschamps, co. H, 5th regt.; Andrew J. Dimick, co. E, 4th regt.; Charles R. Dyan, Jacob Dyan, co. C, 10th regt.; Henry P. Ellis, 2d bat.; Thomas Everett, co. B, 7th regt.; Jasper A. Fales, co. K, 3d regt.; William C. Fairman, co. K, cav.; George V. Farr, co. F, 6th regt.; Joseph Faulkner, Hiram N. Fifield, co. H, 5th regt.; Frank Finney, co. B, 7th regt.; Levi B. Foote, co. B, 7th regt.; Cornelius H. Forbes, Charles A. Ford, co. H, 5th regt.; Hadley P. Ford, co. G, 2d regt.; John S. Ford, co. C, 10th regt.; Francis Fortier, 2d bat.; Patrick Fox, co. H, 5th regt.; Horatio Garey, Charles Gear, 2d bat.; Charles Gingras, co. B, 9th regt.; John Goodroad, co. K. 7th regt.; Frank L. Goodnough, co. H, 5th regt.; Martin V. B. Goodrich, co. B, 7th regt.; David Gouley, co. C, 10th regt.; Eugene A. Griswold, co. H, 5th regt.; Charles S. Hale, 5th, chap.; William A. Hale, co. H, 5th regt.; Zeb Harper, co. C, 9th regt.; Edward Harvey, 10th regt.; Ira M. Hatch, co. H, 5th regt.; Edwin M. Hendry, co. B, 7th regt.; Moses B. Hill, 4th, band; Patrick Hohon, co. C, 9th regt.; Vernon E. Holley, co. H, 5th regt.; Harrison Holden, co. E, 2d regt. s. s.; Nelson K. Holt, William T. Howard, co. H, 5th regt.; William Hunt, John Hurlburt, 2d bat.; Nathan Hussey, co. C, 6th regt; Mont F. Johnson, co. H, 5th regt; Robert Johnson, co. B, 7th regt.; Edwin Jones, co. E, 4th regt.; Joseph B. Kelly, 4th, band; Edward P. Kimberly, co. C, 10th regt.; William P. Kimberly, co. H, 5th regt.; Charles C. Kinsman, co. E, 4th regt.; Andrew Laffie, co. H, 5th regt.; John Laffie, 2d bat.; Thomas Laffie, co. H, 5th regt.; Martin C. Laffey, co. F, 1st s. s.; Erastus Laird, co. H, 5th regt.; George S. Laird, Stephen Laird, John Larock, 2d bat.; Henry Lasser, co. H, 5th regt.; Joseph J. Lasher, co. F, 6th regt.; Nelson J. Lee, co. K, 10th regt.; Dennis Lepine, co. B, 9th regt.; John L'Heureux, co. H, 5th regt.; Alonzo E. Lord, 1st bat.; Philip Lucia, co. B, 7th regt.; John Maguire, co. H, 5th regt.; Frank Mattoo, co. B, 7th regt.; Joseph Mayhew, 2d bat.; James L. McDonald, James McGary, co. B, 7th regt.; Robert McGregor, Henry Mills, co. H, 5th regt.; William H. Metcalf, co. B, 9th regt.; James R. Morrison, Thomas Morris, James Murray, William H. Murray, co. B, 7th regt.; Martin Mulcahy, co. H, 5th regt.; John Nailer, co. G, 5th regt.; James Noonan, co. B, 7th regt.; Thomas Noonan, co. G, 5th regt.; Edward E. Noyes, co. H, 5th regt.; Franklyn Noyes, James F. Noyes, co. F, 6th regt.; John H. Noyes, co. G, 5th regt.; Charles J. Ormsbee, co. H, 5th regt.; Jackson V. Parker, co. B, 7th regt.; Philo F. Parker, co. C, 9th regt.; Horatio N. Partle, 2d bat.; Charles L. Peters, co. B, 7th regt.; Albert W. Phelps, co. E, 4th regt; John W. Pittridge, Robert Pratt, co. H, 5th regt.; John Place, John Quarter, John A. Quilty, 2d bat.; George A. Quilty, Samuel Rennie, Michael Reynolds, Nelson Riley, Cyrus S. Rockwell, co. B, 2d regt.; William B. Robinson, co. H, 5th regt.; George Ross, co. B, 7th regt.; William H. Sanderson, co. K, 9th regt.; Charles W. Seager, co. H, 5th regt.; Harry G. Sessions, co. C, 10th regt.; Elijah B. Sherman, co. C, 9th regt.; James T. Shepstone, co. F, 6th regt.; James Sheridan, co. M, 11th regt.; Frank Shoro, co. H, 5th regt.; Joseph Shoro, 2d bat.; Dorwin A. Smalley, co. B, 7th regt.; Claudius B. Smith, 2d, chap.; Rice Soper, 2d bat.; Eli H. Stearns, Francis Tatro, co. B, 7th regt.; Moses Tatro, jr., Peter A. Tatro, co. F, 6th regt.; John Thomas, co. B, 7th regt.; Napoleon Throw, co. H, 5th regt.; Stephen P. Trumbull, co. B, 7th regt.; Andrew Vassar, Francis Vedell, co. C, 10th regt.; James Welch, Ezra P. West, Patrick Whalon, co. H, 5th regt.; John Welch, co. B, 7th regt.; Patrick White, 2d bat.; Eugene Willams, cav.; Francis E. Williams, co. B, 9th regt.; John Wander, Joseph Wander, co. H, 5th regt.

Credits under call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers and subsequent calls. Volunteers for three years: Niran Buckland, 3d bat.; Elias Delpha, co. H, 5th regt.; Franklin Ducharm, 7th regt.; Albert E. Fales, co. H, 5th regt.; John H. Fitzgerald, co. F, 11th regt.; Levi Gilder, co. A, 5th regt.; William A. Gregory, co. F, 5th regt.; H. A. Hawley, U. S. A.; Lewis Larock, Joseph Mayhew, 2d bat.; Joseph Montay, co. B, 7th regt.; Jennis Plude, Lewis Plude, 2d bat.; William Simes, 3d bat.; Patrick Walsh, co. B, 11th regt.

Volunteers for one year: Henry Lessor, Edward Naylor, James Reed, Daniel Scanlan, 2d battery.

Volunteers re-enlisted: Oliver Bourden, co. B, 7th regt.; Frederick W. Brill, co. H, 5th regt.; Andrew Brothers, co. B, 7th regt.; James G. B. Clark, co. H, 2d s. s.; George H. Cramer, Thomas Everett, 7th, n. c. s.; Gasper A. Fales, co. K, 3d regt.; Charles A. Ford, co. H, 5th regt.; Hadley P. Ford, co. G, 2d regt.; Frank L. Goodnough, co. H, 5th regt.; John Goodroad, co. K, 7th regt.; Charles F. Greenleaf, co. K, 2d regt.; Eugene A. Griswold, co. H, 5th regt.; Edwin B. Hendry, co. B, 7th regt.; William P. Howard, co. H, 5th regt.; Matthew Hussey, co. C, 6th regt.; Mont M. Johnson, William P. Kimberly, Henry Lessor, co. H, 5th regt.; John Naylor, Thomas Noonan, co. G, 5th regt.; William H. Pitts, co. B, 7th regt.; Robert Pratt, co. H, 5th regt.; Samuel Rennie, co. B, 7th regt.; Francis Tatro, John Thomas, co. B, 7th regt.; John Wander, Joseph Wander, co. H, 5th regt.

Micellaneous, not credited by name: Six men.

Volunteers for nine months: James M. Bartlett, Hiram S. Battles, William L. Belknap, Edgar J. Bliss, Robert Cahee, jr., Jason K. Campbell, Edwin G. Carr, Lathrop J. Cloyes, Herbert D. Crooks, Henry C. Cross, Henry H Cull, George Dana, William Dunlap, Nathan B. Dutton, Henry M. Dyer, Albert Fales, Delano F. Goodrich, Samuel H. Green, Elbridge H. Griswold, Samuel T. Grover, Oliver B. Howland, Josephus Jackson, Willard S. Johnson, Ira Langdon, jr., Newell S. Lord, David J. Lyon, Azro Meacham, Wyman H. Merritt, Gilbert C. Metcalf, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, Daniel R. Putnam, Wilbur F. Page, Frank J. Quinn, David T. Rowell, Carver W. Smalley, Lorison Smith, Thomas J. Truss, William Walker, Johnson Wescott, Frank Winslow, Hiram E. Worden.

Furnished under draft. Paid commutation: Henry H. Bartlett, Edgar L. Carlisle, Nathan W. Churchill, Freeman Cull, James H. Fish, Joseph Howland, Henry E. Hunt, William Kelly, James Knapp, Marcellus Landon, William Lillie, Alanson D. Paine, George H. Plumbley, John F. Potwin, David W. Prime, Alvinso D. Thomas. Procured substitute: Henry D. Briggs, Hayden P. Carlisle, L. V. R. Goodell, Charles D. Pitts.

Population statistics: 1791, 637; 1800, 1076; 1810, 1375; 1820, 1495; 1830, 1946; 1840, 2194; 1850, 2835; 1860, 3077; 1870, 3571; 1880, 3280.

The present officers of the town of Brandon, elected March 3, 1885, are as follows: Moderator of meeting was Walter P. Wheeler; town clerk, George Briggs; treasurer, Walter F. Scott; selectmen (Charles W. Briggs, chosen and excused), John L. Barker, Fred H. Farrington, Josiah W. Symonds; overseer of the poor, T. A. Richardson; constable and collector of taxes, T. A. Richardson; 1st lister, E. J. Ormsbee, 2d lister, Ozro Meacham, 3d lister, S. E. Seager; 1st auditor, D. C. Brown, 2d auditor, C. H. Holbrook, 3d auditor, C. W. Briggs; town agent, W. P. Wheeler; trustee of public money, N. H. Eddy; 1st fence viewer, J. S. Stafford, 2d fence viewer, W. P. Wheeler, 3d fence viewer, J. M. Casaran; superintendent of schools, C. M. Winslow; sextons, George Todd, R. Thomas.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The village of Brandon, it seems, began to be regarded as a village not far from 1790, although the houses were of the primitive kind, and were nearly all surrounded by stumps, for several years into the present century. The proprietors, who planned the erection of a considerable village in the town, located it on the hill north of the present village, at the upper end of what is now Prospect street, and embracing the lands now comprising Mr. Conant's farm and garden; each proprietor, in the division of lots, reserved an acre for himself. But, as can be plainly seen, their hopes of building a village on that site were never realized; on the contrary, settlements began to thicken west of the creek, and until the starting of the Conant furnace on the east side, nearly all the business of the place was transacted over the river. After 1820 the business activity began to be transferred. The early industries of the village have necessarily been more or less included in the general part of this chapter, while the prominent professional men of the past receive mention in the medical and legal chapters of this work, and the sketches of present physicians and lawyers appear in subsequent pages of this chapter.

Post-Office.—The first post-office, as has been stated, was in the old tavern of Abraham Gilbert, on the Stage Road, nearly two miles east of the present village. Abraham Gilbert was the first postmaster, and must have received his appointment about 1790. He held the office until his death in November, 1807, when it was given to Walter Sessions. The mail in those days did not amount to as much for the whole town as it does now for every large business house in the place. The office was removed to the village about the year 1813 and given to John Conant, whereupon Sessions and his followers raised a hue and cry because it was taken so far away from the business part of the town. The mail used to come from Rutland and Middlebury by coach. Mr. Conant kept the office in his store west of the site of Mr. James Hastings's house. Seth Keeler followed Mr. Conant about 1830. He was followed by Aaron Ketcham, and he in turn by Walcott H. Keeler. Keeler's successor was Edward Jackson, who remained in the position longest of all the postmasters excepting Mr. Conant. About the year 1858 he was superseded by J. E. Higgins. George W. Parmenter next received the appointment, and held it five or six years, being followed by John L. Knight, the last incumbent under a Republican administration. The present postmaster, Dudley C. Brown, received his appointment on the 28th of July, 1885, and was commissioned on the 4th of August following.

Mercantile Interests. — The names of some of the early merchants having been already given, it is deemed best now to trace back the present mercantile interests of the village to their origin. The oldest mercantile establishment now in Brandon is the general store of Frank R. Button, in the west part of the village. The building now occupied by him was erected by his father, Ira Button, in 1827. Ira Button and his younger brother, Nathan, conducted the store together six or eight years, when Nathan withdrew and Ira continued alone until his death in 1863, with the exception of about a year following 1850, during which his eldest son, William D. Button, was associated with him. The present proprietor has kept the store ever since 1863.

Previous to 1827 Ira Button was well known here as a merchant of prominence. He began first about 1820, and between that year and 1827 was part of the time in partnership with Mr. Hodges. He also had a distillery in the brick building under the hill on the west bank of the creek in the village, but on becoming convinced that he was engaged in an evil business, relinquished it. D. & A. Collins ran a store also from 1823 to 1850, on the site now covered by the Baptist church, and Collins's was the store of Edward Jackson and Aaron Ketcham, who conducted business under the firm name of "Jackson & Ketcham."

The business next entitled, chronologically, to mention is the drug store of F. N. Manchester, which was brought into existence in 1842, by Dr. Volney Ross. In 1850 Dr. Ross was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Case, who conducted the business without a partner until about 1870. At that time he associated J. R. Cheney with himself. About five years afterwards C. A. Mott succeeded to Dr. Case's interest, Cheney having withdrawn before that. After the lapse of about two years, Mr. Mott sold out to C. S. Boynton, who continued the store alone two or three years, and until Mr. Manchester came in with him. They remained together about five years, since when Mr. Manchester has been the sole proprietor.

Of the three mercantile interests still alive in town, the hardware business of Briggs Brothers comes next in the order of establishment; Wesley Morrill having laid the foundation as early as 1844, and continued until January 1, 1868, when the present proprietors, C. W. & F. E. Briggs bought him out.

The dry goods and grocery store of C. H. Ross & Co. had its origin in the enterprise of Dr. Volney Ross,[1] who started it in 1850, in company with his brother, under the firm style of V. & E. Ross. In 1860 Dr. Ross bought out his brother and associated with himself his son-in-law, Charles D. Pitts. This relation subsisted until about 1868, when Dr. Ross was followed by his son Charles H. Ross, the firm name remaining as before — "Ross & Pitts." On the 1st of April, 1837, N. T. Sprague, at that time at the head of the scale works here, acquired an interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Ross, Pitts & Co. In just three years Mr. Sprague withdrew, leaving a vacancy which was filled by I. W. Copeland, another son-in-law of Dr. Ross. The next and last change occurred in September, 1879, when Dr. Ross became successor to Mr. Copeland, and the firm title acquired its present form of C. H. Ross & Co. The business has been conducted in the present building ever since its institution in 1850. Z. Clark began dealing in tobacco and cigars in the hotel building now called the Douglas House in 1852, and remained there until 1860. For the next five years he had his stock in Burlington, and then removed to the Simonds block in Brandon. He came into his present location April 1, 1882. N. H. Eddy began the sale of boots and shoes here in 1858, and carried on the business alone until April, 1880, when his present partner, N. H. Hazeltine, was first associated with him. Ozro Meacham & Son, Charles O. Meacham (clothing and gents' furnishing goods), went into partnership in April, 1882. The business was established in 1861 by the senior member of the present firm. Ozro Meacham has been dealer in general merchandise in Brandon from 1855. He came into his present quarters about 1867. In 1861, too, Robert Forbes started a drug store in Brandon which he carried on alone until 1876; then George A. Crossman became his partner, and the firm name adopted was Forbes & Crossman. Mr. Crossman, who is now the sole proprietor of the business, purchased Mr. Forbes's interest in 1879. Charles C. Slason, dealer in books, stationery, wall-paper, music, etc., began here first in 1862 and continued until 1869. He then removed to Michigan but soon returned to Brandon, and in March, 1874, opened the present store. His only partner was the Rev. William Ford, who was with him from about 1862 to 1864. The general store of A. F. Smith, on the west side, was opened in March, 1863, by the present proprietor and Amasa Collins. In 1865 Mr. Smith bought out his partner and soon after associated with himself Charles D. Collins. They traded about a year under the firm name of Smith & Collins. After carrying on the business alone for another year, C. D. Collins returned and remained in the firm about two years. This relation was then dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Collins, and Mr. Smith has been since then the sole proprietor. There was a store burned on this spot in 1846, which at that time was owned, but not kept, by David M. June. The origin of the hardware and tinware store and shop of Stafford & Phelps, dates back to April 1, 1863, and was the result of Mr. J. S. Stafford's enterprise, who began by dealing in stoves, tinware and ordinary hardware, and soon afterward added to his stock iron and steel, agricultural implements, etc. Mr. Stafford was without a partner the first year, and then became associated with his brother, W. H. Stafford. This relation was dissolved in about eighteen months, Mr. Stafford carrying on the business alone until December 10, 1867. The present firm was then formed by the association of Mr. Stafford with C. R. Phelps. The business of making and selling harnesses was begun here in 1868 by G. V. Farr. D. R. Putnam bought him out in 1872; in June, 1875, sold out to A. R. Draper, and on January 1, 1885, re-purchased his interest. J. B. Kelley started the sale of books, stationery, musical instruments, etc., in Brandon about 1870 or 1871, in company with C. O. Dyer. He parted with Mr. Dyer in 1876. A. E Kingsley has had a grocery store here since about 1871, when he and Frank Savery bought out P. P. Gibbs. His present partner is Fred E. Kingsley. B. B. Howes and C. B. Walker, under the firm name of Howes & Walker, opened a boot and shoe store in the village in 1871. In 1875 Mr. Walker sold out to his partner, purchased his present stone building and stock and has remained alone since then. The grocery business of F. W. Savery & Son was established about the year 1872, by the senior member of the present firm. In April, 1883, his son, C. E. Savery, came into partnership with him. H. M. Gipson started his lumber business here in 1873, and added his butter and eggs department in 1880. E. D. Thayer began to deal in dry goods and carpets in October, 1874. In March, 1883, having purchased the stock and good will of W. C. Simonds, who had been conducting a separate store, he consolidated the stocks and removed from the old stand in the post-office block, where Mr. Kingsley's store now is, to his present quarters. George W. Olmstead and Charles Farr bought out the jewelry store of C. M. Whitaker in 1875. In 1880 Mr. Olmstead succeeded to his partner's interest, and has since then been sole proprietor of the business. T. J. Parish and I. R. Serviss, on the 1st day of September, 1881, formed a copartnership and bought out the furniture and undertaking business theretofore conducted by H. H. Hill. The firm style is Parish & Serviss. On the 19th of December, 1881, W. C. Fletcher purchased the grocery stock of A. S. Newton and opened a store near the bridge on the east side of the creek. He came to his present location on January 1, 1882. A. J. Ives, clothier, bought out John Ingalls in April, 1882, and started in the same building that he now occupies; Mr. Ingalls had a store here for about six months previously. In September, 1885, Charles W. Spencer purchased the stock and good will of E. H. Griswold, dealer in furniture, wagons, harnesses, robes, sleighs, etc. Mr. Griswold began dealing in wagons about 1882, and in furniture in March, 1885. The grocery store of J. E. Graves & Co. was first opened on January 1, 1883, by the present proprietors. F. L. Rogers bought the grocery store of Charles French in February, 1883. Mr. French had been here less than a year previously. The boot and shoe store of George June is successor to the one formerly kept by W. H. Blackmer, Mr. June buying it from the W. H. Blackmer estate on January 1, 1885. H. E. Bardy's grocery store was started by Mr. Bardy in April, 1885. H. L. Brank began business here as baker and grocer on the 10th of June, 1885.

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[1] Dr. Ross was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., June 12, 1814. He came to Brandon in 1837, after being graduated from the Castleton Medical College, and practiced here about five years.

Manufacturing Interests. — Probably the oldest industry which at present thrives in Brandon is the quarrying and sawing of marble. According to Mr. Conant, the first marble sawn in the county was with a gang of saws at Brandon. E. W. Judd, of Middlebury, commenced sawing Pittsford marble here about the year 1811. He brought the marble from Pittsford on the river. In 1828 Justus Hyatt built a marble mill on the lower falls, on the site now covered by the east end of the post-office block. After a few years Cowan & Hyatt succeeded Mr. Hyatt, and later still, E. D. Selden built a mill about a mile up the river from Brandon village, where Mr. Goodell's mill now is. In 1845 S. L. Goodell ran the mill formerly operated by Cowan & Hyatt, and in about 1848 sold the property to John A. Conant. About 1840 Hill & Davis, of Boston, came here and bought what is known as the Houghton farm in the west part of the town, and in 1841 or 1842 Augustus Barrows and Philip Edgerton built a mill on the upper falls and sawed marble from Pittsford. Shortly after this Mr. Goodell purchased the entire business and conducted it alone until 1847, when Knowles Taylor, of New York, came in with him. In 1848 Taylor sold out to David Selden, who, after acquiring the entire interest, ran the mills in company with Mr. Goodell until 1865. At that time Mr. Goodell bought the quarries and all the mills, and formed a company called the Brandon Statuary Marble Company, which erected a large mill on the upper falls at a cost of $48,000. The company was composed of the following members: S. L. Goodell, H. S. Wells and A. E. Tilton, of New York; Bradley Ballou, of St. Albans; John W. Rich and James Murray. No further change took place until September, 1884, when S. L. Goodell succeeded the company. Mr. Goodell is also superintendent of the Florence & Wakefield Marble Company recently formed at Mallett's Bay near Burlington, which works all the quarries in which its members are interested. The works there cost about $400,000. The capital of the company is $500,000. They have one quarry at Pittsford and one just north of Mr. Goodell's residence at Brandon, which latter quarry furnishes about one-half of the marble for their mills.[1]

The property now operated by the Mutual Marble Company lies upon the belt extending through Rutland and Sutherland Falls, which is celebrated for the superior quality of its product. The property was purchased about the year 1867 by Edwin A. Billings, of Troy, N. Y., and sold by him to the Trojan Marble Company, by whom the first quarry was opened, under Mr. Billings's direction; a six-gang mill was also erected and the business continued for six or seven years. After Mr. Billings's death his son conducted the operations, and after that Mr. Waldo was in charge two years. The works then lay dormant until October, 1883, when the property was leased by Upham & Jackson, who organized the present company, under whose control, with J. P. Upham as president, the business is being vigorously pushed. A new quarry has been opened, additional lands bought, a railroad from the main line constructed and several new buildings erected. The product of the new quarry gives satisfaction to the trade.

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[1] Mr. Goodell is authority for most of the above.

The Brandon Mining Company's works were established for the manufacture of mineral paint and kaolin, in 1855. The mineral was discovered by Fuller & Green, who commenced the manufacture of wrought iron here many years ago, and by washing the ore, the ocher, or paint pigment, was discovered. It is taken from the mine in its crude state, mixed with refuse matter, and after being broken up and thoroughly washed, it is with water carried down a sluice, the worthless material, in the form of pebbles, iron ore, sand, etc., settles to the bottom, and the substance valuable for paint is held in solution, and carried by spouts and deposited in large vats. Here it is suffered to remain and the paint settles to the botttom. The water is then drawn off and the process is repeated until a sufficient deposit has accumulated in the vats to undertake the drying process. This is accomplished by first allowing the sediment in the vats to become, by the action of the sun's rays, of the consistency of thick mud or clay, when it is cut or shoveled into pieces about the size of bricks, and laid upon shelves to dry in buildings prepared for the purpose. When perfectly dry it is run through a crushing-mill, and packed in barrels for the market. This paint is very similar to the celebrated French ocher, and has met with a very large demand from various sections of the country. By placing the lumps of yellow ocher in ovens and calcining them, red ocher is made, of a quality closely resembling Venetian red.

Kaolin, or paper clay, as it is sometimes called, in process of manufacture is similar to that of ocher, except that it does not undergo the grinding process, but is fit for market as soon as it is dry. The kaolin manufactured here is principally used in the manufacture of paper for "stuffing," giving a smooth surface and additional weight to paper; it is mixed with the pulp, and but a small per cent. is lost by the subsequent process of manufacture. This company employs about thirty men, and manufactures about 1,000 tons of paint and 500 tons of kaolin per annum.

The Brandon Kaolin and Paint Company's Works, about two miles east of Brandon village and one mile south of Forestdale, were established in 1865. They manufactured about 1,000 tons per annum. The paint varied in color from very light yellow to dark yellow and dark red, and light and dark brown. David W. Prime is president of the company, but the works are not now operated.

The stone building near the present grist-mill of J. L. Cahee was built in 1816 by John Conant for a grist-mill and used as such until 1839. In that year Mr. Conant erected the present mill building, and ran it until 1850, when he sold out to a Mr. Rich. Spooner & Cahee followed Rich, and the proprietors since then have been Freeman & Cahee, Cahee Brothers, J. L. Cahee &

Co., and the present proprietor, J. L. Cahee. The site was first owned by Daniel Avery.

The harness and carriage factory of H. D. Briggs, was started by his father, Sumner Briggs, in November, 1854. The work was done for the first five years in the scale works building, and then brought to the present location. From 1866 to 1872 H. D. Briggs worked in company with his father and then withdrew. Sumner Briggs died in 1877, and H. D. Briggs has had sole charge since that date.

The Eagle Foundry was established by Payne, Christy & Hendry in the year 1867. In 1875 the present proprietor, John Christie, bought out his partners.

F. W. Flint began cabinet making here in the fall of 1879. H. O. Lowell came here in February, 1880, and bought the cabinet shop which William H. Flint had had for several years before.

Banking Interests. — The present banking business of Brandon is done by the Brandon National Bank and the First National Bank of Brandon. The former company was organized on the 26th of March, 1864. The first directors and officers were John A. Conant, president; E. N. Briggs, James K. Hyde, of Sudbury, Ebenezer J. Bliss, Frank Farrington and John Howe, jr. The cashier was Lorenzo Bixby. The original capital was $100,000, which was increased on the 25th of June, 1864, to $150,000, and again on the 10th of January, 1865, to $200,000, the present capital. Cyrus Jennings succeeded Mr. Conant in the presidency on the 9th of July, 1878, and was himself followed January 18, 1881, by the present incumbent, Erastus D. Thayer. The cashiers have been as follows: Lorenzo Bixby was followed January 9, 1866, by Julius H. White; November 7, 1867, Dudley C. Brown; December 13, 1869, Frank E. Briggs; March 1, 1870, George R. Bottum; August 27, 1870, Dorus C. Bascom; January 26, 1878, Frank E. Briggs; January 9, 1883, Walter F. Scott, the present cashier. There are now eighty-nine stock-holders in the company, most of whom are residents of the town and county, and a few from other States. The present directors are: Erastus D. Thayer, president; Cyrus Jennings, vice-president; John J. Simonds, Robert Forbes, Ozro Meacham, Frank Farrington. Deposits on hand about $30,000

The First National Bank of Brandon, although organized in December, 1863, did not begin business until May 1, 1864. The original capital was $50,000, but before business was begun it had been doubled, and on the 11th day of January, 1865, it was increased to its present amount of $150,000. The first officers and directors were Nathan T. Sprague, president; Nathan T. Sprague, jr., vice-president; Ephraim Ross, George W. Parmenter and Chauncey L. Case. In 1867 Nathan T. Sprague resigned the presidency and devolved the duties upon his son, who, in January, 1868, was unanimously chosen to be his father's successor, and has remained ever since at the head of the company.

On March 1, 1870, H. C. Copeland succeeded George R. Bottum, the first cashier, and on February 3, 1883, was in turn succeeded by the present cashier, F. E. Briggs. The company is now composed of sixty stock-holders, and has a surplus of $115,000.

Although these are the only banks in Brandon, several of her citizens are interested in banks doing business in the West. Dr. W. H. Wright is president of the Traders' Bank of Kirwin, Kansas, and T. B. Smith is its vice-presdent, while James Knapp, R. F. Kidder, Mrs. C. J. Wing and Rev. Walter Rice are stock-holders. Mr. Smith and Dr. Wright are also respectively president and vice-president of the Cloud County Bank, of Concordia, Kansas. These two associate banks have negotiated loans on a security of real estate mortgages to the amount of more than $200,000, without the loss of a dollar or the taking up of a farm.

Hotels.— The site of the Brandon House has been covered by a hotel or tavern "time whereof the memory of man runneth not the contrary." Jacob Simonds was the first one who kept a tavern here, and his arrival here is dated the year 1786. Whether he immediately began to keep tavern is a question, but certainly he was landlord here before the close of the eighteenth century. He left town in 1812, and was immediately succeeded by Matthew W. Birchard, who enlarged the old house and kept a store in connection with it; he remained proprietor of this old inn longer than any other man in its history. Drancis June followed him. Mr. Conant remembers an interesting incident connected with June, which is worth relating. One of the governors of New Hampshire had succeeded in raising an extraordinary crop of oats, and published a statement that he had raised 125 bushels to the acre and defied the world to beat him. June had a splendid field in the north part of the town, where Mr. Sumner now lives, which in being threshed showed a yield of 134 bushels to the acre. June kept the hotel a few years and was followed by William M. Field, now of Rutland, who enlarged the building to its present proportions. He was also proprietor of the stage line from Rutland to Middlebury. His successor was Janes Hastings who kept the house about ten years, through the war period, then J. F. Stinson became proprietor. He sold the property on the 1st of March, 1871, to a stock company composed of N. T. Sprague, G. W. Parmenter, C. D. Pitts, Dr. V. Ross. They, with the exeeption of C. D. Pitts, whose widow has succeeded to his share, are still the owners of the property. Immediately after they purchased the house, Riley Deming began to keep it. His successors have been W. H. Merritt and Delmore Vail, James, John, and Charles Gardner, Frederick Deming and L. Collins, whose term began in the spring of 1883. The present manager, John Higgins, came here April 13, 1885, from Arlington. He had had about fifteen years experience in the business and keeps an excellent hotel. The house will accommodate about 100 guests.

The Douglas House was erected in 1850 by E. J. Bliss, for a storehouse It was converted into a hotel in 1870, and opened in the fall of that year by Mr. Bliss who kept it six or eight months. Albert Matthews next kept it for a time, and was followed by L. R. Barker, in the spring of 1872. Barker soon sold it to Frank Briggs who leased it to John Rutledge. Ellroy Rogers was with Rutledge during a part of the term. The present proprietor, H. C. Willard, came here in December, 1883. This house has also a good reputation for order and neatness, Mr. Willard's experience enabling him at once to anticipate and supply the wants of the traveling public.

The Press. — The Brandon *Union*, the only secular paper now published in Brandon, was first issued on the 30th of November, 1872, by A. N. Merchant. The office was then in Simonds block; in 1873 H. M. Mott and T. M. Tobin took the place of Mr. Merchant. Norman A. Mott soon after purchased the interest of Mr. Tobin, and later still of his brother, Hiram M. Mott. The latter in his turn became successor to Norman A. Mott. The present publisher and editor, Stillman B. Ryder, bought out Hiram M. Mott on the 15th of November, 1880. The paper was originally independent in politics, and warmly supported Horace Greeley in that memorable canvass, but it is now thoroughly Republican. It is a well-arranged, well-edited, four-page, thirty-two column weekly, which succeeds in its aim to record local news, furnish general intelligence and choice miscellany, and keeps its columns so untainted that it can be taken without hesitation into the home circle.

The Vermont Baptist. — The State paper for that denomination is printed here by Mr. Ryder and has been since May, 1885. The editor and proprietor is J. R. Richardson, formerly of Rutland, now of East Ballston. This paper is of the same size as the *Union*. (For past history of the press in this town see Chapter XV.)

Attorneys.—The attorney now of longest practice in town is Hon. Ebenezer J. Ormsbee. Mr. Ormsbee was born in Shoreham, Vt., on the 8th of June, 1834. He received his general education at the Brandon public schools, the Brandon Scientific and Literary Institute, and at the Green Mountain Liberal Institute at South Woodstock. He began his law studies in the office of Briggs & Nicholson, Brandon, and was admitted to practice in the Rutland County Court in March, 1861. He has resided in Brandon since 1848. Among other public offices of importance, he represented Brandon in the representative branch of the Legislature in 1872, and was one of the senators from Rutland county in 1878. In the fall of 1884 he was chosen lieutenant-governor of the State.

His associate, George Briggs, is the son of Hon. E. N. Briggs, so well known to Brandon in the past. George Briggs was born in Brandon on the 26th of April, 1844, was educated at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington and at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., receiving the degree of A. B.

from the latter institution in 1866, and of A. M. in 1869. He began his law studies with Senator Edmunds, of Burlington, and continued with Briggs & Ormsbee, of this place. He attended a course of lectures, also, at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Rutland County Court in September, 1868. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Ormsbee, which has continued without interruption to the present. He has been town clerk, clerk of the village school district, and clerk of the fire district since 1868. He represented the town in 1880.

Walter P. Wheeler was born in Woodbury, Vt., on the 25th of September, 1854. He received his legal education in the law department of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and in the offices of Hon. C. H. Heath and Hon. H. W. Heaton at Montpelier. He was admitted to practice in Washington county, Vt., in 1867, when he went to Arlington with J. K. Batchelder. He opened an office in Brandon in August, 1877. He has been chosen moderator of several town meetings, and has earned a good reputation for industry and legal ability.

Edward S. Marsh was born in Brandon October 13, 1857. He studied law with Ormsbee & Briggs, took a year in the Columbia Law School, New York city, and afterwards studied a year in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted to practice in the County Court of Rutland county in the spring of 1882, went to New York city for eighteen months, and was admitted to the bar of that State. In the fall of 1884 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Vermont, and at once opened an office in Brandon.

Physicians. — Dr. Olin G. Dyer was born in Clarendon, Vt., on the 5th of December, 1822. He received an academical education, and was on the 19th of June, 1844, graduated from the Castleton Medical College. He also attended a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass. He practiced the first eighteen months after graduation in Lexington, O., and after that in Salisbury, Vt., where he remained five years. In September, 1851, he came to Brandon, and practiced for two years in company with Dr. A. G. Dana. Since that time he has practiced alone. Since the war he has acted as examining surgeon for the pension department, and has done a great amount of that kind of work.

Dr. C. W. Peck was born in Clarendon, Vt., on the 23d of February, 1841. He was educated at Fairfax, and at the Barre Academy, and received his medical education at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was graduated in June, 1861, and has practiced in Brandon since that time.

Dr. A. T. Woodward was born in Castleton, Vt., on the 7th day of July, 1827. He was educated at the Castleton Seminary, and Castleton Medical College, from which later institution he was graduated in 1847. The first four years of his practice were passed at Whitehall, N. Y. Then, after a year in the city hospital of Albany, he returned to Castleton, and practiced there nine years. In 1861 he came to Brandon, where he has won an enviable reputation.

Dr. J. J. Tobias was born in Ferrisburgh, Vt., on the 8th day of June, 1847. He took an elective course in the University of Vermont at Burlington, and was graduated from the medical department thereof on June 16, 1868. For a year after graduation he practiced in Belchertown, Mass., although prevented by sickness most of the time from engaging in a very extensive practice. In the spring of 1870 he went to Vergennes, Vt., where he practiced five years. While there he received an appointment to the position of physician and surgeon of the Crown Point Iron Company at Hammondsville, N. Y. He remained there until May 31, 1879, when he came to Brandon. He has succeeded, by dint of strict attention to business and the exercise of his unusual caution and skill, in establishing an excellent reputation in Brandon and vicinity.

Dr. J. H. Woodward, son of Dr. A. T. Woodward, was born in Castleton, Vt., May 31, 1858. He was educated in Brandon and is a graduate from Cornell University, N. Y. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, in June, 1882, and in July of the same year received a diploma from the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He practiced about two years in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and then removed to Brandon.

Dentists.—Dr. W. H. Wright was born in Addison county on the 25th of August, 1843. He received his dental education in Middlebury and Brandon, having been an associate with Dr. D. W. Prime from February 1, 1866, until 1868, when he became the successor of his senior partner.

Dr. F. W. Hudson was born in East Burke, Vt., on the 29th of July, 1857. He was educated at Westfield and is a graduate from the Philadelphia Dental College. He began to practice in Lindenville, Vt., in 1879; removed thence to Rutland in 1881, and from Rutland to Brandon in February, 1884.

Brandon Water Works.— On the evening of the 28th of July, 1878, Fire District No. 1 of Brandon, adopted resolutions empowering and directing the the prudential committee of that district to construct a suitable aqueduct in the village of Brandon at an expense not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The prudential committee (consisting of N. T. Sprague, Dr. V. Ross, and H. Roberts), Henry Kinsman and F. B. Button, first and second engineers, were appointed a committee to locate the aqueduct and determine upon its size and character. The prudential committee was further authorized to issue, sell and negotiate the bonds of said district for the purpose of raising the funds required in such an enterprise.

Surveys were made from Hitchcock's Pond to several points in the village with the following result: The fall at Dana's corner is $139\frac{53}{100}$ feet; at the Brandon House, $153\frac{11}{100}$ feet; at the Congregational Church, $157\frac{70}{100}$ feet;

at the west corner of the stone bridge, near the bank, $167\frac{51}{100}$ feet; and at the Baptist Church 165 feet lower than the surface water of Hitchcock's Pond. The pressure of water is $65\frac{83}{100}$ pounds to the square inch. Other surveys were made of Hinkham Pond and "Loblol," resulting, on comparison, in the choice of Hitchcock's Pond as the source of supply. Proposals for bids were sent out and the contract was subsequently awarded to R. D. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, who agreed to reduce the amount of their bid from $39,668.94 to an even $39,000. The agreement was dated January 6, 1879. Bonds were issued to the First National Bank of Brandon for $40,000, work was at once begun and in a short time the aqueduct was complete.

Fire Department.—The first fire company in Brandon was organized in about 1856, by the name of the Neshobe Fire Company, and a single brake engine was then bought. There were about forty members in the company, of which John Howe was foreman and Charles W. Briggs was clerk. Since that time the organization has been in existence without interruption. The engine was disused when the water works were completed. The present organization, Volunteer Hose No. 1, was effected on January 15, 1880. The charter members and first officers were as follows: Foreman, C. S. Boynton; 1st assistant, D. C. Luce; 2d assistant, A. C. Halsey; clerk, F. H. Welch; treasurer, C. O. Meacham; other members, F. C. Spooner, F. E. Kingsly, Charles A. Farr, F. W. Bacon, W. P. Wheeler, E. G. Whitcomb, George H. Rolfe, John Condor, W. F. Scott, Joseph Pippin, C. R. Fish, G. W. Olmstead, E. R. Campbell, L. J. Cahee, G. W. Scott, C. N. Pratt, F. C. Bliss. The foremen since Boynton's term have been Walter P. Wheeler, and Charles W. Briggs, the present foreman. The present officers are, foreman, C. W. Briggs; 1st assistant, A. J. Ives; 2d assistant, W. C. Fletcher; clerk, W. F. Scott; treasurer, C. O. Meacham. The membership now numbers twenty-five. The company possesses about 900 feet of hose and two carts, besides two old engines used only in case of fire.

Town Hall.— The town hall was built in 1861 under the supervision of John A. Conant, and was one of the finest buildings in the county in its time. The basement is of stone, the walls of brick and are from sixteen to twenty inches in thickness. The walls in the interior are thirty feet in height. The cost of the structure was exactly $10,000.

For an account of the Masonic lodge in this town see Chapter XVIII.

The history of the village of Brandon would be incomplete without mention of Senator Stephen A. Douglas. The early town records contain among the list of births that had occurred in the town within a recent date at the time of the writing, a statement of the birth of Stephen Arnold Douglas, on the 23d of April, 1813. The house in which he was born is still standing under the eaves of the Baptist Church. The father of the future senator was a physician and died with the subject of this sketch in his arms, in June 1813. His mother retired to the farm now owned by Henry L. Leonard, which she had inherited in common with her brother, the late Edward Fisk. Young Douglas remained on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, acquiring a good common school education at the Arnold school-house and at the old academy. Being thwarted by friends in his desire to acquire a collegiate education, he engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet-making. He worked at this trade about eighteen months, both with Mr. Parker, of Middlebury, and with Deacon Knowlton, of Brandon. He then further prosecuted his studies in the old brick academy a year, and later still in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., whither his mother and sister had gone as wives of a father and son named Granger. There he began to study law, and in the spring of 1833, started for the West, but was detained at Cleveland the whole summer by sickness. After passing through various experiences and suffering various privations, he opened a law office in Winchester, Ill., in March, 1834. His subsequent career, his wonderful successes and final defeat, even his abilities and characteristics are too familiar to the reader of this volume to need setting forth. He died in Chicago on Monday, June 3, 1861.

Ecclesiastical.— Congregational Church. It has already been stated that the first church organized in Brandon was of the Congregational denomination, and that for a number of years it was supported by a town tax. The organization of this church was effected on September 23d, 1785, by the Rev. Mr. Sell, of Dorset, and it contained five of each sex, as follows: Jedediah Winslow, William Dodge, Nathan Flint, David Buckland and Moses Barnes; Mrs. Sarah Larkin, Elizabeth Winslow, Elizabeth Dodge, Mercy Flint and Mary King.

Jedediah Winslow was the moderator of the organization and was chosen clerk, which he continued for several years to be. There was no settled pastor until 1792, when Rev. Enos Bliss was installed. It is supposed he was dismissed within a year. In January, 1800, the Rev. Ebenezer Hibbard was ordained in Brandon and installed as pastor at a moderate salary. He remained here until September 5, 1821, when he was dismissed, after laboring in Brandon for almost twenty-one years, and leading a number of revivals of religion. During the years 1816 and 1817 about 120 members united with this church. For a period of eighteen months after Mr. Hibbard's dismissal the church and society hired miscellaneous preaching. Rev. Mr. Perrin, Dr. Bates, president of Middlebury College, and Professor John Hough, were the principal supplies. In the summer of 1822 Rev. Beriah Green, fresh from the Andover Seminary, accepted an invitation to preach as a candidate, and on the 16th of April following was ordained. He was more of a preacher than a pastor, and remained here a trifle more than six years, being dismissed on the 11th of May, 1829. Dr. Bates and Professor Hough again supplied the pulpit until the summer of 1830, when Rev. Ira Ingraham accepted an invitation to become pastor of this church. His salary was $450 a year and the use of the parsonage, which had been purchased during the pastorate of Mr. Green. He remained in Brandon a little more than six years, when he was dismissed to engage as secretary and agent of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society. The whole number of additions to the church during his ministry was 136. His successor, Rev. Harvey Curtiss, afterwards president of Knox College in Galesburg, Ills., was ordained on February 17, 1836, the day of Mr. Ingraham's dismission. At this time Rev. Jedediah Burchard, an evangelist, began a series of protracted meetings, in which all denominations united, and as a result, on the 20th of the following March, forty-one new members were admitted to the church. Dr. Curtiss was dismissed on the 11th day of December, 1840, after filling the pastorate with such success that on his retirement it was found that 152 additions had been made to the church under his labors. Rev. Milo J. Hitchcock preached for about three months after Dr. Curtiss left, and was given a call, but did not accept. Again the professor of Middlebury College supplied the church with preaching until the spring of 1842, when Rev. William H. Marsh, after a short time, accepted a call to settle, and was ordained on June 29, 1842. Though of fluent speech, he did not succeed, and, at his own request, was formally dismissed on the 21st of March, 1843. On the following Sabbath, in his farewell sermon, he avowed himself an Episcopalian, but made no converts. On the 4th of January, 1844, Rev. William G. T. Shedd, having given satisfaction on trial, was ordained pastor. He remained until August 19, 1845, when he began the discharge of his duties as professor in the University of Vermont. The professors of Middlebury College again supplied the pulpit until the spring of 1846, when Rev. Moses Chase, formerly of Plattsburg, N. Y., began to preach here, and was consequently installed on the 3d day of December, 1846. He left on the 8th of September, 1847. Rev. Mr. Ingraham then came here again and engaged to preach for one year, but did not accept the call which was extended to him. Early in the spring of 1850 Rev. Francis B. Wheeler accepted an invitation from the church, and was duly installed its pastor on the 29th of May in that year. He abode with this church until September 7, 1854. From this time on recourse was again had to the college faculty until the summer of 1856. Rev. John D. Kingsbury was then invited to visit Brandon. He was installed on the 24th of September, 1856, and was dismissed on the 15th of August, 1860. The church was now without a pastor for five years, though the pulpit was supplied in the mean time by Rev. William Ford, a Methodist minister residing in town, and Rev. William J. Harris. Rev. Franklin Tuxbury succeeded to the pastorate on the 25th day of May, 1865. He remained here until November 18, 1875. During his stay here nearly 125 new members were added to the church, and the church manual was re-written, and the creed abbreviated, as a result of his ideas. He was followed, October 26, 1876, by Rev. S. P. Wilder, who was pastor until April

18, 1880. During his pastorate Rev. Mr. Earl conducted a revival of ten days' length and fifty-one persons were added to the church. The present pastor, Rev. Walter Rice, preached his first sermon here on the 22d of May, 1880.

The first meeting-house was built of logs near the center of the town, a little west of the house now occupied by Deacon J. H. Vail. Beyond this Loren Larkins's house seems to have been a frequent place of meeting previous to 1797. At about that date the second house was built on the site of the present church; it was burned before it was entirely finished. A new structure was soon erected on the old foundations, which was used until 1831, when it was demolished and the present handsome brick structure erected at a cost of about $5,000. The present officers of the church are: Deacons, John H. Vail, Dennison Blackmer, Milton P. June, John F. Potwine; clerk, C. M. Winslow; treasurer, John H. Vail; financial committee (society), D. W. Prime, Dr. W. H. Wright, F. H. Farrington, C. M. Winslow and T. B. Smith; treasurer of society, Charles H. Ross. The membership of the church is about 203. The choir, as an organization, has been in existence nearly one hundred years, and the greater part of the time the choristers have been three men, Judge June, William M. Field and Dr. Volney Ross, the present incumbent. The present value of the church property is estimated at not less than $15,000.

The Sunday-school was organized about 1826 by Jonathan S. Green, brother to the then pastor, in the Ladies' Seminary building, near the present residence of Mrs. L. G. Case. The present superintendent, Dr. W. H. Wright, has been either superintendent or assistant continuously since 1861, alternating with Charles M. Winslow, the present assistant. The average attendance at the Sunday-school now is about eighty-three.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church in Brandon was constituted in 1785, consisting of twelve members. In September, 1789, Isaac Webb, who had been with them a while as their preacher, was called to ordination and settlement as the first pastor of the church. The council called to assist in the ordination of Mr. Webb included the Rev. Caleb Blood, of Shaftsbury, Rev. Henry Green, of Wallingford, Rev. Isaac Beal, of Clarendon, Rev. Elnathan Phelps, of Orwell, and Rev. Elisha Rich, of Pittsford. The pastorate of Mr. Webb was short and followed by the successive pastorates of Calvin Chamberlain, ——— Peck, Moses Ware, Joshua Young, Abial Fisher, Elisha Starkweather, Isaac Sawyer, Joseph Sawyer, William Hutchinson, George B. Ide, C. A. Thomas, D. R. Watson and D. E. Post. Rev. Dr. C. A. Thomas was ordained and settled in October, 1835, and remained until early in 1876, a pastorate of more than forty years in duration. Rev. D. R. Watson remained until April 1, 1881, and his successor, Rev. D. E. Post, resigned in the fall of 1885.

The church in its infancy held meetings for several years in dwelling-houses, with only occasional preaching. In 1790 a log house was erected for their use, and in 1800 a more commodious framed house was built, and occupied as a place of worship until 1832; the present substantial brick edifice was then erected and first occupied. It has since been remodeled and repaired several times. The entire value of the property at the present time is said to be about $14,000. The present officers are: Deacon Jacob Powers; clerk, S. B. Ryder; treasurer, Robert Forbes; Sunday-school superintendent, Levi Hazeltine. The church membership numbers about 150, and the average attendance at Sunday-school is from sixty-five to seventy.

Methodist Church. — The Methodist Episcopal Church of Brandon was organized in 1801 by Daniel Pomeroy, with Elder Hulbert, pastor. The membership was very small; a class had been formed on the 14th of August, 1798, with Major Gideon Horton as leader and circuit steward. The earliest meetings were held in Potato street, now the McConnell neighborhood. Dwelling-houses, barns and school-houses were used for purposes of worship. Among the early members were Major Gideon Horton and his wife Thirza. Dr. John Horton, Gideon Mott, Henry and Eli McCollom, Daniel Hendee, Daniel Pomeroy, Benajah Douglas and Nathaniel B. Alden. The church prospered for several years, and before 1808 arrangements were made and materials collected to build a church near the site of the present edifice. A bitter feud, however, between Benajah Douglas and Gideon Horton, who were political rivals, created dissensions which caused the abandonment of this enterprise.

In 1814 William Clark, a devoted Methodist, came to town, and with Eli McCollom established meetings and made Brandon again a preaching appointment, which it has continued to be to the present time. In 1817 a great revival was held in town. In 1831 and 1832 a camp-meeting was held near the village in Brandon, Elder Tobias Spicer presiding at both. Bishop Elijah Hedding attended the first one.

Rev. Peter P. Harrower was appointed to this charge in 1834 and for the succeeding year. When he came he found about thirty members. About the first of September a revival began and continued for some eight months, about sixty converts joining the church on probation and nearly all uniting with the society.

The First Methodist Sunday-school was established by Mr. Harrower the same year, and it had much to do with the revival. The minister was superintendent for a time, and was followed by Harry S. McCollum. Later superintendents have been Charles Sullings, jr., Rev. William Ford, Henry L. Leonard, J. S. Stafford.

A legal society was organized for building a Methodist Church October 4, 1836, and on the 18th Levi Bacon, Edward Fisk, and Lorenzo Washburn were chosen trustees and Daniel Pomeroy, building committee. The brick church was built in 1836–37. Rev. John W. Belknap was appointed as the first pastor in the new church and through his efforts, in connection with the pastors of the Baptist and Congregational Churches, special services were held at Forestdale, the Arnold neighborhood and in other districts; a great revival followed. A large number of converts were also made at the Arnold schoolhouse under the labors of Rev. Daniel F. Page, in 1841. Rev. C. R. Ford was pastor in 1855–57, and the reports show that many joined the church during his term. The largest number of members ever reported to conference since Brandon became a separate charge, was 131 members and eleven probationers, reported by Rev. B. D. Ames, in 1862.

The present church edifice was dedicated on the 5th day of November, 1876, having been completed at an expense of about $17,500. The building committee was composed of J. S. Stafford, J. L. Cahee, H. L. Leonard, J. J. Simonds, A. J. Ingalls. The parsonage was erected in 1877, at an additional cost of $2,350. The present pastor, Rev. J. W. Quinlan, came in the spring of 1884, as successor to Rev. S. D. Elkins. The present membership of the church is 160. The present value of the church property is about $18,000.

The present officers are as follows: Stewards, J. S. Stafford, J. L. Cahee, C. C. Slason, E. Fuller, Luther Brown, Benoni Griffin, W. H. Williams, A. E. Kingsley, C. R. Phelps, Frank Ketcham, J. L. Barker, H. L. Leonard; class-leaders, A. Cool. F. W. Bacon; Sunday-school superintendent, J. S. Stafford. The average attendance at Sunday-school in 1884 was 100.

St. Thomas's Church. — This parish was organized on the 15th of June, 1839, at the house of Royal Blake, in Forestdale, by Royal Blake, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Backus, Edward Sherman, Francis Webb, James Briggs and Charles Blake. The following officers were then elected: Charles Backus, senior warden; Edward Sherman, junior warden; Royal Blake, Francis Webb, Benjamin F. Greene, Charles Blake, vestrymen; Edward Sherman, secretary. Services were held for many years at the house of Royal Blake. The first rector was Rev. J. Perry, succeeded by Rev. Samuel Bostwick.

The stone church is the first and only Episcopal Church edifice in the village and was erected in 1863. From September 1846 to 1850 Rev. A. H. Bailey was rector. He was followed by Rev. H. H. Loring, in 1857; Rev. J. Newton Fairbanks, 1868; the Rev. William Schouler, jr., 1872; the Rev. Daniel C. Roberts; the Rev. J M. Fulton; the Rev. Henry Bedinger. The present rector, Rev. William J. Tilley, was called at Easter, 1883, and has officiated since April 1, 1883.

The present church officers are: Hon. E. J. Ormsbee, senior warden; Charles W. Briggs, junior warden; John L. Knight, secretary of vestry; George Briggs, licensed lay reader. As reported to the annual convention June, 1885, the present number of families is fifty-nine, comprising individuals, 229; individuals not included in families, twenty-six, total, 225. Teachers in Sunday-school, six. Pupils in Sunday-school, forty-nine.

The Church of our Lady of Good Help. — The first Catholic priest who is known to have visited Brandon is Father O'Callaghan, who resided in Burlington; he had come to Burlington about the year 1830, and remained there twenty-two years. The next was Rev. John Daly. His field of labor was very extensive, reaching from Middlebury to the State line, and from Brattleboro to Lake Champlain. He continued visiting the Catholics of Brandon until 1853. An Italian priest from Whitehall, named Father Olivetti, also made occasional visits to Brandon. In 1851 the French-speaking portion of the Catholic community addressed a letter to Father Mignault, of Chambly, Canada, who was then vicar-general of this portion of the Diocese of Boston, asking him to send them a priest from time to time. Complying with their request, he asked Father Quevillon, a priest residing in Burlington, to visit the Catholics in Brandon. He came here in the year 1851, and repeated his visits. He was wont to say masses in the old town hall, and sometimes in private houses. It is related that on one occasion he found so many children to be baptized that the room was not sufficiently large; the children had to be brought into the room six at a time to receive baptism.

This reverend clergyman recommended the people to make a movement toward the erection of a church. Accordingly in the month of February, 1852, a subscription list for the building of a church was opened. The congregation at that time was small, numbering about eighty families, which were living in Brandon village, Forestdale, at the Old Quarry and Goshen. In the spring of 1852 the land on which the church and graveyard now are was purchased. The names of the committee which purchased the land are Francis Bachaud, Joseph Harper and Francis Fortier.

In October, 1852, the church was dedicated, services being performed by Fathers Mignault and Quevillon. Father Quevillon continued to attend the Catholics of Brandon until 1855, residing however in Burlington. In October, 1853, the Rt. Rev. L. Degoesbriand was consecrated bishop of Burlington. The whole State of Vermont was detached from the diocese of Boston, and formed henceforth the diocese of Burlington; in November, 1853, the bishop made his first visit to Brandon, and in the following year himself began to attend the parish. The records show that one of the first works accomplished was to render the church more comfortable by lathing and plastering and the putting in of pews. Father Druon, now of St. Albans, then stationed at Rutland, came also from time to time to Brandon during the years 1855 and 1856. Father Riordan, since deceased, came also from Burlington occasionally to minister to the Catholics here. The bishop, however, continued his visitations until November, 1856. From this time until 1857 the parish of Brandon recieved the ministrations of two priests of the order of Oblates—Fathers Koopman and Maloney, who resided in Burlington. In December, 1856, Father Boylan was ordained in Burlington. The day before Christmas he came to Brandon, and on Christmas day said mass to this church and administered his first baptism. He was appointed to Rutland, and did not return to Brandon for some years. In February, 1857, Father Duglue succeeded him, and was in turn succeeded by him. Father Boylan's pastoral charge here was of nearly nine years' duration. His successor, Father Halpin, who came here in 1867, was the first priest resident at Brandon. He conceived and carried into execution the idea of enlarging the church edifice. In October, 1868, Father Caissy was appointed pastor. During his pastorate the priest's house was erected. The present pastor, Rev. J. C. McLaughlin, came here in January, 1872. Since his arrival here a debt of $8,000 contracted for the building of the church and parsonage has been paid, and a new cemetery lot containing four acres purchased (1876) and improved at an expense in all of $1,000. The brick chapel near the parsonage was built in 1870 at a cost of $800. Since 1876 the pastor has been associated with a curate. The list is as follows: Revs. D. J. O'Sullivan, Charles Prevost, Dennis Lynch, P. J. Barrett, and the present incumbent, Rev. P. J. Houlihn. The value of the church property is estimated at about $10,000. One hundred and ninety families attend the church and about one hundred children attend the Sabbath-school. Father McLaughlin, in addition to the other improvements in his parish, has erected a Catholic school of two departments, the corner-stone of which was laid May 1, 1885. The building extends fifty by twenty-five feet.

The money to pay off the debts and improve the edifices of this church has been raised largely by fairs, to which the people of Brandon without regard to sect have generously contributed. The last of these fairs was held in September, 1883, by which the fund was increased $1,740

Schools. — The following brief account of the higher schools of this town was prepared with care by C. A. Thomas, who has been a resident of the place fifty years: —

The inhabitants of Brandon, aside from the laudable interest which they have taken in the organization and maintenance of their district schools, have not been lacking in providing means so that the young people who desired it could take up studies not introduced into the common schools.

Early in the present century the Brandon Academy was incorporated and organized; and the oversight of its affairs committed to a board of trustees annually elected. The academy building was located on the north side of Conant square; two stories in height; the ground floor for the district school; the upper story for the academy, and so arranged that the different classes might have separate rooms for study. A Mr. Manley is said to have been the first principal of the academy, and to have held the position many years, and to have been very successful in building it up. He fitted many young men, both resident and non-resident, for college; and did much to raise the standard of intelligence and virtue in the community. After Professor Manley's retirement, Solomon Stevens, Ezra June, W. J. Parker and others followed as principals, until the time came for the academy to be discontinued, and the edifice removed to another locality and for another purpose.

Not long after the discontinuance of the Brandon Academy a new institution, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination in the State, was located at Brandon. This institution was organized and incorporated as the "Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution," and combined in its first board of trustees some of the best men of the denomination in the State, both ministers and laymen. This board had several meetings to deliberate upon where in the State this institution should be located. Finally, as the citizens of Brandon made the best offer of aid in the erection of the building, it was decided that Brandon should be the place. The citizens of Brandon village subscribed generously towards the erection of the edifice; John Conant, esq., and his two sons, then in active business in Brandon, contributed very liberally.

Many of the Baptists in Vermont at that time were desirous not only to have a school where their children could take up some of the higher branches of study, but they were especially desirous of an institution with a theological department annexed, where the young men inclined to the gospel ministry might be helped on in their preparation for it.

The funds that were obtained by agents canvassing portions of the State were expended for more ground and for the purchase of a library and philosophical and chemical apparatus for the benefit of the school. And although the expectations of some of the early benefactors of the school were much disappointed in not having some provision made for the study of theology in connection with the school, still the founders and patrons of it have occasion for thankfulness in view of what has been accomplished. The substantial brick edifice, pleasantly located on elevated ground, in Brandon; with a succession of teachers and pupils occupying it whose main daily employment for thirty years was the communicating and the receiving of useful knowledge and sound instruction, must be considered an incalculable power for good in a community. Thus it was in Brandon.

The board of trustees of the Vermont Literary and Scientific Institution held its annual meeting in Brandon October, 1833, with Hon. J. D. Farnsworth, the president, in the chair. At this meeting the Rev. Hadley Proctor, of Rutland, was unanimously elected principal of the institution. Soon after this the institution was opened for instruction, and during the first years of its history it was well patronized by the denomination that founded it, counting among its students representatives from all parts of the State, and well sustained by the community in which it was located. But in course of time, the institution not coming up to the high position which was anticipated, and good academic schools multiplying throughout the State, the appellation, or title, given to the institution fell into disuse and it was called and known by the name of the "Brandon Seminary," and patronized and sustained mainly during the last half of its continuance by the inhabitants of Brandon and adjacent towns. And as former members of the board of trustees resigned or died, the vacancies were filled from the community patronizing the seminary, so that it had during the last half of its history a board about all composed of citizens of Brandon, and mostly members of the different religious societies. Mr. Proctor's stay as principal of the institution was short; but there were those who followed, E. Parker, S. Keith, A. H. Bingham, C. B. Smith, and others, who remained long and did good service.

At last, about the year 1865, the subject of uniting the two village school districts into one, and turning over the seminary building for its use, and having a graded school, began to be agitated. On investigation it was found by the terms of the charter that the seminary property could not be sold. So, after much consultation of authorities, and several meetings of the trustees, it was resolved by them to lease the building and grounds, on certain conditions, to the united village district for a term of 999 years.

The contract being consummated between the trustees of the seminary and the consolidated school district of the village, the seminary building was enlarged, reconstructed and arranged so as to have six large and well-furnished school-rooms, and also recitation and reception-rooms and laboratory, all heated by steam and with all modern improvements, at a cost of about $22,000.

The affairs of the Graded School, as to finances and teachers, and whatever may pertain to the welfare of the school, are committed to a prudential committee consisting of three persons annually elected by the district for that purpose.

The school was opened in September, 1868, with an efficient band of teachers, Professor J. S. Cilley, a veteran schoolmaster, at the head and principal of the school, and this veteran retaining the position for twelve years, which brings the school along almost to the present time.

Forestdale.— The village of Forestdale, which lies in the eastern part of Brandon, is in origin of comparatively recent date. The very first evidence that can be discovered of a settlement there was made by John Smith in about 1823, when he started an iron establishment there. About 1830 Royal Blake bought out the concern, and came there from Woodstock, Vt. He built a blast-furnace and took ore from beds in the vicinity, and south of the beds worked by John Conant, and the Leicester beds. He built, and until his death on December 2, 1857, resided in the house now occupied by Alexander Newton. The iron business in Forestdale proved ruinous to its owners. John A. Conant is authority for the statement that Mr. Blake, according to his own acknowledgment, lost the sum of $75,000 in a single year. The entire property was finally sold to B. T. Reed, of Boston, for $17,000. The ore has not been worked for years. Royal Blake and his excellent family really founded the village of Forestdale. Mrs. O. A. Smalley, who has an accurate and intelligent memory concerning Forestdale in early days,[1] gives the following description of the place in 1839.

Mr. Blake had then built quite a street under the hill near his house for his employees. Religious meetings were held in his house for some time and afterwards in the hall until he built the church. His wife and daughters, aided by his own efforts and encouragement, fitted up a room in their dwelling to be used as a school for young ladies. It was taught for a long time by a Miss Mason from Woodstock. There was also a general school at the furnace. In 1841 Mr. Smalley had a district set off and built a school-house on the present site of the Methodist Church. It was finished and first opened in the beginning of 1843. The direct road from Brandon to Forestdale was opened about 1831 or 1832. In about 1851 Samuel Blodgett, father-in-law to Royal Blake, built the grist-mill now owned by Dr. Sheldon, of West Rutland, and run by James Kimball. Mr. Blake had been running a store here since 1833. There were no distilleries or asheries here, unless the wintergreen distilleries of Nathan H. Churchill and Daniel Lincoln be worth mentioning. The only industries, in fact, which were carried on were the furnace, and the saw-mills which stood on the site of the factory of the Newton & Thompson Manufacturing Company. These saw-mills were erected by Anthony Baker.

The post-office was established at Forestdale about the year 1850, and Dr. Charles Backus appointed to the office. In 1867 he was succeeded by Stephen S. Salls, the present postmaster.

The only industry of importance now carried on at Forestdale is the wood-turning establishment of the Newton & Thompson Manufacturing Company. The business of which this company is the exponent, was originated in Maine in 1849 by Edward C. Thompson, who made match-boxes. In 1856 Alexander S. Newton began the same business at Forestdale. The present company was incorporated in August, 1885, and has the following officers: Alexander S. Newton, president; Charles H. Bump, vice-president; Edward C. Thompson, secretary; Lewis J. Fortier, treasurer. It is successor to the firm of Newton & Thompson, which bought out the original firm of Howard, Newton & Co. a number of years ago. They now employ from seventy-five to one hundred hands.

On the 1st of April, 1876, the buildings were destroyed by fire, rebuilt and burned while in process of construction, in July, 1876, about a mile south of the original and present site. The works were then rebuilt on the present site, and on the 19th of April, 1881, destroyed by fire the third time, and again rebuilt.

The other business is represented by Jerome Tennie, blacksmith and carriage-maker, who came in 1866; Adrian Hendry, blacksmith and livery and feed stable, came about 1867; Almond Baker, general store since about 1865; Joseph Moss, general store five or six years; and Mrs. E. J. Walton, general store since 1881, when she bought out Mrs. Emily Packard.

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[1] Mr. O. A. Smalley, still living, was born in Hartford, near Whitehall, N. Y., in 1812. Mrs. Smalley was born in Goshen, Vt., in 1820. They came to Forestdale in 1839.

CHAPTER XXII.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CASTLETON.

THE town of Castleton is situated near the center of Rutland county, and is bordered on the north by Hubbardton, east by Ira, south by Poultney, and west by Fairhaven. It has been ascertained that the name was derived from an English locality called Castleton. The hills of the township are rocky, composed chiefly of argillaceous rocks, traversed and occasionally alternating with quartz. In the east and north the rocks appear in elevated ridges, covered for the most part with fertile, arable soil. The southwest part is a fine plain, intersected with slate and ridges of gravel. On the west side of Lake Bomoseen is an extensive range of slate rock, which stretches south a considerable distance, and is quarried for roofing and marbleized slate. The large streams are bordered with rich alluvial intervales. The soil of the plains is sandy, and of the hills a slaty gravel, loam and vegetable mould, with an occasional subsoil of hardpan. It is quite evident that the plain which forms the site of the village is an alluvial deposit of remote ages, for it is composed of gravel to the average depth of twenty to twenty-five feet, the lower strata resembling the bed of the river. Lake Bomoseen, or Bombazine, lies principally in this town, its northern extremity extending a short distance into Hubbardton. It is eight miles in length and two and a half broad in its widest part. A more extended description of this body of water appears in Chapter II.

On the 22d of September, 1761, the charter was granted to Samuel Brown and sixty-nine others, most of whom being simply speculators in land, never effected a settlement here. The first records of proprietors' meetings have been destroyed, and the earliest account of such a meeting is dated some time in 1766, and was probably held at the house of Colonel Bird, in Salisbury, Conn. Another meeting in October of the same year was undoubtedly provisonal for the first visit here by Colonels Bird and Lee, made in 1767, as appears in the following vote, passed at that time: —

"Voted, that there shall be a rate or tax laid on the proprietors of the township of Castleton of one hundred and ninety-two pounds, lawful money, to defray the expense that has already arisen, or that shall arise, in laying out the the township of Castleton, and in cutting a road through the woods, from Wood Creek to Castleton, and other incidental charges that may arise."

In the following spring Colonels Amos Bird and Noah Lee, accompanied by a colored man, set out on the first journey to this town, which they had never seen. From Salisbury they came through Bennington to Manchester. Thence all was wilderness, to be traversed by marked trees, till they came to Clarendon. At Danby there was a log hut inhabited by one solitary man, where they tarried for the night. From Clarendon they went to Rutland, where they struck the old military road leading from Charlestown, N. H. (known as No. 4), to Crown Point, N. Y. Following this road, they passed along the northern border of Castleton, wholly ignorant of the fact, to Crown Point, and thence to Ticonderoga. Here they replenished their stock of provisions, and proceeded by way of Skeenesboro (now Whitehall) to Castleton, arriving in June, 1767. They thus nearly compassed the township, touching its borders at one time; and from Manchester, forty miles south of Castleton, they must have traveled at least one hundred and thirty miles to reach the place.

The summer of 1767 was passed in surveying the township, though no record of what was effected remains. It is said that on one occasion Colonel Bird lost his way and was obliged to pass the night on the summit of a precipitous mountain, a circumstance which endowed it with its present name of Bird Mountain. A log cabin was built during the season on the bluff in the southwesterly part of the town, near the original East and West Road, as first surveyed, on what was afterwards known as the Clark farm. In the next year the same party of three made Castleton a second visit, with the evident purpose of making a permanent settlement. Further surveys were made, and a small opening cleared, but no seeds were planted. Before winter Colonel Bird returned to Connecticut, but Colonel Lee and the colored man remained in the cabin. It was an extremely cold and stormy winter, and these two men suffered fearfully.

In 1769 Colonel Bird, according to probable inference, returned to Castleton and built the house which he afterwards occupied, on the bank of Castleton River, near its junction with the old turnpike. The last proprietors' meeting held in Salisbury, on the 27th of February, 1770, was "adjourned to be held at the house of Colonel Amos Bird, in Castleton, the 27th day of May next, at two o'clock, p. m." Colonels Bird and Lee were both present at this meeting and assisted in making arrangements for the settlement of their town in the following spring. In pursuance of these arrangements, Ephraim Buel, Ebenezer Bartholomew and Zadock Remington arrived with their families in May, 1770. These were the first settlers and the only families here during that year, as Bird and Lee did not bring their families until later. Other families followed, and the community increased by degrees until in 1775 there were in town about thirty families and eight or ten unmarried men. The first child was Israel, son of Ephraim Buel, born in 1771. Abigail, daughter of John Eaton, born the same year, was the first female child.

This little community soon assumed an organized form, and began improving their environments, clearing forests, cultivating fields, building bridges, opening roads, etc. A road from the west line of Ira to the town of Fairhaven was surveyed in 1772, following the course of Castleton River, which passes southerly from its source in Pittsford, receives a tributary in West Rutland, and flowing westerly, divides Castleton into two nearly equal parts. The western part of this road was afterward changed so as to run from Castleton Corners to Hydeville. A north and south road from Hubbardton to East Poultney, passing through the village, was surveyed about this time, as was also a road to East Hubbardton. The old Troy and Burlington turnpike, constructed at a later day, leads from Hubbardton to Poultney, crossing the East and West Road at Castleton Corners.

Colonel Bird took advantage of the opportunities afforded by the natural water-power at the outlet of the lake, and in 1772 erected a saw-mill there, which performed its first work in sawing boards for his coffin, he having contracted a fever which, after relapse, proved fatal. His death occurred on September 16, 1772, when he was but thirty years of age. He was buried then on the banks of Castleton River, near where the old turnpike crossed it, and not far from his former residence. In 1842 his remains were removed to the public cemetery, and their new resting-place marked by a monument "erected by citizens of Castleton and friends, as a tribute of respect to a worthy man." He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1742.

In 1773 a grist-mill was erected near the saw-mill of Colonel Bird.

Down to the Revolutionary War times a considerable settlement had been established in Castleton. The family of Colonel Bird, which came in 1771, returned to Salisbury, Conn., upon his death, and did not again visit this town. His daughter afterwards married William Hallibird, of Canaan, Conn., and became the mother of Lieutenant-Governor W. S. Hallibird, of that State. Colonel Bird's location was a little south of Castleton Corners, on the farm now owned by Leander Jones. Colonel Noah Lee brought his family to town in 1772, made his pitch in the east part of the township, on what was afterwards known as the Gridley farm, and built a log house, which they occupied until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. His wife, Dorcas Bird, niece of Colonel Amos A. Bird, then returned to Salisbury, and remained there seven years, while he enacted the prominent part which he took in the war. Colonel Lee was born in Newark, Conn., October 15, 1745. He was a waiter in the Colonial army when he was but fifteen years of age, stationed at Crown Point. He was one of the active proprietors of Castleton, and was a vigilant opponent of the New York land claimants. He took a decided stand on the side of American independence against British tyranny, and was prime mover of the expedition against Skeenesboro (now Whitehall), which left Castleton at the same time with the expedition of Colonel Ethan Allen against Ticonderoga, and which resulted in the capture of Major Skeene, the British commander of Skeenesboro. From 1781 to the close of the war he served in Pennsylvania as captain in the Continental army. He was in the battle of Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

After the termination of the conflict he returned to Castleton with his family, where he passed the remainder of his long life in agricultural pursuits. Albert Smith, now residing at Castleton Corners, is a descendant of Colonel Lee.

Ephraim Buel probably located a little to the west of the depot, and is said to have sold his farm to Brewster Higley. He subsequently removed West. He was one of the three settlers who brought their families to Castleton in 1770. In the same year Zadock Remington settled half a mile west of the site of the village on the tract of land embracing the present farms of Dor E. Atwood and Mrs. Mary Burke. He was an extensive land owner, and was highly respected, though eccentric. He erected the first framed house in Castleton, and probably kept the first tavern. The men recruited for the attack on Ticonderoga quartered there, and he had undoubtedly kept the house several years at that time. He was suspected of being favorable to the British cause, though there is no positive evidence of his disloyalty. He represented the town in the Council of Safety in 1778. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. His estate, once large and thriving, had entirely left him in his old age, leaving him quite dependent.

Eleazer Bartholomew was a very early settler in the west part of the town. It is not known just where he lived, nor when nor whither he removed. Major Abel Moulton settled in 1771, on the brow of the hill in the west part of the village, opposite the site of the Advent Church. He died of small-pox in 1776, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His monument still stands near the site of his residence.

Nehemiah Hoit came in 1771, and subsequently married the widow of Abel Moulton. He lived for a time where Mr. Moulton had formerly lived, and afterwards removed to the south part of the town, where he died in 1832, aged eighty years. He followed second behind Ethan Allen in the capture of Ticonderoga, and was with Allen when he and his command were made prisoners at Montreal, though Hoit himself escaped. Though a man, it has been said, of ardent temperament, he was too reasonable to keep his anger long, and after the termination of the war he led a useful and Christian life in Castleton. He was the first deacon of the Congregational Church here, and remained in the office to the time of his death. In 1771, too, Jesse Belknap settled about one and a half miles west of the village, on the farm now owned by Fred E. Prouty and occupied by his father, Luther S. Prouty. He was the first justice of the peace, and was a member from Castleton of the convention which adopted the State constitution.

Reuben Moulton came to Castleton in 1771 and established a residence two miles east of the village, on the Rutland road, on the estate of Carlos S. Beach. The tavern which he kept is still standing on the old site, and was occupied as a tavern after his death by his third son, Reuben. His brother, Samuel Moulton, came the same year and settled on the site of the residence of D. D. Cole. His son, Samuel, lived near the center of the village and kept tavern and post-office here many years. The same year also witnessed the settlement here of John and Gershom Moulton, whose descendants are scattered through the township now. Among the other arrivals of that year was Gershom Lake, of Woodbury, Conn., who settled about half a mile south of the village, on the farm now owned by John J. Jones. He built both the second log, and the second framed house in the town, the latter, which he erected before the war, being still habitable and in good repair. When the British troops passed through Castleton after the battle of Hubbardton, on their way to Whitehall, they impressed Lake with his oxen to transport baggage, after which they took his oxen for beef.

Captain Zachariah Hawkins, father of a numerous race, visited Castleton in 1770, and contracted for 800 acres of land, including the site of the village, but by reason of sickness in his family, failed to meet the first demand for payment and lost the purchase. Two of his sons, Gaylard and Silas, pitched in the south part of the township in 1771. They did not remain long. In 1779 Moses and Joseph Hawkins, two other sons, settled here; Moses was the father of eleven children, all of whom settled in town. Joseph had but one child, a daughter, who became the wife of Robert Temple. Richard Bently erected, in 1771, the framed house where the council of war was held the night before the capture of Ticonderoga. It stood on the green in front of the old Congregational parsonage. Israel Hallibird and his brother, Curtis, lived at this period a distance of a mile and a half east of the village. Joel Culver on the farm now owned by the heirs of Sheldon Bliss, in the southwest part of the township. He was early a member of the Congregational Church, and from 1805 to 1825 filled the office of deacon; a more particular mention of the family will be made in subsequent pages. James Kilbourn came in 1773, and established himself a little south of Zadock Remington. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and carried on the business while he lived in Castleton. His only son, James, removed with him in later days to Canada. He had three daughters, Molly, who married Pitt W. Hyde, of Sudbury; Sally, who married Araunah W. Hyde, of Castleton, and Ruth, who married Oliver Moulton. Timothy Everts settled in 1773 on the East Hubbardton road, north of old

Fort Warren. He afterwards went to Ohio. Eli Everts came here in 1783, and settled on the Southmayd lot, on the south side of the green, now owned by Charles E. Ransom. He went to Fairhaven. Nathaniel Northrup, in 1774, settled north of the village on the road to East Hubbardton. He lived to old age, and left a numerous race of descendants. Captain Joseph Woodward settled the same year west of the village, in the vicinity of Parsons Hill. He was chairman of the Council of Safety at Dorset, in 1781. He had a large family. Araunah Woodward settled in town about the same time. George Foot married Wealthy Woodward, and settled, in 1775, on the corner of the old fort site. Religious worship during the war was held at his house. Captain John Hall came to this town in 1775, and built his house about a mile and a half north of the village on the road to East Hubbardton. He represented the town at Westminster in 1777, when the State was declared independent. On the January following he was mortally wounded in the skirmish at Castleton. He had two sons, Elias and Alpheus, both of whom, young men, were captured and taken to Ticonderoga where they soon escaped. Elias resided on his father's homestead until his death in his ninety-fourth year. He took an active part in the war of American independence. At this time Alpheus was teaching school in Castleton.

Brewster Higley came here from Simsbury, Conn., about 1778, and purchased the farm of Ephraim Buel. He was descended from a family of Higleys who came from England. He was a prominent man here and held various town offices, such as moderator, town clerk and justice of the peace. He was also deacon of the Congregational Church.

Perhaps the most influential family in town in early days was the Hyde family, and the most influential member of the family, Araunah W. Hyde. He was born February 14, 1799, at Hyde Park, Lamoille county, Vermont. His father, Pitt W. Hyde, was one of the pioneer settlers of that portion of the State, whither he removed with his family from Norwich, Conn. He became a large landed proprietor, and by his exertions so promoted the public interests that the right of naming the county seat was accorded to him. He gave it the name of Hyde Park, thereby perpetuating the family name in the Green Mountain State, and rendering due honor to the home of his ancestors in England. In 1802 A. W. Hyde was taken to Sudbury, where he passed his early days on his father's farm, and received the rudiments of his education at the district school near by. His characteristics at this period are remembered by survivors as already remarkable. Thoughtful and earnest to an unusual degree, methodical by nature, a keen observer of men and their operations, he early formed the habits which he followed through life.

When he was about seventeen years old he came to Castleton to attend school at the academy. Not long after he sought and obtained a position as clerk in the store of James Adams. He served in this capacity five years, receiving the sum of five dollars a month. At the end of that time he was received as partner in the business. This connection continued about five years when he bought the interest of Mr. Adams and associating with himself his brother, Oliver M. Hyde, commenced mercantile life on his own account. He was the "middleman" of a large agricultural community, buying whatever the farmers had to sell; he also furthered every public interest, aided with counsel and money the development of every resource, and in 1828 commenced the erection of the building now known as the State Normal School. In the following year the building was completed and furnished sufficiently for practical purposes. He erected a number of buildings now standing in the village, among them the Mansion House, which has since given place to the Bomoseen House, three brick houses on Seminary street, the marble block on the corner of Main and Seminary streets, and a considerable number of frame houses in other parts of the village, many of which are on streets laid out and opened by him. He closed his mercantile operations in 1834. During the next two or three years he was occupied in the settlement of past business transactions and in arranging to enter new fields of operation.

In 1837–38 he purchased of Ebenezer B. Dewey of Hubbardton, the lines of stages extending from Castleton to the most important stations in Vermont and Eastern New York. During the five years from 1839 to 1844, when he sold out, he, as a stage proprietor and mail contractor, was as well known throughout the country, and at the post-office department at Washington, as many of the railroad kings are at the present time.

In 1872 he purchased a water-power and mill-site at what was then known as Castleton Mills, now Hydeville, and built the second marble mill of any pretensions in Rutland county. Having become the owner by purchase of a marble quarry at West Rutland, he energetically entered into the business of quarrying and sawing marble.

He was earnestly engaged in the railroad controversy of 1848 in relation to the proposed routes; after the ultimatum was reached, and the opening of the Rutland and Whitehall Road for traffic, he was made president of the company, which office he held for nearly twenty years. He was among the first interested in quarrying and manufacturing roofing slate and marbelized goods, and was actively engaged in this business up to the time of his death.

The authorities at Washington named the place where he had passed so many years Hydeville, in his honor. He had no taste for a political career and he never held an office in his life. He was killed in October, 1874, by a locomotive at the Hubbardton crossing, near the site of old Fort Warren.

John Meacham was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1776, and died in 1848. His father settled in Fairhaven. He served an apprenticeship at the nailing business, but soon after he became of age engaged in mercantile pursuits, first with Ebenezer Langdon; afterward with John Adams. He was trustee of the grammar school, town treasurer, town representative, and judge of probate. His first wife was Mary Langdon, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Hiram Ainsworth, whose husband now occupies the old homestead.

James Adams, born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1775, settled as a grocer at Hydeville, in 1801. From Hydeville he removed to Castleton village and entered into partnership with Judge Meacham in mercantile business. After this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Adams traded by himself till 1829; then in company with C. N. Dana. In 1831 the stock was sold to Albert Langdon. Mr. Langdon sold to Israel Davey and B. F. Adams in 1836. Mr. Adams, with most of his family, joined the Congregational Church in 1831. He died about the year 1857.

Deacon Enos Merrill, a native of West Hartford, was one of the early settlers, arriving here about 1785. His early training was strictly Puritan. He was a pillar in the church in Castleton for nearly sixty years.

Among the early settlers in Castleton was Captain John Mason, who came here about the year 1785. He was a magistrate, a member of the State Legislature, and of the Governor's Council, a presidential elector, and a trustee of the grammar school. He died at his residence in Castleton, two miles north of the village, aged eighty-two years.

Rufus Branch came to this town from Bennington, Vt., immediately after the close of the Revolution. His eldest son, Darius, came from Orwell afterwards and remained here until his death in his eighty-fourth year.

James Palmer settled early in the northeastern part of the township in a place called Belgo. He was the father of Dr. David Palmer and Allen Palmer.

John Whitlock came here in 1775, and settled a little north of the village. The farm he cleared is still owned by his descendants and occupied by Anson Clark. He was a Tory in sentiment, but was of a peaceable disposition. Peter Cogswell settled east of the village in 1776. He was a blacksmith and farmer. He was the father of General Eli Cogswell, who afterwards attained prominence here. In the same year, 1776, Benjamin Carver came to the Corners near where Leander Jones now lives. He married a daughter of Colonel Noah Lee. Colonel Isaac Clark established a settlement about this time on the place owned by Albert I. Johnson. He has descendants in town now. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and a Colonel in the United States army in the War of 1812. Colonel Clark was chief judge of the county court from 1807 to 1811. He died in 1822 at the age of seventy-four years. Other early settlers were: Hyde Westover, who kept the noted Westover House at Castleton Corners, and has descendants there now; Ira Hartwell, who also has descendants in town; William Sanford (father of Dr. James Sanford), who resided here from October, 1799, until his death, March 24, 1866; Jacob Wheeler; Dwyer Babbitt, who settled in 1803 between Castleton Corners and Hydeville, and others.

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The importance of Castleton as a military rendezvous during the Revolutionary War, for the American forces, may best be remembered from the fact that here, in a small farm house built by Richard Bently, and standing just in front of the old Congregational parsonage, occurred the angry midnight discussion between Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen as to which should command the expedition against Ticonderoga. This was on the 8th of May, 1775. The subsequent retreat of the American forces laid open the entire region around Castleton, indeed all Western Vermont, to British and Indian depredation. On a Sabbath, July 6, 1777, a skirmish occurred about half a mile east of the village, around the residence of George Foote, where Fort Warren was afterwards constructed. Captain John Hall was mortally wounded in this engagement, while Elias and Alpheus Hall, George Foote, and others were taken to Ticonderoga as prisoners, but soon after effected their escape.

The body of Captain Williams, wrapped in a blanket, without a coffin, was rudely buried at the foot of a tree near by. Forty-four years after his remains were disinterred, and the bones laid together in order by Luther Deming (a man perfectly blind), and re-buried in the village graveyard, with appropriate ceremonies. A short time after this skirmish a fort was erected near the scene, concerning which Dr. John M. Currier, of Castleton, has kindly furnished the following: —

Fort Warren at Castleton, and the Fort at Hydeville.[1] — Fort Warren was located one-half mile east of Castleton village, on a natural plateau, with an area of less than three acres. This plateau is about fifteen feet higher than the surrounding meadow in a bend on the north side of Bird's Creek, or Castleton River, and immediately north of the highway leading through Castleton to Rutland, about twenty rods west of the mouth of Mead's Brook, now commonly called Hubbardton Brook. This plateau was connected with a plain to the north, of many acres in extent, by a narrow neck of land on the same level. When the Rutland and Washington Railroad was being built in 1850 this neck of land was dug away to make the dump across the meadow west. A strip of this plateau, thirty or forty feet wide on the north side, and about one-half of the west end of it, were also dug away, for the same purpose, to the depth of eight or ten feet. On the north side of the railroad, and parallel with it, a new channel was cut by the company, at the same time, and Hubbardton Brook was turned into it, which saved building a railroad bridge across the old channel, but necessitated building a bridge for the public travel across the new channel in line of the Hubbardton Road, which crossed the old fort ground. The general features of this old landmark have thus been materially changed; only about one-half of the original plateau, at the east end, is now left as it was in the Revolutionary period.

The fort was built on land owned by George Foot on the east and Peter Cogswell on the west. The stockade enclosed the dwellings of both these men.

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[1] Prepared by Dr. John M. Currier.

The entire ground is now owned by John J. Langdon, and his dwelling-house stands near the eastern boundary of the stockade.

The road to East Hubbardton then passed east of Mr. Foot's house. It was not a well-worked road at that time. It had been laid out and surveyed by a committee through to Hubbardton line on May 3, 1776. It was by that committee located on the line between George Foot and Peter Cogswell, six rods wide, taking three rods from each one's land. But, in all probability, it was not worked until after the war, for the survey was not received by the town clerk and recorded until January 24, 1784. The road now follows that survey, and the railroad clips the northeast corner of the site of the old plateau.

All around the brow of this natural plateau, and across the neck in a straight line, were set deeply in the ground large logs, rising above the ground sufficiently high and thick together to afford protection from musketry. The upright logs were sharpened at the upper extremity, which rendered it difficult scaling them.

Surrounding this stockade was an abatis of entangled trees with sharpened limbs, which reached to the foot of the embankment. A deep ditch surrounded the abatis.

In the northwestern part of this enclosure a block-house was built of heavy hewn timbers, two stories high, the upper story on all sides projecting a little beyond the lower story. This building was inpenetrable to musket balls. There were several portholes on all sides, convenient for firing through from the inside.

The water to supply the garrison and others staying inside was obtained from a well dug outside of the stockade, at the northwest corner at the foot of the slope. It was reached by a covered walk from the inside.

The form of this enclosure was oblong; the west end was nearly circular, while the east end had square corners. There was a square bastion at the southeast corner which commanded in three different directions. It has been stated that there was a bastion on the west end, commanding in two directions, but the writer does not deem this statement sufficiently well authenticated to be positive in asserting it.

There were two gates into this enclosure, one on the north side and the other on the south side, nearly opposite.

Fort Warren,[1] named in honor of Colonel Gideon Warren, of Tinmouth, then colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the Vermont militia, was built between April 2 and May 14, 1779, under the recommendation of the governor and Council, by the inhabitants of Castleton and the detachments of the militia of Vermont stationed there to guard the northern frontier. The object of this fort was to serve in the defense and protection of the frontier settlers from the invasions of the enemy from the north. The north line of Castleton, the west and north lines of Pittsford to the Green Mountains, was the line of defense between the inhabitants of the State and the enemy.

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[1] *Governor and Council of Vermont*, vol. I, 295-6, 301.

The forts at Pittsford, Rutland and Castleton were garrisoned by detachments of the militia in varying numbers, all through the war after their establishment. This line of defense was under the surveillance of the State authorities, and committees were appointed by the Board of War to make reports upon the condition of the frontier affairs, that they might be ready for any emergency.

The Board of War at Arlington, April 25, 1781, "resolved, that this Board do recommend that Commissary of Purchase, with the assistance of the Troops on the Ground, build in the cheapest manner a store-house and some Barracks, that they answer for the time being in fourt Warren."

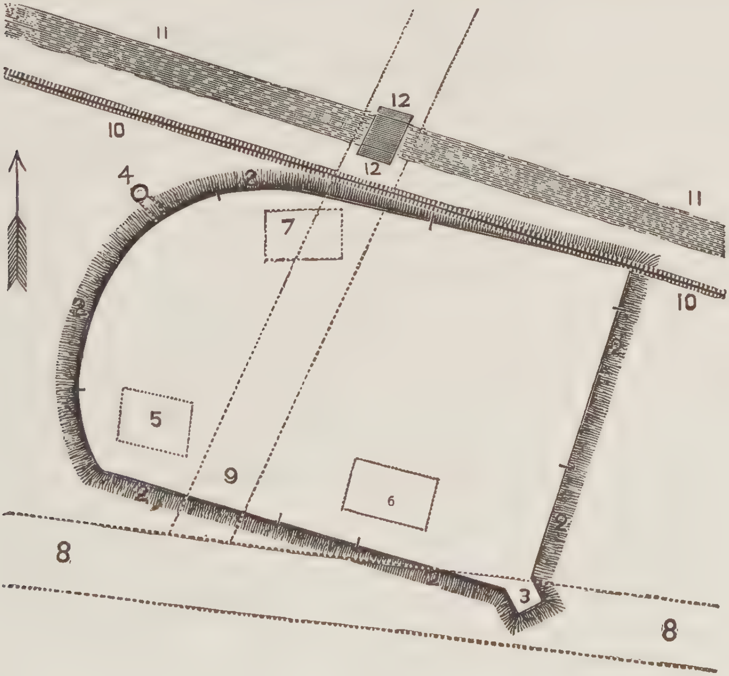
The visiting committee for the northern frontiers for the Board of War at Bennington, June 23, 1781, reported: "We Begg leave to report first that the garrisons at Pitsford ought to be removed back from the place where it now stands nigh Sutherland's mills or such particular spot Col. Fletcher shall direct. 2d, That the garrison at Castleton ought to be removed West from where it now stands nigh to Blanchard's mills, that the fort to be built at Skeensborough [Whitehall, N. Y.] ought to be built on a small hill where one Willson lives or Norwest about 5 or 6 hundred yards as Col. Walbridge shall direct, Taking into Consideration the conve'cy of Water. That Each of the above said forts ought to be built to Consist of a small picket and a strong block house. That the fortification at Castleton as it is most likely will be Considered Hed Quarters ought to be much the Largest."

On the same day the General Assembly "ordered that a Committee of three be appointed to hold a conference with the within named persons respecting removing the Garison at Pittsford, &c., and make report." The members chosen were Mr. E. Smith, Mr. B. Whipple and Mr. Post.

On June 26, 1781, "the above named Committee made a verbal report, whereupon resolved that it be recommended to the board of War to order about one hundred men to be stationed at the said garrison at Pittsford for the support of it."

On June 29, 1781, the General Assembly "resolved that Warrants be issued and directed [to] the respective Sheriffs in this State to Collect the British prisoners which may be found within the limits of this State and Cause them to be Safely conveyed to Head Quarters at Castleton by the 10 day of July next."

Thus it appears that at Castleton was established the headquarters for the military forces engaged in the defense of the northern frontier on the west side of the Green Mountains. Henceforth no evidence appears in the journal of the Governor and Council, or in the records of the Board of War, relative to the removal of the fort to Hydeville, or as then termed, Blanchard's Mills. But according to the evidence collected by the Rutland County Historical Society[1] there remains no doubt that the headquarters of the military of the northern frontier west of the Green Mountains was removed to Hydeville in June, 1781, and that a picketed enclosure, block-house and other necessary buildings were there erected on an enlarged scale, sufficient to accommodate the increased number of forces at that time. The site of the enclosure was on the bluff and adjacent plain, south of Main street and east of the road leading from Hydeville to Poultney, a few rods southeast of the upper falls, on the creek leading out of Lake Bombazine. No description can be given of the building, nor any idea of the shape of the enclosure.



PLAN OF FORT WARREN, CASTLETON, VT.

EXPLANATION.—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Double line of pickets. 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, Abatis surrounded by a ditch. 3, Bastion. 4, Spring, approached by a covered walk. 5, Peter Cogswell's house. 6. George Foot's house; a little to the east now stands the house of John J. Langdon. 7, Block-house. 8, 8, East and west highway through Castleton to Rutland. 9, 9, Present traveled road to Hubbardton, nearly where it was surveyed in 1776. 10, 10, Rutland and Washington Railroad. 11, 11, Hubbardton Brook in its new channel, running west. 12, 12, Iron bridge over Hubbardton Creek.

On October 24, 1885, Fort Warren was surveyed and a plan of it drafted by Hon. John Howe, of Castleton, assisted by his law-partner, Moses J. Harrington, and the writer. His survey is herewith appended : —

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[1] Proceedings, vol. II.

Commencing at the southwest corner of said fort, it being at the north end of a rock on the north side of the highway running east and west through the village and town of Castleton, and distant n. 29½° w. one chain and eighty-three links from the "McIntosh corner," so called; thence s. 73½° e. five chains and nine links to the southeast or bastioned corner of said fort; thence n. 13½° e. four chains and eleven links to the center of the Rutland and Washington Railroad track, or northeast corner of said fort. thence n. 87° w. four chains and twenty-five links to the northwest corner of said fort, at a stake and stones standing sixty-six links west from the center of the traveled road on the Hubbardton highway, so called; thence around on the west front of said fort, it being in an irregular circular form, to the place of beginning.

The names of the following men who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War from Castleton, have been preserved: Captain John Hall, killed in the battle of Castleton, June 6, 1777; Nehemiah Hoit, was with Colonel Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga, and taken prisoner with him at Montreal; Lieutenant Elias Hall, taken prisoner at Castleton; after his escape enlisted in the Continental army, was in the battle of Stillwater and present at the surrender of Burgoyne; Colonel Isaac Clark was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and colonel in command in the war of 1812; Rufus Burnet, in the battle of Bennington; Jonathan Deming; Cyrus Gates. Doubtless there were others whose names are not here.

Following is a list, undoubtedly incomplete, of the soldiers from this town in the war of 1812: Major Milo Mason, of the regular army; Colonel Isaac Clark, commander of the 11th Regiment; Captain David Sanford, and Lieutenat Perez Sanford of the 11th Regiment; Hyde Westover, Jacob Wheeler, Elam More, Samuel Shepherd, sergeant, Theodore King, Jonathan Eaton, Oliver Eaton, Augustus Finney, Mr. Higby, Eliel Bond, Darius Burnet, John Meacham, Elijah Burnet, Curtis Hulburt, Oliver Moulton.

Castleton was formed into a town in March, 1777. Eli Cogswell was the first town clerk, Jesse Belknap was the first justice of the peace, Zadock Remington was the first representative after the organization.

No list of town officers approaching completeness exists prior to 1782, when the following were among the most important officers elected: Perez Sturdevant was moderator of the meeting; Brewster Higley, Reuben Moulton, Isaac Clark, selectmen; Brewster Higley, town treasurer; Eli Cogshel (Cogswell), constable; Stephen Hall, Zadock Remington, Eli Cogswell, listers; Araunah Woodard, collector; Nehemiah Hall, leather sealer; Zadock Remington, Gershom Lake, grand jurors; Perez Sturdevant and Peter Cogswell, tithing-men.

The early years of the colony were prosperous. In less than six years from the arrival of the first families about thirty log houses had been built, and six or eight framed houses, schools established, a place of meeting fixed upon, and measures were in progress to secure stated ministrations of the gospel. Measures were taken to secure preaching as early as 1775, and thereafter religious services on the Sabbath were maintained pretty constantly. As has been stated, the place of meeting in war times was the house of George Foot. At the time of the skirmish before mentioned, a school-house on the corner opposite George Foot's house attested the educational aspirations of the colonists. During the winter of 1778–79, two schools were kept in town, one near the house of Zadock Remington, taught by General Eli Cogswell, and one in the east part, near the residence of Reuben Moulton, kept by Alpheus Hall. In 1785 appears the first vote to divide the town into districts.

The earliest merchants in town were: Solomon Guernsey, who built and occupied the brick house where the Bomoseen House now stands, and was succeeded by A. W. Hyde; General Eli Cogswell, with a partner by the name of Graham. Samuel Couch, Mr. Baker, who sold to Meacham & E. Langdon, and Meacham & Adams in 1801; Dr. Selah Gridley, Albert Langdon, A. W. & O. Hyde, O. N. Dana, M. G. Langdon, Adams & Davey, Ferron Parker, James Adams, who retired about 1830, kept store in the building now occupied by his son. John Meacham, Merrill & Ainsworth, Lyman, Dana & Co., and B. J. Dyer, all kept store at different times in what is now the bank building. Dyer, the last there, closed about 1851. Still other merchants have been William Moulton & Co., W. & C. Moulton, Goodwin & Jackman, John Goodwin, Rice, Root & Co., Root & Tomlinson, Harris Bartholomew, F. Parker & Co., Spencer & Wyatt, Spencer & Lyon, G. D. Spencer, Spencer & Armstrong, Armstrong Bros., Armstrong & Sherman, C. S. Sherman, A. L. Ransom, Post, Guernsey & Co.

W. & C. Moulton ran a store on the site of the Sanford House. M. G. Langdon & Co., William Moulton & Co., Goodwin & Jackson, William Moulton, M. J. Langdon & Son, all occupied the entire building now used by F. L. Reed, the last named firm closing out about 1860. Rice, Root & Co., and afterwards Root & Tomlinson, who closed about 1855, kept on the corner of Main and Elm streets, where Mr. Guernsey now is. Harris Bartholomew from 1838 to 1840, F. Parker & Co. from about 1843–51, Post, Granger & Co. for six months, William C. Guernesey until 1854, Spencer & Wyatt from 1859–60, Spencer & Lyon one year, G. D. Spencer, three years, Spencer & Armstrong, 1864, Armstrong Bros. 1864–68, all kept in the old marble store on the corner of Main and Seminary streets. The following, taken from Rev. Joseph Steele's *History of Castleton*, gives the names of the early business men in other departments of trade and industry: —

"Tanners and shoe-makers: James Kilbourn carried on business near Z. Remington's; Deacon Enos Merrill, at the west end of village; Milton McIntosh, east of the village; Sylvester Pond, north, on the E. Hubbarton road. Ebenezer Parker and Captain Joseph Barney were the prominent blacksmiths.

The hatting business was carried on early by Read Mead, in a building which stood where the Liberal[1] Church now stands. Carpenters and joiners: Jonathan Deming, Mr. Thompson, John Houghton, N. Granger, T. R. Dake, Freedom Brown, Clark Stevens & Son."

Previous to 1836 William Southmayd carried on the manufacture of britannia tea-pots, near the Congregational Church. He closed his business about 1835. John Meacham had until after 1830 an ashery which stood about where the railroad turn-table now is. Among the more important distilleries carried on in the town was one at the foot of Frisbie Hill, which was also closed about 1830, and the building purchased by A. W. Hyde, taken to Hydeville, and converted into a barn for the Hydeville Hotel. About 1841 Hall erected on his farm, two miles north of Castleton, a distillery for the manufacture of whisky for his own use and kept it as long as he ran the farm. The farm is now in the hands of John Ryan.

The tannery of Enos Merrill was sold in 1836 to Amsdell & Bansier. It was closed about 1841. From about 1823 to about 1860, or later, Almeran Branch carried on the wagon-making business. Another wagon-shop was started about 1839 by J. C. Stevens, on Elmer street. At his death, about 1844, F. S. Heath took it. Franklin Griswold then ran it until it burned about 1869.

Former Drug Stores.—In 1836 Theodore Woodward, M. D., opened in the west wing of his house a small drug store, the first in the town. He kept but few drugs. After the decease of Mr. Woodward his son, E. C., removed the stock across the road, and in 1841 associated with him his brother-in-law, Egbert Jamison, who soon erected a drug store on the corner east of the Methodist Church. There, in 1844, Jamison, after becoming the sole owner, did a large business, furnishing medicines to physicians in the vicinity, also to graduates of the medical college. He also sold them surgical instruments. Jamison sold to C. C. Nichols, he to J. N. Northrup, M. D., who soon took in his son, W. H., who from 1857 to 1875 did a large drug trade. Then the stock was sold to A. H. Kellogg, who took as partner W. C. Rice, who, in 1876, purchased the stock and took John Eastman as partner; after some two years Mr. Eastman retired and Rice continued the business until 1882.

Spinning-Wheel Factory.[2] — Sylvanus Guernsey manufactured both the large and small spinning-wheels in this town from about 1790 till near 1840 and perhaps a little later. There was very little demand for them as late as 1830. His shop stood where now stands the dwelling-house of the late Gustavus Buel, a few feet east of the Bomoseen House. Mrs. Caswell, his daughter, says the last one he made was in the year 1846, for her the year she was married. Mr. Guernsey invented and manufactured a double-geared wheel-head, which increased the speed of the spindle. He also made clock-reels, and invented a contrivance so that the springs would not be broken should the children in playing with them turn them the wrong way. He made several kinds of swifts for winding off yarn, which could be easily adjusted to different lengths of the skeins. He also invented a double-headed flax-wheel, by means of which two threads could be spun at the same time; few, however, could learn to spin on them, and not many were made.

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[1] Now the Catholic Church.

[2] Furnished Dr. James N. Currier by Mrs. Menira Caswell.

Sylvanus Guernsey was born in Bethlehem, Conn., October 7, 1767. He was the eldest son of Solomon Guernsey of that town. He married, November 30, 1797, Miss Esther Higley, daughter of Deacon Brewster Higley, of Castleton. He came to Castleton when seventeen years of age. He learned the wheelwright and carpenter trades of his uncle, a Mr. Kasson, of Connecticut, during the winter months, and in the summer used to work at his trade and cultivate some land in Castleton. He used to go on foot to Connecticut in the autumn and return the same way in the spring. In the year 1800 he built the house where Chauncy L. Baxter now lives, just a few rods north of Fort Warren in Castleton, on the west side of the Hubbardton road. He then moved his shop into his house where it ever remained as long as he needed a shop. After there was no demand for spinning-wheels, he made and repaired guns and rifles.

On the south side of Castleton River a few rods east of the present grist-mill, Deacon Erastus Higley had a carding and fulling-mill, and a cider-mill where he distilled cider brandy. In the basement of this mill Mr. Guernsey had a turning lathe, with which he used to turn cider-mill screws, bedsteads and many other articles; all these were carried by the water in Castleton River. Mr. Guernsey died April 3, 1855.

The Stage Lines — Prior to 1832 Joel Beaman, of Poultney, ran the stages in this part of the country, mostly in Rutland county. In 1832 E. B. Dewey obtained the contract for carrying the mails hereabouts, and became stage proprietor. He made Castleton his central point. In 1835 he failed, and A. W. Hyde succeeded him and purchased a line from Salem to Burlington, Rutland to Whitehall, Rutland to Manchester, between Lake Champlain and Lake George, and in winter had teams from Highgate to St. Johns. In 1841 he took the contract for carrying the "Lightning Express Mail," as it was termed, from Albany to Burlington, at $14,440 per annum. He was given a certain number of houses in which to deliver mail. During the muddy seasons of spring and fall he ran the mails in separate two-horse wagons, and timed himself with a watch imbedded in a block of wood. He also placed the way-bill in the driver's hands and obliged the postmasters along the route to register the time of his arrival and departure.

Castleton was thus the headquarters of nearly all the stage business west of the Green Mountains in Southern Vermont. It was the junction of the lines from New York to Montreal, and from Boston to Saratoga and Buffalo. The fare from New York to Montreal in winter was $14.00. Between Salem, N. Y., and Castleton, thirty-four miles, Mr. Hyde had six teams to do the work, and frequently had forty passengers here at one time.

In 1844 Joel Beaman secured the contract from Castleton to Troy, and after about six months sold out to Mr. Hyde. By the opening of the railroad in 1850 the nature of the place was materially changed. Instead of being the central point of numberless stage routes, it became merely a way station between Whitehall and Rutland. Hotel business consequently fell into a decline, and all other branches of business felt the effect. In later years, however, the town has been achieving a considerable reputation as a resort for summer visitors. It has always been noted for the number and excellence of its hotels. In addition to the early taverns already mentioned was the Westover House, which was erected about 1808, and kept from the earliest date to 1862 by Hyde Westover. R. H. Morris, W. C. Hyatt, Frank Sanford and William L. Batcheller, then kept it until about 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. The Moulton House was erected about 1812 by Samuel Moulton, who kept it until about 1839. His son, Cullen, then kept it about three years and closed it. Frank Sanford reopened it about 1878 as the Sanford House, and remained until 1883.

Frank Hoy kept a sort of tavern at Castleton Corners in the early part of the century. In 1838 he was stabbed in an affray there. From 1840 Mr. Whitney, William B. Colburn and Wilson Proctor successively kept it. In 1878, after it had been closed for years, R. B. Weston acquired title and has remained there since. Stephen Perkins opened a tavern at the Corners about 1830, and closed it when the prohibitory law went into operation. The Hydeville House, erected by A. W. Hyde in 1841, out of Gilroy's old carving factory, was first kept by Alphonso Kilbourn. It was burned in 1852, rebuilt at once and destroyed the second time by fire about 1872.

Among the other early industries may be named the linseed oil-mill of Ebenezer Langdon, which stood on the site of the present grist-mill. It was closed about 1842, after having been many years in operation. Connected with it Mr. Langdon had a plaster-mill. In 1835 S. H. Langdon started a furnace back of the site of the present depot in Castleton village. He failed in 1854.

It has been the fortune of Castleton to take part in all the wars which have interrupted the growth of this country. It has already been seen that she did her part well by contributing to the success of her country in the early wars, and the following list of those enrolled on the side of the Union during the civil war attest her readiness to do her share still.

The town furnished two hundred and fifty men to aid the government in putting down the late rebellion, as shown by the following list: —

William H. Alford, co. C, 11th regt.; Oscar L. Babbit, co I, 5th regt.; Samuel I. Barber, and William H. Barber, co. C, 11th regt.; Jasper A. Benedict, co. B, 2d regt.; Rollin N. Blackmer, — bat., 2d regt.; Charles F. Bliss, Nathan G. P. Bliss and Jeremiah Bolton, co. C, 11th regt.; Jeremiah Bolton, co. B, 2d regt.; Frank Bordeau, 1st bat.; Samuel Brainard, co. B, 2d regt.; Chas. F. Burt and Dunham G. Burt, 1st bat.; Patrick Byrne, co. C, 11th regt.; A. B. Canfield, 2d bat.; Harry S. Castle, co. M. 11th regt.; William H. Castle, co. C, 11th regt.; Eugene Chelson, co. K, cav.; Henry W. Cook, co. H, cav.; John Dalabee, co. C, 11th regt.; James W. Donnelly co. B, 7th regt.; John Donnelly and Peter Donnelly, co. C, 11th regt.; James H. Dunham, co. M, 11th regt.; Thomas Dunham and William Dunham, co. B, 2d regt.; George J. Everton and James J. Everton co. H, cav.; John A. Freelove, co. B, 2d regt.; William Flinn, co. H, cav.; George C. French, co. C, 11th regt.; Henry Gardner, co. F, cav.; Elias S. Gibbs and Moses G. Gibbs, 2d bat.; Joseph Godfrey, 1st bat.; William Goodrich and Gile Gould, co. C, 11th regt.; George K. Griswold, co. B, 2d regt.; Benjamin P. Hall, co. I, 7th regt.; William C. Harrington, co. C, 11th regt.; Charles A. Hawkins, co. I, 5th regt.; Gideon Hawkins, co. B, 2d regt.; Michael Hayes, co. I, 7th regt.; Edwin H. Higley, co. K, cav.; Michael Hines, James Hope, Abial S. Howard, John Howe, co. B, 2d regt.; George B. Hosford, co. A, 7th regt.; Thomas Howley, co. H, cav.; Daniel S. Huntoon, co. I, 7th regt.; James T. Hyde, co. C, 11th regt.; Frederick A. Ingleston, co. B, 2d regt.; Harrison Ingleston, co. G, 5th regt.; Endearing D. Johnson, co. B, 2d regt.; Enoch E. Johnson, co. B, 2d regt.; James M. Johnson, Lewis P. Jones and Henry Jubar, co. I, 7th regt.; Charles H. Kellogg, co. C, 2d regt.; Lyman S. Kellogg, co. F, 1st s. s.; John Killsen, co. C, 11th regt.; Theodore King, co. B, 2d regt.; Orlando P. Liscomb, co. M, 11th regt.; John McKean, John H. McKean and Peter T. McQuain, co. B, 2d regt; Henry W. Moody, Horace W. Moody and Patrick Murphy, co. M, 11th regt.; Charles Morril, co. B, 2d regt.; Cornelius O'Brien, co. C, 11th regt.; William O'Brien, co. H, cav.; Albert I. Parkhurst, Leonard R. Parkhurst and William Parkhurst, co. B, 2d regt.; Noah A. Peck, co. C, 2d regt.; Selah G. Perkins, co. H, cav.; Patrick Poland, co. B, 2d regt.; Edwin Poiney, co. H, cav.; Asa A. Potter, Ethan A. Potter, George W. Potter and James H. Remington, co. B, 2d regt.; Justin E. Robinson, co. H, cav.; Edgar Ross, co. C, 2d regt.; George W. Ross, Horace G. Ross, James Russell, co. B, 2d regt.; Leonard Russell and Marcus K. Russell, co. C, 11th regt.; Thomas Russell, Patrick Ryan and John M. Shaw, co. B, 2d regt.; John A. Sheldon, co. G, 10th regt.; John Sheridan and Timothy Sheridan, co. A, 7th regt.; Daniel Sherman, co. G, 5th regt.; Zebulon Shepherd, co. C, 11th regt.; Sylvester Simons, co. H, cav.; Albert H. Smith, co. M, 11th regt.; Edward C. Smith and Henry C. Smith, co. B, 2d regt.; James C. Smith, 2d bat.; John C. Smith, co. H, cav.; Leonard F. Solendine, co. A, 7th regt.; Durham Sprague, co. B, 2d regt.; Samuel E. Stocker, co. C, 11th regt,;

Lemuel Streeter, co. B, 9th regt.; John Streeter, Lawrence Trainer, Thomas G. Underwood and Rollin C. Ward, co. B, 2d regt.; William A. Ward, co. G, 5th regt.; William Ward, co. I, 7th regt.; Jacob Wheeler, John D. Wheeler and Nicholas Wheeler, co. B, 2d regt.; Miles W. Whitlock, co. C, 4th regt.; Samuel F. Whitlock, co. K, cav.; John S. Williams, co. H, cav.; Thomas Williams, co. C, 11th regt.; William Williams, co. K cav.; William Williams, jr., co. B, 9th regt.; William Woodbury, co. C, 2d regt.; Thomas Young, co. I, 7th regt.

Credits under call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, and subsequent calls:—

Volunteers for three years.—Henry L. Bailey, 1st bat.; Reuben Burton, 54th Mass.; Joseph Clark, co. I, 17th regt.; Frank Cull and Patrick Donnelly, co. C, 11th regt.; Lyman C. Fish, co. H, cav.; Salmon K. Gates and Andrew Godfrey, co. I, 7th regt.; John Hayes, co. C, 11th regt.; Israel Hunter, 54th Mass.; Frank G. Ingleston, co. C, 11th regt.; Daniel Jackson and William Jackson, 54th Mass.; James P. Kellogg, co. H, 2d s. s.; William H. King, co. I, 17th regt.; Francis O. Knapp, co. E, 11th regt.; Henry A. Lawrence, co. C, 11th regt,; David Lee, jr., co. C, 11th regt.; Leonard C. Park, co. E, 11th regt.; Edwin M. Parsons, co. A, 11th regt.; Henry Peck and Frank Pens, co. C, 11th regt.; Patrick Poland and Lewis D. Potter, co. I, 17th regt,; John Roberts, Hiram A. Ross and William Scott, co. C, 11th regt.; Sylvester Simons, co. C, 11th regt.; Henry Stewart, 54th Mass.; Henry H. Ward, co. D, 9th regt.; Cullen Wheeler, co. H, cav.

Volunteers for one year. — John W. Allard, co. G, 6th regt.; Joseph Andros, co. B, 2d regt.; Alfred Atwater and Alonzo Atwater, 2d bat.; George E. Austin, co. G, 8th regt.; Hugh O'Neil, 11th regt.; Wallace D. Parsons, co. B, 2d regt.; Alexander Phillips, co. C, 7th regt.; Charles E. Porter, co. A, 7th regt.; John Ryan, co. C, 7th regt.; Henry C. Willard, 2d regt.

Volunteers re-enlisted. — Rollin N. Blackmer and Albert R. Canfield, 2d bat.; George C. Lowry, co. I, 7th regt.; Peter T. McQuain, co. B, 2d regt.; Noah A. Peck, co. C, 2d regt.; Robert Peino, George W. Ross and Horace G. Ross, co. B, 2d regt.; Timothy Sheriden, co. A, 7th regt.; Nicholas Wheeler, co. B, 2d regt.; William Woodbury, co. C, 2d regt.

Enrolled men who furnished substitutes. — George W. Gibson, Marcus Langdon, C. H. Simpson.

Naval credits. — Francis Griswold, Edwin T. Woodward.

Miscellaneous. — Not credited by name, four men.

Volunteers for nine months in 14th regt. co. F.— Harvey Bishop, Oliver E. Brewster, Martin F. Brooks, Steven P. Carr, Joseph Clark, Patrick Delehanty, Fred H. Dennison, Daniel W. Fox, George H. Fox, Salmon K. Gates, Lyman J. Gault, Truman J. Gault, Franklin Gould, Henry H. Hosford, Joseph Jennings, John F. Johnson, Aaron Jones, Jonathan T. Kidder, William H. King, Moses Knapp, Henry A. Pond, Fayette Potter, Steven P. Shaw, F. H. Shepherd, Harry Shepherd, Emmet W. Sherman, Frank W. Smith, Elton E. Ward, Willard D. Ward, Cutten Wheeler, George C. Wheeler, Charles H. Whitlock Daniel S. Wilder, James H. Wood.

Furnished under draft and paid commutation. — Henderson Bishop, Nathaniel L. Cobb, James F. Donnelly, Hiram S. Hawkins, Timothy Finnegan, John Fox, Edward Gleason, Henry W. Keyes, Henry Langdon, William H. Northrop, Jehial P. Parker, Hale Tomlinson.

Procured substitute.— Lucius C. Nelson.

Entered service.— Chancey Briggs, 54th Mass.

Volunteers for one year. — James W. Donnelly, co. C, 1st art. ; James Fox, co. C, 7th regt. ; Theodore King, co. C, 1st art. ; Hugh Mahar, co. C, 7th regt. ; John H. McKean, co. C, 1st art ; William L. Monroe, co. C, 1st art. ; Robert D. Pepper, co. C, 1st art. ; Willie A. Pattee and Wallace Russell, co. B, 2d regt. ; Archie Stewart, 5th regt. ; John D. Wheeler and Miles W. Whitlock, co. C, 1st art.

The growth in population of the town of Castleton is shown by the followlowing figures: —1791, 800 ; 1800, 1,039 ; 1810, 1,420 ; 1820, 1,541 ; 1830, 1,783 ; 1840, 1,769 ; 1850, 3,916 ; 1860, 2,851 ; 1870, 3,243 ; 1880, 2,605.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Castleton Village.— This village is the oldest as well as the largest one in the town whose name it bears. The little water-power which it possesses was utilized very early in the present century, first by Erastus Higley, in 1803, for a carding-machine and fulling-mill, and by Mr. Langdon for an oil-mill. Afterwards there was a marble-mill, and a feed-mill on the site. About 1835, Hart Langdon erected a furnace there, and carried on an extensive business for several years.

The early schools have already been mentioned, but this village has in past days enjoyed an enviable distinction in educational matters. Not later than 1786, the citizens of this town initiated plans for the establishment of a grammar school. Samuel Moulton donated land a little on the east of the site of the Methodist Church. A building was erected thereon, and a school opened. On the 15th of October, 1787, the General Assembly passed the following act: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that the place for keeping a county grammar school in and for Rutland county, shall be at the house commonly known by the name of the new school-house, near Dr. William Walcott's, in said Castleton ; provided that the county of Rutland shall not be at any cost or charge in completeing or repairing the same."

The school, which is said to have been the third, in order of time of this grade, in the State, was continued until 1800, when the building was destroyed by fire. It was soon replaced by a more commodious building, and on the

29th of October, 1805, in "an act confirming a grammar school in the county of Rutland," the General Assembly constituted Rev. Elihu Smith, Hon. James Witherell and Chauncey Langdon, Araunah W. Hyde, Theophilus Flagg, Samuel Shaw, James Gilmore, Amos Thompson, John Mason, Enos Merrill and Isaac Clark, a board of trustees under the title of "the Corporation of Rutland County Grammar School." The board was completed on the 11th of March, 1807, by the election of Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, twelfth trustee. Care was taken from the first that the town of Castleton should be responsible for all the expenses of the academy. Save a limited amount of subscriptions secured for the purchase of the present building, and the rent of lands set apart for a county grammar school, the entire expenses of the school have been met by the inhabitants of Castleton.

The name, "Rutland County Grammar School" was changed to the "Vermont Classical High School," by legislative act, October 28, 1828.

Rev. Oliver Hulbert was preceptor of the school until 1807, when he resigned and settled as a minister in Ohio. He was followed successively by R. C. Moulton, William Dickinson, Eleazer Barrows, Rev. John L. Cazier and Henry Belknap.

In 1815 the building was removed farther from the street and considerably repaired. Rev. John Claney taught in the year 1819–20, and was followed for six years by Henry Howe, who afterwards achieved a wide reputation as principal in an academy in Canandaigua, N. Y. He was succeeded by Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., afterwards president of Auburn Theological Seminary, N.Y.

Hon. Solomon Foote was chosen preceptor in May, 1828, and entered upon his duties with high purpose, thinking to devote his life to teaching. The school increased rapidly, and the accommodations becoming too limited to suit his aspirations, he conceived the plan of a high school for boys. By his own efforts, aided by Fordice Warner, a spacious edifice was begun, one hundred and sixty feet long and forty feet deep, with a stone basement, surmounted by three stories of brick. Araunah W. Hyde, on learning that the means of the board were running low, completed the building at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars. On the 1st of November, 1830, an act was passed restoring to the institution its original name.

Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., and Hon. John Meacham were respectively principals, among others, while the brick building, from the expense of its maintenance, fell into disuse. Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., and Rev. Lucius F. Clark followed as associate principals, and started a boarding-school in addition. Their efforts were attended with an increase of students to two hundred. Rev. Meack succeeded Dr. Walker as associate principal, and in 1837 became sole principal of the school. In March, 1838, the old brick building was purchased of Araunah W. Hyde for sixteen thousand dollars, and it remained in the hands of the corporation until it was bought in May, 1881, by

C. S. Rumsey

Captain Abel E. Leavenworth. Rev. Edward J. Hallock was principal from September 3, 1838, until the spring of 1856. Under his management the school was very prosperous, and the debt of purchase was canceled. For every thousand dollars raised by Mr. Hallock, Mr. Hyde allowed three thousand. Mr. Hallock afterwards died of cholera in St. Louis, and the alumni have erected a stately monument to his memory in the Castleton Cemetery. In 1859 Rev. Stephen M. Knowlton succeeded Rev. Azariah Hyde, and was followed in 1862 by Miss Harriet N. Haskell, who conducted the school for five years under the title of Castleton Seminary. During her last year the Medical College building was donated by Carlos S. Sherman for the use of the school and moved upon its present site at the east end of the seminary building.

In February, 1867, the trustees of the Vermont Board of Education expended several thousand dollars in establishing a State Normal School here for the First Congressional District, and from the start appropriated for such purpose the old Medical College building. Rev. R. G. Williams had charge of both Seminary and Normal School until 1874, and was followed, each one year, by Edward J. Hyde, A. M., and Rev. George A. Barrett. The seminay course was suspended in August, 1876, and Walter E. Howard, A. M., began his two years' course as principal of the Normal School. His successor for three years was Judah Dana, A. M. In June, 1881, he was followed by Abel E. Leavenworth, A. M., a graduate from the University of Vermont, who has had an experience of more than a quarter of a century as principal of classical and normal schools. The general supervision of the school remains with the "corporation of Rutland County Grammar School," and with the State superintendent of education. The attendance during the fall term of 1885–86 was about 140. Eight counties and thirty-four towns of Vermont are represented.

Mercantile Interests. — Dunham G. Burt began the saddlery business here in the fall of 1884, as successor to his father, B. W. Burt. The business was established about 1832 by George W. Ellis, who sold out to Volney Sherman. T. M. Sherman was B. W. Burt's predecessor.

The general store now owned by James Adams was that of Langdon, Davey & Co., in 1837. In the fall of that year Adams & Davey bought the concern. The firm was changed in 1846 to Adams & Adams, being F. B. and James Adams, brothers. In 1857 James Adams bought out his brother, and in 1865 sold to Linscomb & Sherman. Seth Pepper bought them out in 1866, and the next year became the associate of James Adams. Pepper went out in 1868. The father of the present proprietor has been mentioned as an early merchant.

The dry goods business of W. C. Guernsey was established by Ferrand Parker in 1842 or 1843 and transferred to the present proprietor in 1851.

George L. Preston began dealing in jewelry here in 1883, as successor to his father, L. W. Preston. C. D. Griswold, who founded the business about 1843, sold to L. W. Preston.

The firm of E. H. Armstrong & Co., dealers in drugs and medicines, was formed in August, 1884. W. C. Rice, Rice & Kellogg, Northrup & Son and Charles Nichols were successively proprietors in the inverse order of their naming. Dr. Theodore Woodward established the business about forty years ago. The general store of A. L. Ransom was started in 1859 by G. D. Spencer, who sold out to E. H. Armstrong in the spring of 1865. His successors were Armstrong & Sherman, C. S. Sherman and the present proprietor.

C. S. Proctor began to trade in groceries in 1861. He has had Calvin Wood and Marcus Langdon as partners at different times.

T. P. Smith established his grocery business in 1866 or 1867.

F. L. Reed started his hardware store here in the spring of 1882.

The dry goods and general store of H. E. Armstrong was started by him on April 1, 1883. He had before that traded in Poultney for several years.

W. H. Northrup, wholesale manufacturer of ink powders, extracts, perfumes and pomades, started about 1872.

Hotels.—One of the finest hotels in the State is the Bomoseen House, which was erected in 1868 by William L. Batcheller. In 1871 he was succeeded in the proprietorship by Stutely Beach, who remained about a year. Lucius Collins kept it then until the spring of 1880. H. P. Ellis commenced keeping it, and remained, with the exception of eleven months following the spring of 1884, when T. N. Carpenter, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was here until October, 1885. The present genial proprietor, J. H. Whitehall, took possession on the 9th of last October, and bids fair to surpass even his predecessor in the excellence of his "bed and board."

The old Mansion House, built by Araunah W. Hyde in 1830, stood on the site of the Bomoseen House, and was kept for the first three years by D. S. Kettle. E. B. Dewey and A. W. Hyde each in turn followed him until the spring of 1837, when Chester Spencer opened it as a temperance hotel. He had previously opened a temperance house in Wallingford, said to be the first in the United States.[1] From 1847 to 1849 others ran the house. Mr. Spencer then returned and kept it until 1854.

Athough there are no other hotels in this village, there can be no fitter place to enumerate the summer houses on Lake Bomoseen.

Coffey's Picnic House was built in 1852 by F. S. Heath; sold in 1878 to Harvey Bishop, and at once transferred to Michael Coffey, who rebuilt it, and keeps it now. The Taghkannuc House, on the island of the same name, was built in 1874, and is now owned by A. W. Barker. Bixby's Hotel, built by

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[1] Chester Spencer was born in Pawlet in 1800. He learned the clothier's trade. In 1821 he went to Mount Holly and four years later married Miss E. E. Draper, of Claremont, N. H. It was in 1835 that he opened the Temperance Hotel in Wallingford. He died in 1876. His son, G. D. Spencer, who has rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of this town history, was born in Wallingford, October 12, 1830; came to Castleton in 1837, from 1852 to 1859 was in New York city, and from 1868 to 1880 in Fairhaven. The rest of his life has been passed in Castlěton.

Mark W. Bixby in 1876, is still kept by him. The Lake House was built by the present proprietor, R. H. Walker, in 1880. Johnson's Club House, Colonel E. D. Johnson, manager, is the property of a club composed of members from all about the country. It was converted into a hotel from a farm-house in 1880.

Banks. — The first bank in Castleton, called the Bank of Castleton, was organized in 1852; capital stock $100,000. Hon. William C. Kittridge was the first president; L. D. Foote, first cashier. T. W. Rice succeeded Judge Kittridge in 1854, as president, and C. M. Willard, now of Fairhaven, was appointed cashier. This bank was closed in 1859, and the Mutual Bank of Castleton was organized in its place, with T. W. Rice, president, C. M. Willard, cashier. In 1865 the title of the bank was changed to the Castleton National Bank, and Carlos S. Sherman became president with I. M. Guy, cashier. The cashiers since then have been M. D. Cole, H. I. Cole, and the present incumbent, D. D. Cole. Mr. Sherman is still president. Deposits, about $30,000. Capital, $50,000. Surplus, $10,000.

Attorneys. — Hon. Jerome B. Bromley was born in Pawlet, Vt., May 4, 1828, was educated in the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, Vt., studied law in the office of George W. Harmon, of Pawlet, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1849. He practiced in Pawlet until 1871, when he removed to Castleton village and has since been judge of probate for Fairhaven District. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1856–57, State's attorney in 1867–68, and represented Pawlet in the Legislature in 1869 and 1870. His son, Charles C. Bromley, now a student in his office, was born in Pawlet, November 17, 1863. Henry L. Clark was born in Mount Holly on the 5th of February, 1847; studied law with Edgerton & Nichols, of Rutland, and C. M. Willard, then of Castleton, and was admitted to practice in 1870. Since 1871 he has practiced here in company with Judge Bromley. He represented Castleton in 1884.

John Howe was born in Castleton on the 8th day of October, 1833. He studied in the office of his father, Hon. Zimri Howe, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted in the fall of 1854. He has practiced here ever since, with the exception of eight years and a half, following May, 1868, when he was without the State. He has been State's attorney four years from 1880, and represented the town in 1867, and in 1878. His partner, Moses J. Harrington, was born in Castleton, August 8, 1859. He studied with Mr. Howe, and in a law office in New York city, and was admitted in March, 1884. He has practiced in Castleton ever since, and has been in partnership with Mr. Howe since February, 1885.

Physicians. — Dr. James Sanford was born in Castleton, October 19, 1816; received his medical education at the Castleton Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1840 and attended lectures in New York, and the Albany

College. In 1840 he commenced practicing in Westhaven. From 1844 to about 1863 he practiced in Fairhaven, and then took up his residence in Castleton.

Dr. C. C. Nichols was born June 2, 1824, in Hubbardton, was graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1847. From 1855 he practiced in Wells until 1872, when he came to Hydeville. In March, 1855, he removed to Castleton village.

Dr. G. Roberts was born in Leicester, Vt., September 1, 1861, received his medical education at the University of Michigan, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which latter institution he was graduated February 22, 1882. On the 20th of April following he came to Castleton. He practices homeopathy.

Postmasters. — Little is known respecting the postmasters in the early history of the town, or in what year the office was established. For some years the first settlers went to Rutland for all mail matter. Dr. Selah Gridley may have been the first postmaster, though it is probable there were others before him. Samuel Moulton received the appointment in 1810, and held it till his death in 1838. His son, Cullen Moulton, was then appointed. From 1841 to 1843 the postmaster was Chester Spencer, then followed Cullen Moulton, Hannibal Hodges, Chester Spencer, Gustavus Buel, William Moulton, and in 1885 the present incumbent, D. G. Burt.

Miscellaneous Business. — The saw-mill of Simon Bassett, two miles north of Castleton village, was started about 1876 by the present proprietor.

The grist and saw-mill which stands on the site of the old oil-mill came into the possession of the present proprietor, Russell Streeter, several years ago. His predecessors were Bromley & Dewey.

The Sherman Marble Mill was started about the year 1835, by Sherman & Jackman, who were succeeded in 1842 by Sherman, Brother & Son. In 1844 Jackman & Sherman purchased it. In 1851 Sherman & Hyatt; in about 1854 T. M. Sherman; in 1880 T. S. Sherman, the present proprietor.

The Press. — There are no newspapers published in town at present. The first newspaper published here was called the *Vermont Statesman.* It was commenced in 1824 by Ovid Miner. It was Whig in politics, under the management of different editors retaining essentially the same political character. The *Statesman* continued until 1855.

The Green Mountain Eagle was established about 1834, under the excitement of anti-Masonry. Judge Howe was probably the prime mover and principal proprietor in the enterprise. Its existence terminated with the anti-Masonic party.

Hydeville. — The writer's informants (Mr. and Mrs. John Culver) concerning the history of Hydeville have been life-long residents here. John, son of Joel Culver, was born July 4, 1807, on the place now owned by Robert Williams. His wife, great granddaughter of Mr. Castle, from whom, according to one tradition, the town was named, was born on the 11th of August, 1816, in the same room which witnessed the birth of her future husband, Samuel Whitlock, her father having in the mean time purchased the farm of Joel Culver. They were married January 1, 1851. Joel and Francis Culver, brothers, came to Castleton from Litchfield, Conn., with their step-father, Mr. Blanchard. Francis Culver acquired title to all the mill privileges in the present Hydeville, and operated for some time the saw-mill and grist-mill, which were erected by Colonel Amos Bird. Joel Culver owned the farm on the Poultney line, now owned by Walter Metcalf.

About 1815 there was an old forge here which had formerly done a large business, but was gone before 1820. In the earliest times the place was called Slab City, and afterwards Castleton Mills. For years prior to 1820 Mrs. Prudence Murdock kept tavern in the same house now occupied by Dennis McGraw. She was left a widow, with two daughters; her husband, Throop Murdock, had owned and operated cloth-dressing works near the site of the Bolger Bros.' new mill. Mr. Swain, and afterwards David Bristol, also had a carding-machine here. The store of James Adams stood nearly in front of the old tavern and in the southwest corner of the door-yard. The Lovelands (Alanson, Alvin, and others) operated a tannery on the bank, on the place now owned by James Comstock. There was also an old earthenware pottery near the site of the Bolger store, run by Job Styles. It was gone before 1815. James Adams also made potash in a pine grove just north of Hydeville. After Francis Culver retired from the milling business here, he was followed by Drake & Parsons. Chauncey Langdon owned a saw-mill before 1820, on the site of R. Hanger's slate-mills.

In these early days there was no school at Castleton Corners and children used to come from there and beyond there to Hydeville, or Castleton Mills, to school. There were only two houses between here and the Corners, viz., one built and occupied by John Cross, now occupied by John Spenser, and the other occupied by Noah Arms, on the south side of the road, on the site now owned by Richard Phillips. The school-house stood in the hollow in front of the present hotel. David Shepard taught there about 1820.

There were no physicians here until about 1847, when Dr. G. W. Styles came. He went to California for a year or two in 1849, and later still to Sudbury, but died here in about 1872. He lived first in Pine street, and afterwards in the house now occupied by Edward Cook. He had a drug store on the site of the Bolger store.

Dr. Charles Bacchus lived here forty or fifty years ago, in Mrs. Clark's east room, but practiced so little that he is hardly worthy of mention.

Postmasters.—The first postmaster in Hydeville was Pitt W. Hyde, who was appointed not far from 1840. Simeon Allen, Russell W. Hyde, and Dallas

W. Bumpus have served since, Mr. Hyde for nearly twenty years. At the present writing, just after the death of Mr. Bumpus, no postmaster has been appointed.

Mercantile Interests.— The general store of the Bolger Brothers was erected in 1883, on the site of the old drug store of Dr. Styles. The general store of A. E. Cook was started by him in the spring of 1883, though he kept store near the depot four years before that. Bolger Brothers once occupied this store.

Miscellaneous Interests.— The grist-mill of Clifford & Litchfield was built by a Hydeville company about 1883.

The saw-mill of R. Hanger was first operated in 1883.

The Russell House in Hydeville was formerly a dwelling, built about 1865 by J. T. Hyde. Russell W. Hyde converted it into a hotel about 1875. In about two years he took in C. H. Hawkins as a partner, who now keeps it alone, though the property is owned by F. A. Barrows.

Tho only business of importance at Castleton Four Corners is the manufacture of agricultural implements, carried on by Francis A. Barrows since 1852. He makes about 1,000 plows (including cultivators and shovel plows) annually.

THE SLATE INTEREST.[1]

The oldest slate interest in town, although not strictly a slate-mill, as usually considered, is the slate-pencil factory of the Vermont Slate and Alum Company. In about 1840 John Cain, of Rutland, bought the land containing the quarry and used to take the slate to Rutland, where it was sawn into slips and they were converted into pencils. In 1854 James Adams entered upon the manufacture of pencils here. It was continued by him until 1859, when a partnership was formed with H. O. Brown, and continued until 1866. D. R. Satterlee then became a partner, under the firm name of Adams, Brown & Co. The year following it was incorporated as the "Adams Manufacturing Company," with a capital stock of $225,000; James Adams, president; D. R. Satterlee, vice-president, and O. A. Brown, secretary.

The factory is situated at the quarry, has a steam engine of eighty horse power, and suitable machinery for turning out 100,000 pencils per day. The company employ about 100 workmen. The pencils, called "soap-stone pencils," are of superior quality, and are sent to all parts of the world.

This stone is also ground into a fine powder and used in the manufacture of paper. In contains a very large per cent. of alum, and the company have expected to manufacture alum in large quantities. For the above purposes there is no quarry in the United States, if there is in the world, to compare with it.

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[1] See Chapter XIII by George J. Wardwell, of Rutland.

History of Rutland County, Vermont, with illustrations and biographical sketches of some of its prominent men and women

H. P. Smith and W. S. Rann

This monstrous work thoroughly covers Rutland County from its earliest history through the late 1800s. Topics include the New York land controversy; the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War (rosters of soldiers from each town are included for the latter); industries, especially that of marble and slate; and various societies and professions. The bulk of the book is made up of twenty-five town histories. About one hundred pages of biographical information round out the book.

The original, topical, index has been retained and a new, surname, index has been added to facilitate finding the thousands of people mentioned throughout the text.

ISBN 1-55613-747-8